"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, continued warm today; tomorrow fair; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

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FIRST STORY OF ZEPPELINS SEEN IN THEIR LAIR

German Writer Tells of Week's Visit to Air Giants "Among the Sand Dunes."

FLIES OUT OVER NORTH SEA

Sees the German Battle Fleet Below as if in the Clouds.

WEST WIND BEST FOR RAIDS

Then the Great Ships Can Best Make the Return Trip After Carrying Out Orders.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—Anton Fendrich, who is about to publish a book on the war, is giving to the German public its first real view of the German air fleet, which he visited "among the sand dunes." Here is his story:

"Somewhere amid the white sand dunes and the salt meadow weeds dwell the mariners of the air who have brought some notion to Albion that it no longer is an island. I was taken at evening in an automobile over causeways and dikes to a group of buildings, dark airship halls, silhouetted against the sunset clouds in great lines of modern steel construction.

"'How many?' I hear the question asked. Quite a confidence-inspiring number.

"The commanders were sitting at a flower-decked horseshoe supper table—not all of them, for some were 'under way.' From the wall smiled the Suabian, Count Zeppelin, without whose decade of struggling all this would never have been.

"These men were mostly between 30 and 40 years and already had many a time participated in a wild hunt through searchlights and bursting shells and though they lived among these peaceful meadows the same keen look of the huntsman which one finds at the front was stamped on their faces.

"In the midst of the conversation one of the commandants, tall and smooth shaven, rose and said it was high time to go, as he had to sail that night. Would I come to the hall?

"It was midnight as we approached the dark structure with brightly illuminated windows which, at first broad and red, soon shrunk to narrow shining slits as the whole ball turned on its axis in order to bring the airship into line with the wind.

Hurricane from Propellers.

"The turning of a single screw on the ochre-yellow body of the air-cruiser filled the giant hall with the roaring and howling of a hurricane.

"In front of the almost unbelievably thin steel rods to which were affixed the screw propellers were high wooden platforms on which mechanics cowered and watched the whirling propellers. These wooden propellers, each as tall as a man, soon became visible again, turned awkwardly a few times, then stopped. A mechanic adjusted a few screws, hammered a few bolts, and then the slender thin wooden blades again roared. The mechanic notes the faults first always with the ear only, but afterwards discovers them with the eye.

"Now they had caught the right tone. 'The ship is clear for sailing,' the engineer reported to the commander.

"In the front wall a gap opened slowly, like the pulling of a giant stage curtain in a theatre, only much slower. The motors took seven minutes to slide back the steel wings on the front door. The commander disappeared in the direction of the forward gondola. From the portholes of the connecting gangway grinned the faces of happy mariners, who called out jokes to those who were staying behind. Then the wondrous monster was led out of the hall with an ease which the eye could hardly credit.

"Gas cells between the ribs of the air cruiser cheat the laws of gravitation. The ship is weighed to an ounce, no lighter and no heavier than air, so that it swings in space like a great feather. A band of frolicking schoolboys could just as well have led the monster out of its stall.

"But outside waited the nightwind. One knew it well from past experience. Therefore a hundred hard seamen's fists grabbed it outside to prevent capsizing.

The Air Giant Is Off.

"A shrill whistle and all the screws began their storm song. A few men of the landing battalion shook themselves like wet dogs. They had got on their heads a spout of the water with which the air cruiser lightens itself. Lightly the slender colossus floated upward and it seemed swallowed up by the night, a dark shadow against the Great Dipper.

"In the commander's gondola, among all the measuring instruments and signal wires, hangs a small brown plush teddy bear, and amid the storm song of the propellers and the thunder of the motors you seem to hear the shrill laughter of children. The commander's small daughter sent him the teddy bear as a souvenir when sailing over England.

"We flew. The deafening noise making conversation impossible, I at first noticed nothing. The commandant showed me the manipulation of the

Continued on Page 3.

Germans Remit $250,000 Fine Imposed on City of Brussels

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 21, (via London.)—The Echo Belge says it learns that General Von Bissing, Governor General of the occupied portions of Belgium, has remitted the fine of 1,250,000 francs ($250,000) imposed on the City of Brussels for celebrating the Belgian national fete day July 21, and which the municipality had refused to pay on the ground that it was illegal.

Ditepatches late in July from The Hague and Amsterdam announced the imposition of this fine on Brussels. It was said then that Acting Burgomaster Lemmonier wrote to General Von Bissing declining to pay the fine as an illegal and inadmissible tax on patriotic sentiment.

FRENCH CORPORAL CHARGES WITH FOE

Stripped by a Shell Explosion, He Dons the Uniform of a Dead Bavarian.

THEN CRAWLS TO FOE'S LINES

Gets Their Views at First Hand and Takes Part in Attack—Wounded by His Own Men, but Not Badly.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—One of the most remarkable stories of the war was told by Corporal Marcel B— of the 1913 class, belonging to a French Regiment d'Elite, who in the space of twenty-four hours took part with his comrades in a successful charge and later with a Silesian battalion in a less successful counterattack. He experienced two furious bombardments, first from the Germans and then from his own guns and finally was wounded by a French bomb while trying to approach an outlying French trench along a German communication trench.

Corporal B—, who is now in a hospital near Paris, lived with his parents in Munich for five years before the war. He only left there to undertake military service in the Autumn of 1913. Badly wounded in the battle of the Marne, he rejoined his regiment in time for last year's Champagne offensive. He passed three months at Verdun and has been on the Somme front since the beginning of July.

"Last Thursday evening," he said, "my battalion was moved up to a point just beyond the road from Maurepas to Clery with orders to assault the line of four German trenches opposite at dawn. Throughout the night it was impossible to sleep owing to the terrific din of French shells exploding over the enemy's position in a continuous roar.

"The first streaks of daylight showed a regular wall of black and yellow smoke stretching along before us lit up at rapid intervals by bright stabs of flame. Then the cannonade ceased with extraordinary suddenness, but the singing in my ears was so loud that I guessed rather than heard the order the Lieutenant was shouting.

"I followed the rush forward, now stumbling in shell holes, now ripping through what was left of the wire entanglements. The enemy's artillery was feeble. At times came the swish of shrapnel, exploding close above us, but everything was drowned by the roar of the French curtain fire like a long barrier of flame shutting off our objective from reinforcements.

"The advance was absurdly easy. The few enemy survivors offered little resistance and half an hour after the charge began we of the leading companies were already building barricades to block the communication trenches leading to the enemy's fourth line, now become out first.

"All through Friday we worked under fire steadily growing heavier. The enemy had the range to an inch and the air, despite the masks, was almost unbreathable through the flumes of picric acid, coiling everywhere in red wisps and covering everything with a fine brick dust power.

"About 3 o'clock I decided to crawl forward for shelter to a little hollow, about twenty yards in front of the line, where shells did not seem to be falling, and I ordered four of my squad to follow, thinking that we might also do a little scouting. Hardly had we reached the depression when there came the roaring rattle that announces the heaviest shells. We threw ourselves flat, but it was too near.

"For an instant I felt myself in the midst of an earthquake, then lost consciousness. The next thing I remember was finding myself in a shellhole five yards farther up the slope, naked save for my shirt, but beyond numerous bruises and the loss of two front teeth marvelously uninjured.

Over to German Trench.

"There was no sign of my men, but before me lay the corpse of a German soldier in the uniform of the Fourteenth Bavarians. It seemed later that the sun was hidden and I shivered in the wind. The German cannonade was now so heavy that it seemed impossible to rejoin by comrades, so I stripped the Boche of his coat and trousers and put them on.

"After waiting for some time, a wild idea seized me of crawling toward the enemy's line—the greater part of their shells were falling behind me—to see if I could learn anything useful. It was a crazy plan, but my escape from the explosion had caused in me a state of fatalism in which nothing seemed to matter. Besides, I speak German fluently, and I hoped to get very valuable information.

"After creeping through the brushwood twenty or thirty yards, I reached a German communication trench, along which I advanced boldly. Suddenly

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ALLIES HAMMER BULGAR CENTRE IN THE NEW DRIVE

Anglo-French Forces Cross the Struma and Attack Defenses Near Seres.

GREEK ARMY FALLS BACK

Retires from Frontier Positions Wherever the Bulgarians Start an Advance.

ITALIANS NOW AT SALONIKI

King Victor's Troops Cheered by the People—Sofia Parliament Told Victory Is Sure.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—An official statement issued by the French War Office tonight admits for the first time that a general offensive along the entire Saloniki front was launched on Sunday by the Allies. The Anglo-French forces have crossed the Struma and are attacking a strong line of positions northeast of Seres. The Serbians have captured the first line of the Bulgarians on the left of the battle front, but have lost the town of Banica, south of Florina.

Italian troops began to disembark at Saloniki yesterday, says a Havas dispatch from that point. On leaving their ships the Italians passed through Saloniki to camp, preceded by military bands of the Allies and cheered by the populace.

The official statement issued to the War Office follows:

On Aug. 20 the allied forces at Saloniki took the offensive on the entire front. On the right wing the Anglo-French forces have crossed the Struma and are attacking the enemy on the Kavakli-Kalendra-Tapalava front, (northwest of Seres. They are in contact with a position strongly held by the enemy at Barakli, (eight kilometers southeast of Demir-hissar.)

In the centre violent artillery actions are taking place on the southern slope of the Veles Mountain and on both banks of the Vardar. In the region extending from Lake Doiran to the Vardar the Allies have consolidated positions they occupied on the preceding day.

On the left wing, in the mountainous region between the German and Mogienica Rivers, the Serbian troops have taken the first-line trenches of the Bulgarians on the heights of Kikuruz and have occupied the forts of Kaimak-Celar. On the extreme left, after inflicting heavy losses on the Bulgarians debouching from Florina and Banica, they had to abandon this later place and have established themselves on heights situated to the east. The battle is continuing.

The attempted counteroffensive by the by the German and Bulgarian forces on both flanks of the Entente Allies' front, with the apparent intention of hindering the plans of General Sarrail, the Entente commander, will have no effect on the execution of his campaign, it is said here.

The fourth Greek army corps, which had divisions at Seres, at Kavala, and also at Drama, fell back before the Bulgarians, who are advancing in Eastern Macedonia. The Bulgarians have occupied Hermanli and have crossed the Nestos (Mesta?) River and advanced to Kavala.

These developments are considered of secondarly importance, and the Allies take a hopeful view of their plans.

In the fighting at Moglen the Bulgarians, according to a dispatch received here, had 400 killed, 600 wounded, and 43 were taken prisoners.

Bulgar Advance Explained.

ATHENS, Aug. 20, (via London, Aug. 21.)—The Bulgarian forces moving toward Kavala have already pushed their outposts to a point seven miles from that Greek seaport. The Greek Government has ordered three divisions of the Greek army still remaining in the vicinity of Drama and Serres to retire before the Bulgarian advance, which was explained to The Associated Press correspondent by a military authority of the Entente Allies as follows:

"The Serbians had not finished the consolidation of their positions in the Florina, Garadjova, and Corytsa sectors and therefore the Bulgarians found it easy enough to force a certain retirement, but it is difficult to see where they expect to get by an advance at this part of the line. East of the Struma, the Demir-Hissar and Sarichaban sectors were not held by the Entente forces and offered no impediment to the advance. Where the enemy attacked the regular defenses of Saloniki, namely in the Doiran-Gievgeli sector, they accomplished nothing. As the attack has so far developed it is without strategic value and can only be assumed to be for political purposes."

Bulgarian air raids on Kilkich and Yannimsa killed a number of Greeks.

The Bulgarian and German Ministers have repeated previous assurances that the integrity of Greece will be respected. The French and British Ministers this morning asked Premier Zaimis what measures Greece purposes taking to control the civil population in the attacked districts, who are fleeing in all directions.

Berlin Dwells on Bulgar Success.

BERLIN, Aug. 21, (via London.)—The German and Bulgarian forces which have taken the offensive on the western end of the Balkan front are pushing southward in Greece, the War Office communication of today shows. They have wrested further positions from the Serbians and beaten off efforts to recapture ground won. The communication says:

South and southeast of Florina we gained the Viel hill and Malareka ridge. East of Banica of today shows. Positions on the Malka Niezeplanina were stormed. All efforts of the enemy to recapture Dmieaat Jeri were fruitless.

Near Gumnica a weak enemy attack was beaten off. Southeast of Lake

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Plan to Film the British Cabinet Shocks the Commons and It Can't Be Done

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 22.—Ever since it was announced that the Ministers had consented to allow a Cabinet meeting to be filmed by a syndicate of British producers there has been considerable discussion as to whether the Cabinet's dignity would be lowered by thus revealing its secrets to vulgar gaze.

The scheme is said to have originated with "some distinguished woman," who in discussing a charity in which the King and Queen were keenly interested decided to approach a film company with a view to inducing it to produce a picture, the public exhibition of which would benefit this charity. Mrs. Asquith approached one of the leading men in the industry. The idea was received with enthusiasm. A scheme was drawn up for a film which would show the public the whole machinery of war administration, including a meeting of the Cabinet.

Mr. Asquith, The Evening News says, for some time was opposed to the idea, thinking it would be undignified for Ministers in council to pose for the movie pictures, although it was pointed out to him that Presidents of the United States had been filmed. Lord Lansdowne also objected, but when it was represented to them that its exhibition would be of immense interest to the British Empire and a charity in which the King and Queen were interested would greatly benefit, he and the other objecting Ministers consented. It is understood that all necessary apparatus was set up in the council chamber, including arclamps of 520,000 candle power.

Now, according to The Daily Chronicle's parliamentary correspondent, the whole scheme will likely have to be abandoned owing to the opposition in Parliament. The correspondent says:

"No one can understand how the members of the Cabinet could ever have been induced to lend themselves to proceeding so little consonant with the dignity and high authority of the executive body of the British Empire. Members of the House of Commons are more jealuos of the prestige of the Cabinet than is the Cabinet itself, and on the motion for adjournment tomorrow (Tuesday) plain speaking may be expected on the subject. The intention was that tomorrow's sitting of the Cabinet should be filmed, but owing to the widespread indignation that has been expressed the project has been defeated, and tomorrow's discussion it will likely be abandoned.

There is much to be said for filming a historic meeting of the Cabinet during the war for the enlightenment of posterity. What cannot be tolerated is the filming of the Cabinet for the purposes of popular entertainment, to be shown on the screen alternately to a cowboy's romance or a Charlie Chaplin display. Nothing better calculated to vulgarize the Cabinet could well be imagined."

GERMANY URGED TO EMBARGO REPRISALS

British Curb on Exportation to Sweden Makes Berlin Talk of a Counter-Boycott.

SUGGESTS NEUTRAL LEAGUE

Teuton Ban Upon Those Who Brook British "Control" Is Openly Advocated.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—The apparently authentic report via Stockholm that Great Britain plans a blanket embargo against all goods shipped to Sweden and will only permit exporation if in each case Sweden gives a guarantee that the goods in question will not be re-exported, is considered here the most sensational and significant news of the economic world war, not excepting the blacklisting of American and other neutral firms.

What many here have been thinking privately is now openly suggested, namely, that Germany should at once proceed to take defensive measures against what is held to be England's campaign to control the commerce of neutrals. One course that is advocated is a system fo counterembargoes against neutrals that "submit to British commercial control."

One of the leading questions being asked in diplomatic and other official circles today is, "What will Sweden do?"

"I cannot believe that Sweden will tolerate it," a leading German said today, and this is the view held in other well-informed quarters. The alleged British embargo is regarded here as of the utmost importance as a test case, and if Sweden, the strongest and most independent of the nearby neutrals, bows down to what Germans characterize as "England's economic yoke," it is felt that Holland's turn will come next in the not distant future, and that thereafter England will go out to get complete economic control of Norway, Denmark and Switzerland.

In well-informed circles here the English step is believed to have a purely political rather than a commercial and economic character, and to be an attempt to put the screws on Sweden and strain her neutrality to the breaking point. What England demands of the Swedish Government is held to be strictly forbidden to Swedish subjects under the war trade law of April last, namely, to enter into any agreement whatever regarding further disposieion or destination on non-contraband imported from England. It is pointed out here that should Sweden accept without protest England's attempts "to make Sweden an involuntary party to the British blockade it would result in endless friction of a kind calculated to impair Sweden's dignity as a neutral state, to say nothing of dangerous complications.

Neutral League Suggested.

The Centre Party organ, Germania, today suggests defensive measures. It says:

"The ruthlessness with which the Entente Allies under British leadership are working in extending a unified front of economic blockade in war countries is daily bearing fresh fruits. The action of England is perhaps best likened to tariff war in which, instead of increasing tariff, it at once proceeds to the extreme step of embargo. All the more tensely may we await what the Stockholm Government will now do.

"And what happened to Sweden today may happen to every neutral country tomorrow. In view of this situation the oft discussed defensive league of neutrals seems almost to become necessary. One would almost think the ground were sufficiently prepared for it. Reports of irritation in the United States over the English blacklist show that across the Atlantic, too, wide circles already feel that the English pressure is unbearable.

"It is naturally none of our business to champion the good right and national honor of neutrals. That is in the first place their own affair. But it is none the less imperatively necessary for us to lay our countermines in time and to show by action that we are not willing to suffer without more ado every harm which England tries to inflict on us in our commercial intercourse with neutrals. After all none of these countries does business with us for sentimental reasons, but because they need us and our exports, and from this fact we should draw the right conclusions."

Ban on Munition Makers.

Germania and other influential moderate representatives of public opinion do not propose a sharpened submarine war as reprisal, but rather a system of

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WON'T RECALL GUARD TILL BORDER IS SAFE

Secretary Baker Says Militia Will Be Retained in Service While Need Exists.

WRITES TO COMPLAINANTS

Says That the State Soldiers Are "Winning Bloodless Victories Daily" While Under Arms.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The National Guard will be retained on the Mexican border until it can be withdrawn without again endangering American lives and property. Secretary Baker so declared the Administration's policy today in answering a score of letters from many parts of the country complaining that the State troops were being held in service after the emergency for which they were called out apparently had passed.

In general the complainants, whose names were withheld, alleged that border service was entailing loss financially to militiamen and hardship to their families. The Secretary replied to all those seeming to merit attention.

By its presence on the border, he wrote to one, the guard was "winning bloodless victories daily." He declared that Americans resident along the international line were enjoying a peace and security they could not know without the military forces to protect them.

The department appreciated, Mr. Baker said in another letter, the fact that a call for military service upon militia organizations must "inevitably present cases of hardship." He added:

"The emergency, however, which required this call for the militia was one of a grave character, affecting the safety and lives of citizens of the United States—men, women, and children. The presence of the militia on the Mexican border has restored order and given a higher degree of safety and security to the lives of our people in that troubled country than they have hod for a long time. The militia is, therefore, performing a valuable service, and the fact that this service is being performed without active military operations entailing loss of life to our soldiers, is a cause of congratulation and happiness."

Referring to the elaborate and extensive training the militiamen are receiving under supervision of regular army officers, the Secretary expressed the opinion that it would fit them to act in time of war or other emergency as a supporting arm, or second line, to the regular army, furnishing an asset to national preparedness that could not have been obtained otherwise.

"Clearly, so soon as a restored state of order on the border justifies it, these troops will be returned to their homes," he wrote. "In the meantime it is not possible for the department to say how soon such a situation will arise, although the Mexican situation is one of increasing hopefulness."

In another letter he called attention to steps taken to relieve guardsmen where there is unusual hardship resulting from their being called into the service.

"I am filled with admiration for the spirit with which the militia has met this call," the Secretary said, "and with which they are performing an important and necessary service to their country."

To another correspondent the Secretary explained that the National Guard was maintained for just such exigencies as that which now exists on the border, and that it had cost the overnment many millions to prepare and keep it ready for such emergencies. He pointed out that National Guardsmen were fully aware of the duties they undertook when they enlisted.

All of the leters emphasized the scientific and highly successful manner in which the mobilization of the National Guard had been handled by army officers. As evidence of this, attention was directed to the low sick rate and to the adequate measures taken to insure proper sanitary conditions and provide ample and varied food supplies.

REPORTS ON STORM DAMAGE.

Gen. Funston Shows Hurricane Did Not Cause Great Loss.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Considering its extreme severity the Gulf storm which swept the militia camps near Brownsville last Friday night did not cause great damage, although it ren-

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RAILROADS AGAIN BALK AT WILSON TERMS; URGE THAT WORKERS' DEMANDS GO BEFORE A PUBLIC TRIBUNAL FOR FINAL DECISION

Senators Planning New Legislation to Prevent Any Big Railway Strike

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Senanators are discussing among themselves the matter of proposing legislation to prevent a recurrence of the situation now confronting the transportation systems of the country through the threatened strike of 400,000 trainmen. Their consideration of the subject has not progressed to any definite point, for the reason that most of them prefer to await the outcome of President Wilson's effort to prevent the strike by conciliation, but it is evident that the futility of Federal laws to reach the situation in a way thta will be best for the interests of the public has made a deep impression that may have results.

Some Senators favor enacting a law fixing the eight-hour day for interstate railroads and empowering the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate and provide or propose methods to enable the roads affected to meet the additional drain on their incomes. Another suggestion under consideration is the enactment of a statute providing for compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes. The fact that President Wilson has been converted to the idea of compulsory arbitration is regarded as giving impetus to the idea.

Some Senators hold, however, that if there is to be compulsory arbitration the law must provide that the Federal Government shall furnish protection for the men employed to run trains in place of those who may refuse to work under an arbitral award.

That the Government may compel the railroads and their employes to accept Federal intervention and arbitration of their disputes is conceded by Senators, but the ability of the Government to enforce the awards of its arbitrators to he extent of compelling men to return to work under the terms fixed by the arbitrators is rejected as out of the question. To attempt to make men work against their will would be unconstitutional, it is declared.

But it was pointed out today that as the main object of the Government in compelling arbitration would be to prevent the interests of the public from being interfered with.

"STRIKE IS UNTHINKABLE"

See No Hope in Industrial Peace if Arbitration is Thrown Into Scrap Heap.

PLAY FOR BETTER TERMS

Executives Say Demands Would Cost $50,000,000 Yearly, a Price Too Big to Pay.

MESSAGES TO WHITE HOUSE

Business Interests Appeal for Peace—Feeling in Washington That Break May Be Averted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Inconceivable in a democracy like ours," was the reply of the railroads tonight to President Wilson's plan for settlement of the strike crisis, after Mr. Wilson had made his strongest appeal to fifty railroad Presidents.

After hearing the President at the White House today the railroad Presidents went into conference with the managers, and late tonight Elisha Lee, Chairman of the National Conference Committee of the railways, with the approval of the Presidents, issued a long statement, in the course of which he said that "the weight of public opinion must determine this issue. We cannot believe that it is the calm judgment of the country that we should sacrifice the principle of arbitration in industrial disputes and under a threat to tie up the commerce of the country."

Business men of all parts of the United States are flooding the White House and the Capital with appeals to prevent the strike at all costs. There was a feeling in the Capitol tonight that the railroad executives and the President would yet adjust their difficulties, despite the wide gulf of opinions that seems now to separate them. Whether this would result in a new proposal being submitted to the Brotherhoods or a guarantee by the President of the arbitration of all future disputes, cannot be foretold. Many of the railroad Presidents expressed approval of the Wilson proposal for a Federal commission and believe that it should be made a permanent body. What they balk against is the eight-hour day.

The railroads' statement reflects the attitude of the Presidents and was issued by the Conference Committee, because it is authorized to speak for all the railroads of the United States, while the Presidents can speak only for the roads they represent.

The defi of the railroads came as a distinct shock to the Capital, where it had been believed that the Presidents were on the verge of advising the managers to give in to the Wilson program for the eight-hour day.

The railroads' statement follows in full:

Statement of Railways.

That the railroads should grant, under threat of a national strike, a $50,000,000 wage preferment to a small minority of their employes, without a hearing before a public tribunal, is inconceivable in a democracy like ours.

All questions at issue—wages, hours, costs, operating conditions—these are submerged by the greater issue: Shall arbitration be abandoned in the settlement of industrial disputes?

If we are to throw arbitration into the scrap heap what hope can there be in America for industrial peace in the future?

A nation-wide strike is unthinkable when the railroads are urging that all the matters in dispute be placed before any tribunal constituted by public authority.

Arbitration is urged by Congress as a final method for settling controversies as to both hours and wages on the railroads. The Newlands law of 1913 was enacted by unanimous request of the four railroad brotherhoods, and the representatives of the railroads, and yet the leaders who urged this law, now take the position that a question of hours is beyond arbitration.

But wages, not hours, are involved in these demands. No proposal has been made to establish an eight-hour work day. The demand is for an eight-hour pay basis, and this is the interpretation given by the President in the proposal now before the railroads. The employes have emphatically made it known that they do not want eight hours work for eight hours pay—a real eight-hour day.

Illustration Shows Increase.

A simple illustration will suffice to show how the eight-hour basis of pay would work out. Take, for example, a freight employe paid 5 cents a mile with a day's guarantee of $5.000 for 100 miles or ten hours or less. It is proposed to make this guarantee the same for eight hours or less. On a freight run of, say, only sixty miles in ten hours, he earns $3 for his time. It is now proposed that for this work he be paid $5 for the first eight hours

DEMOCRATS SPLIT ON THE ALIEN BILL

Ten Majority Senators, with Republican Aid, Force Measure Before Upper House.

DEFY THE CAUCUS EDICT

Stone Berates the Rebels—Senate Closes Doors to Discuss Japanese Question.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Events in the Senate today served to postpone consideration of the General Revenue bill, to which previously preference had been given over all other measures, usddenly brought before hte Senate the Immigration bill, which had been discarded for the present session, raised the question of relations between the United States and Japan, and developed a Democratic Party revolt that produced accusations of bad faith from Senate leaders.

The Democratic majority of the Senate now faces the issue of passing in this campaign year a measure that has already been vetoed by President Wilson or putting itself in the position of refusing to approve legislation that has been indorsed by the American Federation of Labor but is said to be opposed by the bulk of the foreign population of the country.

At one stage of today's proceedings the parliamentary situation was such that the Senate resorted to the expedient of closing its doors in order to consider the Immigration bill in secret. Later in the day Senator Stone of Missouri berated those Democratic Senators who had voted to take up the Immigration bill after a caucus of their party had decided not to include it in the legislative program for the current session of Congress.

Some of the Democratic Senators who had jumped over the party breastworks resented Mr. Stone's lecturing and insisted that they acted in accordance with their pledges to their constituencies in refusing to be bound by the action of a caucus. Incidentally, the secret caucus was condemned as un-American and un-Democratic and leaders of the dominant party insisted that the resolution of the caucus outlining a legislative program for the remainder of the session was not a coercive measure.

Senator Smith of South Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Immigration, started the fight that occupied the Senate for most of the day. Soon after the Senate met Senator Smith moved that the Immigration bill be taken up for consideration. It had been expected that eventually he would make such a motion, but it was supposed that he would not be in any hurry about it.

Republican Senators were gleeful for they have been considering ways and means of compelling the passage of the Immigration measure in order to see if President Wilson would follow his prior course in disapproving any bill that contained a clause imposing a literacy test for alien immigrants. They figured that if the President vetoed the bill native-born trade unionists would be angry, while his approval would bring condemnation from foreign-born voters and would also give the Republicans a chance to charge that he had yielded to the pressure of politi cal expediency by reversing himself on this legislation that was demanded officially by union labor.

The Republican Senators therefore went gleefully to the support of Senator Smith's motion. Seventeen Republicans and ten Democrats obtained the adoption of the motion over the votes of twenty-four Democrats. This brought the Immigration bill before the Senate for "the morning hour," which ends at 2 o'clock. When 2 o'clock arrived Senator Smith

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CAR UNION YIELDS TO MAYOR'S PLEA

Without Waiting for Straus, He Settles the Trouble of New York Railways Co.

NEGOTIATES A COMPROMISE

The Discharged Men Are to be Taken Back, but Cases of 34 Will Be Arbitrated.

Mayor Mitchel settled the dispute between the New York Railways Company and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes yesterday, thereby ending, for the present, at any rate, all possibility of a second traction strike.

The company consented, "at the personal request of the Mayor," to reinstate all employes who had been convicted of misdemeanors in the recent strike, and the union, also in deference to Mr. Mitchel's persuasive powers, agreed not to protest, for the time being, against the "Within-the-Family Brotherhood" organized by the non-union employes of the green car system at the suggestion of Pres dent Theodore P. Shonts and General Manager Hedley.

It took four conferences with the representatives of the company and the union to smoothe out their differences, but the Mayor was able to accomplish the task without waiting for Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission, who was rushing to this city from Long Island Pond, Me., where he went recently for a vacation. Acting Chairman William Hayward of the commission sent a telegram to Mr. Straus as soon as the peace agreement in the traction war had been signed, and it was hoped last night that the message would reach the chairman in time to save him from at least a portion of a long and needless journey.

There was a great deal of handshaking all around, and many sighs of relief when Mr. Mitchel, after nearly seven hours of continuous arguing, announced that peace had been restored, and that there would be no second strike.

"What I want to know is this," demanded the Mayor turning to William B. Fitzgerald, general organizer of the street carmen's union. "Are you going to ask me to come back to New York City again to settle another dispute?"

Mayor Back to Plattsburg.

"Not for the present," replied the big organizer with a grin, gripping the Mayor by the hand. "We hope not, Mr. Mayor. But—"

"But what!" gasped the Mayor in dismay.

"Are you sure the men who were discharged are going back?" asked the organizer, who does not believe in leaving anything to chance.

"Certainly they are going back," said the Mayor sharply. "I have the company's agreement. It has been signed by Mr. Shonts, Mr. Hedley, and by Mr. Quackenbush, the company's lawyer. Now am I going to be permitted to go back to Plattsburg and to stay there in peace?"

"Yes, Mr. Mayor," said Organizer Fitzgerald, fervently. "We hope so."

Something akin to a reception thereupon followed, and Louis Fridiger, counsel for the union; Hugh Frayne, New York Organizer for the American Federation of Labor, and other labor officials shokk Mr. Mitchel's hand and thanked him. The members of the Grievance Committee of the local union of the carmen's organization, lined up against the wall as if about to give the Mayor a military salute, and then, apparently thinking better of it, grinned amiably, broke ranks, and tried to get out of the door at the smae time.

Messrs. Shonts, Hedley, and Quackenbush, also smiling, watched the labor leaders crowd about the Mayor, and also shook hands with some of them as they filed out of the room.

"Thank you, Mr. Mayor," said Mr.

Continued on Page 2.

FOR NERVOUS DISORDERS.

TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. For insomnia, mental exhaustion and lassitude, the best tonic for nerves and stomach.—Advt.

and $1.25 for the other two hours, a total of $6.25, increasing his pay 25 per cent.

If, by reason of traffic delays, he is held idle on a sidetrack, so that he does not complete his trip until the end of twelve hours, he now is paid $6 for his time, no matter how little work he performs. The demand is to pay him $7.50 for this twelve hours service.

Meanwhile the employes would continue to have the same opportunities as now to make still larger pay on the mileage basis. For example, the man on a 5-cents-a-mile rate, aking, say, 150 miles in only seven hours, earns $7.50 for his day's work. If after this he is called for a short period of emergency work, say, only two hours, he gets another full day's guarantee of $5, making $12.50, in this example, for only nine hours' service.

Many other schedule provisions increase the wages of these well-paid men without increase in their hours of service. It is because of these opportunities to take pay under mileage or arbitrary rules that their yearly earnings are so far beyond those of other workers charged with no less responsible duties.

Would Cost $50,000,000 Yearly.

The proposal from the President now before the railroads is:

1. To adopt the eight-hour day "as a basis for wages, even where the actual work to be done cannot be completed within eight hours," to quote the President's words.

2. To increase the hourly rate of pay 25 per cent.

The result of the acceptance of this proposal would be:

1. No change in the length of the train workday.

2. An increase in wages of more than $50,000,000 a year to about four-fifths of the train employes, or less than one-seventh of all railroad employes. In other words, an unfair wage preferment would be granted, without investigation and under threat of a national strike, to one man in seven in the railroad service.

If these wage demands are just, in whole or in part, then a public tribunal, appointed by the President, as we have urged, would speedily so determine.

The weight of public opinion must determine this issue. We cannot believe that it is the calm judgment of the country that we should sacrifice the principle of arbitration in industrial disputes, under a threat to tie up the commerce of the country.

The railroad Executives do not believe that President Wilson will stand out for the eignt-hour day without arbitration in the face of their appeal. After issuing the statement tonight they said they were going to take off their coats in the morning and settle down to work to try to evolve a settlement that the President will accept.

Made Personal Appeal.

They believe this in spite of the fact that when Mr. Wilson addressed the Presidents this afternoon he made not the slightest change in his terms of settlement he outlined to the managers the first of last week. But the President did make his appeal more personal, more comprehensive. In addition to warning them that a national strike would fan the wave of sentiment in favor of Government ownership of railroads, he made a new appeal in behalf of preparedness, preparedness, not so much for the emergency of war as preparedness for the commercial struggle to follow the European war. He pictured the disastrous effects of a national railroad strike at this time, when every ounce of American energy would have to be mobilized to meet the extraordinary situation that will immediately emerge out of the European war." He told of the struggle America was planning to make to take its place in the markets of the world, and of the disaster to those plans which would result fro ma long-drawn-out national railroad strike.

The President told the railroad executives that the war in Europe had taught America that it could no longer remain isolated and provincial; that by reason of its position in the affairs of the world the United States must be ready to play its rôle as one of the dominant influences in world affairs; that the varied business and economic influences of the country, in order to meet the exigencies of th nw world situation coming, must b arranged together in a harmonious whole.

Railroads and Defense.

He also said that the accommodation and adjustment of those interests was another necessary part of national defense. He said our great national resources could not be made available or mobilized in an emergency as a necessary part of national defense unless the railroads are made serviceable instrumentalities for backing up any plan of national preparedness. The President also referred to the plight of the millions in Europe, fed from America, if the strike came.

"I will not allow passion to come into my thought in this solemn matter," said the President. "We are both acting as trustees of great interests.

"I am willing to allow this matter to go to the great American pury and let them assess the responsibility. The responsibility of failure will not rest with me.

"I wish you to consider the consequences as affecting the people in the cities and country—sides, of a failure to agree. The country cannot live without railroad service and the fortunes of 100,000,000 men, women and little ones—many of whom may die—depend upon what may be done in this room.

"I appeal to you as one American citizen to another to avert this disaster."

After the conferences the railroad Presidents said that it would be well enough to avert the strike, but that the President had asked them to pay too great a price. They declared that they, too, were willing to go before the great American jury of public opinion and that they did not believe that public opinion would fail them in what they regard as a fight for future industrial peace.

Presidents Are Determined.

They argue that the success of the President's plan would mean that not only the 1,600,000 railroad workers outside of the four brotherhoods, but every worker in American industry who labors more than eight hours, would at once start movements for a reduction of hours, having back of them the high precedent set by the President of the nation.

The railroad executives tonight are calm and determined. They believe that they are in the greatest game capital every played against labor, and while they know that they are defying the great power of the head of the nation, they are none the less determined.

President L. F. Loree of the Delaware & Hudson said that the President's plan in its present form would never be submitted to by the railroads.

"For myself," he said, "I feel from the bottom of my heart that we are working for generations to come, for the generations that in the future will conduct the businesses of America. The President thinks that this matter will not go beyond the four brotherhoods, but I do not see it that way. If the engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen can get an eight-hour day by the offer of the President of the United States, why should not all other workers try the same thing. I cannot say that I would blame them. I believe that in standing out for arbitration the railroads are fighting a fight for all America, all American business. I know the President is sincere; I believe he is mistaken. It is important the public understand he concessions the railroads are asked to make, the effect on their payrolls, and the increase in freight rates necessary to meet this added cost. "The total paid in the calendar year 1915 to the men whose wages it is now proposed to change was approximately $250,000,000. The increase involved in the President's proposition would be $52,000,000 or 21 per cent."

Mr. Loree also said that the President's plan would increase the pay of freight engineers and conductors until it was as much as passenger men. He said this would undoubtedly lead to a demand for increases of pay by the passenger men. The passenger workers are about one-third the number of freight men.

Think Wilson Is in Error.

The railroad executives are prepared to fight for the sanction of public opinion. They do not believe that the President is right when he says that society now sanctions the eight-hour day. The President, in his public statement of the case, referred to the eight-hour day as that "to which the whole economic movement of the time seems to point." The railroad men say that the only test of public opinion as sto the eight-hour day on record was that at the general election in California in November, 1914, when the proposition was beaten at the polls by a vote of two to one.

The traffic men believe they will win their fight for the support of public opinion if the President and the brotherhoods give them time enough. They say that already a reflection in favor of them is apparent.

W. F. Morgan to President.

William Fellowes Morgan, President of the Merchants' Association of New York, today sent the following telegram to President Wilson:

The Merchants' Association of New York believes that the pending labor controversy between the railroads and their employes should be submitted to impartial arbitrators for complete development and analysis of all the facts; that the decision of such arbitrators should be binding; and that, pending such decision, the present status should be maintained. The concessions demanded by the employes involve an enormous increase in the cost of railroad operations. It is claimed by the railroad officials that such increased cost without corresponding increase in revenues will be disastrous to and cause the bankruptcy of many of the existing railroads, and seriously impair the power of all to provide efficient service for the public. We believe it vital to the wellbeing of the nation that the principle of arbitration be established as a reasonable and just means of settlement in industrial disputes; that the present controversy is beyond question of the class that can and should be settled by arbitration; that no person confident of the justice of this cause should refuse to submit such an issue as the present to the judgment and decision of unbiased umpires; and we further believe that such refusal, coupled with a strike which will inflict unparalleled suffering and loss upon the entire nation will deserve and receive universal condemnation and alienate from those responsible all public sympathy.

We, therefore, respectfully but earnestly protest against the adoption of a so-called compromise which upon an exparte showing will concede to the employes the major part of their demands, disregard the principle of arbitration upon which alone a just settlement can be based and which may ultimately inflict suffering and injury upon the public either by depriving it of sufficient railroad service or by forcing it to pay increased charges.

With the arrival this morning of a dozen or more railroad Presidents it became known that the President had not sent for the full 60 or 70 traffic Executives in a list furnished him by the Coference Committee, but had invited only about a dozen of the more important. Those who arrived in Washington this morning were:

Louis W. Hill, President of the Great Northern; E. P. Ripley, President of the Santa Fe; Jacob M. Dickinson, former Secretary of War, Receiver of the Rock Island; Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island; C. R. Grey, President of the Western Maryland; L. E. Johnson, President of the Norfolk and Western; W. G. Besler, President of the Central New England; W. A. Thrasher, Receiver of the Wheeling & Lake Erie; E. F. Kearney, President of the Wabash; E. T. Lamb, President of the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic; W. C. Nixon, Receiver of the St. Louis-San Francisco; E. Pennington, President of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste.; R. H. Wilbur, President of the Lehigh; W. B. Storey, Vice President of the Santa Fe; George T. Slade, Vice President of the Northern Pacific; E. B. Schaff, President of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and W. A. Mapother, Vice President of the Louisville & Nashville.

Henry C. Wheeler, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States Committee on Railroads, who tried to effect arbitration in the early stages of the dispte, also came to Washington today, but took no action up to tonight.

Soon after the new arrival of railroad Presidents they went into conference with those already here, and at 11 o'clock sent word to the President that they awaited his call. The President notified them that he would receive them at the White House at 2:30 o'clock.

It was a hard morning for the railroad Presidents that reached the White House at the time set. With the temperature 101 in the shade each fanned himself with his hat as they entered the front door of the White House and were shown to the East Room, where the President awaited them. He was dressed in white flannels. Receiving the railway men with a smile, President Wilson seated himself in front of them and told them what he wanted them to do for the good of the country. The conference lasted a little less than a half hour.

When, after the White House conference the railroad executives went to the New Willard Hotel to confer with the managers, it was reported that some of them were in favor of accepting the President's terms. The report said that the three great systems, the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, and the Hill interests, with several other of the larger roads were for fighting to the end, while some of the other roads thought the best plan was to give in at once. But tonight there was no dissenting opinion from the statement issued, and it was stoutly denied by all of the Presidents that they were not united.

Unions "Stand Pat."

In the meanwhile the brotherhoods are standing absolutely pat. The leaders refuse to discuss anything except to say that they have accepted the President's terms, and that is all they are called upon to do. But it was discovered that many of the Chairmen, who are men of some political influence at home, had conferred with their Congressmen. They were seen about the Capitol. The brotherhood Chairmen were puzzled by President Wilson's statement in his telegram yesterday to Colonel George Pope, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, that such a crisis must never be allowed to arise again, and intimating that he was in favor of compulsory arbitration. None of the brotherhood leader would admit that he was against the principle of arbitration, but they wish to make sure that nothing will be done by Congress to force arbitration in the present dispute. The Chairmen also told their Congressmen that anything President Wilson wished to do to give him power to enforce his demand of the eight-hour day for them would be all right as far as they were concerned.

"The railway brotherhoods subscribe to the principle of arbitration," said A. B. Garretson, President of the Conductors, "but what they object to is arbitration in this instance, for the men do not believe they should get any less than the eight-hour day. The railway brotherhood men consider that they are now on the sidelines and that the situation is a fight between President Wilson and the railroads. They contend that, in addition to the wisdom of heeding the President's appeal to patriotism, the railroads owe the President a debt in their success in obtaining the recent 5 per cent. increase in freight rates and that now is the time for them to pay their debt to the White House. They do not deny that they intend to reap the benefit of the payment."

Although the 600 Chairmen are all being held in Washington by their leaders they scoff at the idea that they will be asked by the President to accept a plan of settlement that will give them less than that the President has decided upon.

Willing to Strike.

They say they will wait as long as the President wishes them to, but that they are very indifferent as to whether the President succeeds or fails. They are confident that if the strike comes, they can beat the railroads and obtain not only what the President demands for them, but the additional concessions they demanded, but gave with their acceptance of the President's proposal.

Apropos of the brotherhoods' appeals to Congressmen to aid their interest, it was noted that this afternoon and tonight, for the first time since the Washington negotiations began, there were a number of Congressmen about the lobby of the New Willard talking to representatives of the railroads. What they talked about was kept secret.

The great surprise to Washington in the turn things have taken is that, while President Wilson has virtually stated that his proposal is an ultimatum, the railroad executives have evidently settled down to a long process of negotiations. Statistians and attaches by the score have been brought to the city, and today many of the Presidents who came here intending to stay a day or so sent home for more clothes.

They have no further engagement with the President, and it was generally understood tht after his appeal of today Mr. Wilson expected a flat answer one way or another. But the railroad heads believe they will be able to play for better terms. They said tonight "most certainly we expect to see the President again."

If the President permits, the United States will see the most gigantic play for public support in its history. The President believes the nation will back him up in his effort to settle the strike crisis by granting the men the eight-hour day. The railroads believe the public will support the plea for arbitration. The President is ready to seek for the verdict of the "great American jury," and the railroads, which have spent more than $1,000,000 already in an effort to obtain public support, are prepared to spend millions more in placing their side before the 100,000,000 persons in the United States. Washington simply refuses to believe that the railroad executives will not yield to the President, but if these is any such intention, it is nowhere near the surface tonight.

WHITE ATTIRE IS VOGUE OF RAIL CONFEREES

Washington's Sweltering Heat Makes Change from Heavy Garb Necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—There are many interesting sidelights on the gathering here of railroad representatives been a conference of so many transportation heads. What an outsider notices about thm first is the prevalence of white clothes. The acquisition of featherweight attire has been gradual since the men arrived in Washington a week ago, and today, when the mercury played tag with the 00 mark, woolen suits among them were seldom seen.

The brotherhood Chairman have patronized the shops along Pennsylvania Avenue, which sell lightweight suits from $4.98 up and canvas shoes from $1.98 up. The railroad executives are wearing new silk suits and white buckskin shoes. Elisha Lee, Chairman of the National Conference Committee of Railways, is considered the nattiest dresser of the lot. Next to Mr. Lee, President Hale Holden of the Burlington is regarded as "the best-dressed railroad man."

A. B. Garretson, head of the conductors, wears white silk shirts, crash suits, canvas shoes, and a Panama hat. Warren S. Stone of the engineers sticks to his blue serge. W. G. Lee, head of the trainmen, likes a crash suit.

President Lee Underwood of the Erie, who used to be a locomotive engineer and is proud of it, refuses to succumg to the white suit vogue. He did not attend any of the conferences of railroad executives and did not go to the White House. He spent the day looking for a fan. When he went to breakfast he took off his coat. After breakfast, with his coat over his arm, he started to look for the fan. Tonight he was in the New Willard lobby with a large palmleaf fan and asking newspaper men what was the news of the day. Mr. Underwood is not a "peace-at-any-price" man.

President L. F. Loree of the Delaware & Hudson said tonight that he had sent home for some cool clothes. He said he didn't know how long he would be in Washington, but that he hoped something would happen to the Weather Bureau if it intended to keep it so hot.

President Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio still wears his woolen suit, and looks cool.

DENY THE RAILROADS ARE OWNED BY A FEW

Railway Officials Say Small Investors Hold Most of the Stocks.

Railway officials here yesterday characterized as false the assertion of the four big railway brotherhood that the railroads of this country are owned by a few. The brotherhoods, in their official bulletin, said that the railroad operators had led the public to believe that the demands of the workers now threatening to strike would inflict injury on "widows and orphans," because of the large number of stockholders in each road, but that, in fact, the roads were owned by the operators themselves.

Annual reports, bulletins, and statistics were produced in several of the offices to show that there were dozens of small stockholders for every holder of a large block of stock.

"It is absurd for them to say that the roads are held by a small number of operators," said one official. "Why, a great majority of the stockholders of the largest roads in the United States are the little fellows who have put their small savings into railroad securities in preference to savings banks, because the former pay somewhat higher rates of interest and have been considered perfetly safe investments. This is probably the case with every railroad of importance in the United States.

"The brotherhoods state that a campaign is on foot to create the impression that their movement is antagonistic to the welfare of the public and the interests of the stockholders. Isn't it obvious that the burden of their demands would fall on the stockholders? And if there is a strike and the roads are tied up, it will not take many days of holding up milk trains and mail and passenger trains to show where the burden falls."

The New Haven was cited as one of the roads in which the money of widows and orphans "was tied up. A bulletin was brought out at the New Haven office, which stated that there were 26,106 stockholders in this road, and that of these 18,115, or 69.4 per cent., lived in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

In the case of the New Haven, it was pointed out, not only a large majority of the stockholders were holders, but a majority of all of the stock was held by persons living in the three States named. Of the 1,571,179 shares of stock outstanding, 834,567 are held by persons living in these three States, according to the company's bulletin.

"The foreign stockholders of the company on June 30, 1916, numbered 134," according to the bulletin, "and they held 8,298 shares of stock. Of the 26,106 stockholders 12,098 held from 1 to 10 shares inclusive, 9,455 from 11 to 50 shares inclusive, and 2,370 from 51 to 100 shares inclusive. In other words, 22,923 of the 26,106 stockholders held from 1 to 100 shares inclusive.

The shareholders of the New Haven are divided almost evenly among men and women. There are 11,199 male stockholders and 10,567 female."

J. F. Jarrell, who accompanied President E. P. Ripley of the Santa Fe from Topeka to Washington when the railroad presidents gathered there last week, was in New York yesterday. He said that at the last annual meeting there were 42,112 shareholders in the Santa Fe, and that these included stockholders living in every State of the Union. He said he didn't believe there was a single share of this stock owned by other railroads, as the brotherhoods charged was the case in many instances.

At the headquarters of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee at 61 Broadway statistics were produced showing that at the end of last year the Pennsylvania Railroad had 93,708 stockholders, and that the average holding was 106 shares.

LEAGUE URGES ARBITRATION.

Leader of Railroad Presidents Is Congratulated by Its Officers.

The following telegram was sent to Hale Holden, President of the Burlington Railroad, at Washington, yesterday:

The American Peace and Arbitration League congratulates the railroad Presidents assembled in Washington upon the clear-cut indorsement of the principle of arbitration for the settlement of disputes.

Our league advocates the application of this principle to settle both local and international differences. There is no question about its practicability where all the parties interested agree to its just application.

The telegram was signed by Henry Clews, President, and A. B. Humphrey, Director, of the league.

WAR IN EUROPE AIDS 8-HOUR-DAY FIGHT

Secretary of the Labor Legislation Association Sees Growth of Movement.

PRAISES WILSON'S ATTITUDE

Demand for Industrial Shorter Day Increases as Immigration to This Country Drops.

Since the outbreak of the European war the eight-hour movement in the United States has shown increasing prominence, according to Dr. John B. Andrews, Secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, of which Professor Irving Fisher of Yale is President and President Wilson and Justice Brandeis Vice Presidents. Dr. Andrews said yesterday that there was a direct connection between the eight-hour demands and the European war, and he predicted that the present movement was but the beginning of a broader one that would carry the eight-hour day into far more general practical recognition than those not in touch with the situation surmised.

"Comparatively speaking," said Dr. Andrews, "there has been a tremendous gain in the eight-hour day in this country since the beginning of the European war. In my opinion, the reason is this: The war stopped immigration to this country practically; it was as if a law had been passed preventing immigration, or placing severe limits on it. Thus the war accomplished, for the time being, what labor organization men have striven for, restriction of immigration. Three Federal bills had been passed to produce this condition, but each was vetoed by a President of the United States. Now, when this condition was seen to exist, that is, the usual incoming of 1,000,000 immigrants a year stopped, labor organizations were not long in making demands on the basis of their advantageous situation. There were no new arrivals at hand or prospective in their places, and hence the unusual success of their demands for shorter hours.

"This has impressed upon labor organizations the strength of their contention that there is a direct and important connection between the conditions under which they work and the extent of immigration to the United States, and it is safe to say that hey will make a stronger effort than ever to get a Federal law restricting immigration.

"I do not think the end of the war will see a resumption of the immigration of able-bodied persons to this country. I think the European Governments will take steps to keep their workers at home, so that whether a Federal law restricting immigration is passed soon the present situation of few competing laborers coming in from the outside is likely to continue for some time.

"I think President Wilson is right. I believe the American people are in favor of the eight-hour day. Where the conditions are particularly severe the time of work should be less than eight hours, and it would surprise me not in touch with the movement to know that the seven-hour day has made its appearance in numerous industries of this class."

The American Association for Labor Legislation is not affiliated with labor organizations. It is supported by its membership and forks for legislation which, in the opinion of the association, will ameliorate conditions under which wage-earners work.

Between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 wage-earners of the 30,000,000 engaged in gainful occupations in the United States work eight hours a day, it was estimated yesterday. Only about 10 per cent. of the wage-earners are organized. Of those organized the American Federation has about 2,500,000. Estimates were obtained from several sources, and none of these placed the number of persons working eight hours at day at more than half of the total membership of labor organizations, and most of those consulted thought it was considerably less than half.

All told, the proportion of eight-hour workers is small compared with the total number of persons engaged in gainful occupations. Among the organizations most successful in obtaining the eight-hour day are the building trades, the printing and publishing trades, brewery workers, and miners.

MAYOR'S PLEA WINS, CAR STRIKE AVERTED

Continued from Page 1.

Shonts as he and his two associates finally turned to go.

Mayor Mitchel called in the newspapermen and handed them a statement of the result of the four conferences.

"I'm going back to Pattsburg on the 9:30 train tonight," he said. "And, by Heaven, if I am called back again——"

He got his train.

The Mayor's Statement.

The statement read:

Aug. 21, 1916.

I have been in conference throughout the entire day, first with representatives of the men, then with President Shonts, Mr. Hedley, and Mr. Quackenbush of the New York Railways Company, then again with Mr. Fridiger and Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Frayne, and others, representing the men. The upshot of the conference is that it is agreed:

First—At the personal request of the Mayor, the New York Railways Company will reinate in their former positions the men held and convicted of offenses committed in connection with the strike.

Second—The discharge of the twenty-eight men accused of stealing fares, of the two men accused of insubordination, of the two men accused of drunkenness, and of the two men failing to report will be submitted to arbitration to determine whether or not these cases were in fact discharges for the causes named or for activities in the strike or in connection with the union. The above cases submitted to arbitration, having arisen during the strike or immediately thereafter, are to be considered in a class by themselves, and not to be taken as precedents in dealing with similar cases hereafter.

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.

This statement, while covering the one vital point in the dispute between the company and the union, gave no intimation of the remarkable day spent by the Mayor in bringing the two sides together. He had held his first conference with the union delegates at 10 o'clock in the morning, three hours after he had arrived in the city from Plattsburg, and had been told that the organization absolutely would insist on the reinstatement of all strikers who had been convicted of misdemeanors in the courts.

Fitzgerald States His Position.

While only fourteen of these men had been mention in the conferences between the company and the labor leaders, about twenty-three others who had been convicted of similar offenses during the strike also faced dismissal, and Organizer Fitzgerald and his associates were determined to exact a ruling from the Mayor that would protect all of them.

"The reason we fought for these men," said Mr. Fitzgerald later, "was because they were the boys who fought for us when we called the strike. They went out and did picket duty, and I was more interested in them than in perfecting an organization among the employes of the B. R. T., which is one of the things I want more than anything else in the world. We were determined that these men at least should not be sacrificed."

Mayor Mitchel finally won a promise from Fitzgerald and ridiger that if these men were protected the union would raise no issue about the company's right to organize non-union employes, and he then sent for Mr. Shonts, Mr. Hedley, and Mr. Quackenbush.

HUGHES ANTI-BOSS, HE TELLS OLD GUARD

Nor Will He Tolerate Special Privilege, He Declares in San Diego, C. O. P. Stronghold.

TALKS IN LOS ANGELES, TOO

Both Audiences Large and Cordial —Candidate Gets Anonymous Death Threat by Mail.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 21.—For six hours today Charles E. Hughes campaigned in San Diego County, stronghold of the old-line Republicans in Southern California, where sentiment runs strong against the Administration's Mexican policy, and found there, on the surface, at least, comparative peace and harmony. While there was no loud or sustained applause, there was marked cordiality, and a crowd estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000, the largest found on the tour, greeted the Republican nominee and his wife when they appeared on the platform of the Organ Court in the beautiful exposition grounds.

The arrangements of the day apparently were pretty well in the hands of the anti-Johnson forces. National Committeeman W. H. Crocker and State Chairman F. V. Keesling were here, there, and everywhere, and their efforts weer supplemented by John D. Spreckles, state Senator L. A. Wright, John S. Ackerman, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury under McKinley, who introduced Mr. Hughes at the big meeting.

It was a sort of Old uard day, according to a few of the Progressives who joined in the celebration, who explained that San Diego County gave President Wilson a plurality in 1912 rather than support the Progressive ticket, and has consistently lined up against Governor Johnson. Mr. Hughes, it was predicted generally, would get a safe majority in the county, although there is a feeling that Representative Kettner, the Congressman because the Republican nominee had tied up with the "Drys." As to the Progressive vote, that was looked upon as uncertain; it would depend largely, the leaders thought, upon the attitude of Mr. Hughes toward Governor Johnson.

Moose Watch on Hughes.

Mr. Hughes returned to Los Angeles tonight and addressed a big meeting in the Shrine Auditorium. As soon as the train began to slip on toward the north the Johnson talk was again emphasized. Johnson had been at Long Beach, near Los Angeles, most of the day, while Mr. Hughes was in the South. There were rumors abroad that efforts had been made to arrange a meeting between the two tomorrow night at Sacramento, the home of Governor Johnson, but no definite announcement had been made when Mr. Hughes got here at 7 o'clock. Some of the Progressive leaders were looking for a possible message and were holding off from further agitation. They are still firm in their position that the attitude of Mr. Hughes on this question will have a profound influence in the State. It is said that the Johnson crowd is endeavoring to exploit the nominee for their own purposes.

Coming as it did after periods of wrangling and backbiting, today proved a wholesome one in the campaign from the standpoint of those who were endeavoring to prevent further rupture among the voters who must cast their ballots in the Republican column if Mr. Hughes is to carry the State. But it is admitted by both sides that the truce of silence now in force will be observed only until Mr. Hughes is out of the State and his final position known.

In his San Diego speech Mr. Hughes pledged himself, first, last, and all the time, to the protection of American life and property in Mexico; preached protective tariff doctrine, put in a good word for the labor union man, and took another sturdy whack at the bosses, regardless of the Old Guard tendencies representative of most of the Republican leaders occupying places in the spotlight at the moment.

It has been charged by some Progressives that the Republicans now in control of the political machinery were attempting to disrupt the work done by Governor Johnson and get affairs back into the hands of men who are kindly to the Santa Fe and other big corporate interests. That may have had nothing to do with Mr. Hughes's utterances, but there were determination and spirit in his manner and voice when he shouted.

Against Special Privilege.

"There is not going to be any grip on public privilege or right for any corporate interest, or any combination of interests, at the expense of the people of the United States, if I can prevent it.

"I know something of abuses. I think I may say that I have done something to prevent them and prevent their recurrence. I think it is entirely possible in this favored land, populated by people of rare intelligence, and provided with free institutions through which the voice of the electorate may speak, to have honest, fair government, which will still encourage legitimate enterprise and open the avenues of trade to American achievements here and throughout the world."

Mr. Hughes left his train at San Diego at 9 o'clock, and the reception committee piled him into a touring line of automobiles and streaked ata forty miles an hour for Point Loma, where the government has an aviation station. Two of the fliers came over to greet the candidate upon his arrival in San Diego, and circled about the train. Others performed while the nominee and his party watched them from the Point as they darted about in the air and then dipped to a graceful landing in the water of Point Loma Bay. Three battleships could be seen in the distance, and the Governor looked down upon men at work on fortifications, and saw other warlike scenes. San Diego made the inspection a sort of holiday.

There was a parade through the streets of San Diego at 10:30 o'clock, ending at the Exposition grounds. At least 500 automobile parties turned out, and the streets were crowded. Now and then there was a ripple of applause but little cheering. The Committeemen explained that San Diego never cheered loudly for any one, and wasn't getting very excited, "because it was a cinch" for the Republicans there.

The people began to arrive at the Exposition grounds early, although the big crowd held off until 12:30 o'clock, when the admission fee was lifted. The nominee got there about 11 o'clock, and at that hour 1,000 or more had settled down in the blazing sun, willing to bear the discomfort in order to obtain front seats. Hundreds had brought lunch baskets, prepared for a day's outing. Athousand others spread about the Exposition grounds and followed the nominee and his wife as they went from one building to another in an automobile, the body of which was completely hidden by gorgeously tinted flowers. Nobody seemed to be talking politics then; they were all more anxious to see what Mr. and Mrs. Hughes looked like. Mr. Hughes tickled the nose of a giraffe on the painted desert, and picked up an Indian baby in his arms.

Sees Hawaiian Dances.

Luncheon was served at 12:30 o'clock in one of the buildings. Tickets sold at a dollar each, and were soon taken. The seats of honor were taken by those who have affiliated themselves prominently with the Southern campaign. Hawaiian dancers and singers, with bare legs and seductive voices, entertained the nominee and decorated him with flowers. The nominee and his wife enjoyed themselves to the full.

From this scene Mr. Hughes was taken at 1:30 o'clock to the great plaza in front of the huge organ where the famous outdoor concerts are held. He faced a crowd that reached back further than he could make his voice heard. It wasn't a very noisy crowd, but it was a good one to look at and an appreciative one to talk to. It looked more like a holiday crowd than a political meeting.

In this address, as if in answer to the assertions of some Progressive that his utterances have not been progressive enough to satisfy California, Mr. Hughes advoted a number of principles which have moved the followers of Roosevelt.

"America must be sound and honest in its public life," he said, "but it must have business-like administration; it must be patriotic, with America first and America efficient. I believe that we are going to lay a broad foundation for this work. I would lay that foundation deep in a consideration of human needs and the requirements of the betterment of human life.

"I do not speak of efficiency for the sake of efficiency. I do not speak of production for the sake of production. I do not look upon men and women as mere economic factors. We are here cooperating as human beings to build up the standards of human living and diffuse happiness and prosperity, in which all shall have a just share. If we are to do this we must contemplate the necessities of the future very broadly. I do not shrink from that contemplation.

"The man who looks upon the laborers in his employ as mere economic units has not caught the vision of the twentieth century. There is a new spirit aboroad in the land. It is a helpful spirit. It is a sound feeling. It is a good American feeling. What we need is not demogoguery, not standpatism, not failure to look facts in the face, not allowing conditions to run away with us, but hard, common sense, and a good desire to benefit our fellow men by working together to that end, according to the spirit of our institutions.

Anonymous Death Threat.

LONG BEACH, Cal., Aug. 21.—The Long Beach police made public today a letter said to have been received by the Secretary of Charles E. Hughes yesterday, in which the life of Mr. Hughes is threatened. According to the postmark, the letter was mailed in Los Angeles late Saturday. It reads.

"We warned you before you left the Supreme Bench that you never would sit in the Presidential chair. We will get you. Watch out at Santa Ana."

The letter is unsigned. Mr. Hughes passed through Santa Ana on his way back from San Diego to Los Angeles. Nothing happened.

Charles W. Farnham, manager of the Hughes tour, returned here last night to call on Governor Johnson and assure him he was "dumfounded" when he learned that Governor Johnson and Mr. Hughes were at the same hotel here yesterday for several hours, each without the knowledge of the other. Mr. Farnham spent enearly two hours with Governor Johnson and conveyed to him the desire of Mr. Hughes to meet him some time.

BACON'S CAMPAIGN IS ACTIVE

Headquarters Are Opened In His Residence—Old Guard Men to Aid.

With the establishment of political headquarters in his private residence at 1 Park Avenue yesterday Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France, who is going to fight William T. Calder in the primaries next month for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, began his campaign in earnest. Job E. Hedges is in charge, and already telegrams are coming in from all parts of the State from voters pledging allegiance to Mr. Bacon.

Two prominent Old Guard leaders, J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira and Charles Stetson of Lyons, pledged their support. Unusual efforts are being made to get signatures to Mr. Bacon's petitions. Although only 3,000 signatures are required, it was asserted that 4,000 Republicans had already signed up and that 10,000 signatures would be obtained before time for filing expires tonight. Lieutenants of William Barnes are said to be active all over the State getting signatures.

As soon as his petition is filed Mr. Bacon will announce the appointment of a committe of 100 Republicans to run his campaign. Then he will make speeches all over the State. His first speech will be in Jamestown on Saturday night. Mr. Bacon will issue his first statement concerning his candidacy today. He will tell at legnth just why he decided to contest the nomination with Mr. Calder. Meantime Candidate Calder is getting together a bulky petition of his own and is campaigning in several counties. State Senator Ogden L. Mills issued this statement last night:

"My attention has been called to the fact that my father, Ogden Mills, is one of the committee to further Mr. Bacon's candidacy for United States Senator. This will not interfere with my advocating Congressman Calder's nomination, and he will receive my loyal and earnest support at the primaries on the 19th of September."

LOOK TO T. R. TO PUT GINGER IN CAMPAIGN

Dissatisfied Members of the Hughes Committee Want More Activity.

FIGHT OVER HITCHCOCK

Ex-Senator Crane Opposes Putting Him on the Advisory Committee.

The appointment of an advisory committee to assist Chairman William R. Willsox of the Republican National Committee in the management of the Republican campaign has started a whole lot of trouble in the Republican National organization. Frank H. Hitchcock, ex-Postmaster General and manager of the Taft campaign in 1908, as well as a leading figure in the campaign of 1912, is the storm centre. A number of National Committeemen want Mr. Hitchcock on the advisory committee, while some of his enemies are anxious to keep him in the background.

It was said yesterday that Mr. Hitchcock will go on the committee, but the elements opposing him will continue the fight to keep him from taking a prominent part in the campaign. Ex-Senator Murray Crane of Massachusetts is one of the most active opponents of Mr. Hitchcock. He is finding able assistance among several members of the National Committee, and the matter may have to be put up to Charles E. Hughes for final adjudication.

Chairman Willcox is not anxious to see Mr. Hitchcock in a position of prominence in the conduct of the affairs of the campaign, and it was said yesterday that while he has consented to appoint Mr. Hitchcock on the advisory committee, it is his intention to make the committee a perfunctory one and give it little lattitude in handling affairs at headquarters. According to the present plan of Mr. Willcox the conduct of the campaign will be in the hands of five members of the National Campaign Committee, Herbert Parsons, Charles B. Warren of Michigan, Henry D. Estabrook of New Hampshire, George W. Perkins, former Bull Moose leader, and Everett Colby of New Jersey, also a Bull Mooser.

"All the work has been assigned," said Mr. Willcox, "and these men are in charge of the campaign. They will continue to be in charge as I see no reason to make a change."

Mr. Hitchcock's friends on the Campaign Committee will not quietly give in to seeing him ignored, however. Already there has been considerable criticism of the manner in which the campaign has been conducted. The campaign, it is asserted, has been allowed to sag, and more ginger is sadly needed. These members frankly admit that the Hughes Western campaign has not turned out satisfactorily and that something will have to be done quickly to pull it out of the rut. They point to the previous experience of Mr. Hitchcock in work connected with national campaigns and assert that with him in charge, or at least in an important advisory capacity ,things will go differently.

The dissatisfied members of the Campaign Committee think that Mr. Hughes got wrong advice when it was decided that he should ignore the "hyphen vote." When the candidate started on his trip it was decided that he should not even mention the word "hyphen" in any of his speeches, and his critics now say that it was a blunder to ignore the German-American issue. These men have appealed to Colonel Roosevelt to put the requisite "ginger" in the campaign, and the Colonel, it was said yesterday, has heeded their advice.

Those who have seen the Colonel's speech which he is to make at Augusta, Me., on Aug. 31 describe it as a "hummer." It will wake up the whole country, they say, as it deals almost entirely with the German-American situation and lashes the Wilson Administration. The Colonel's friends are looking forward with keen interest to the situation that will develop when the Colonel starts going.

With the hope of stirring up more interest in the lagging Hughes campaign, it was decided yesterday to have Mr. Hughes make several additional speeches in Maine, and then open the campaign in New York State before he returns to the city. Mr. Hughes is already scheduled to speak in Maine on Sept. 7 and 8, and will be asked to speak on the two succeeding days, and then go direct to Syracuse, N. Y., to be present at the State Fair on Sept. 12. The remainder of the New York State itinerary has not yet been mapped out.

Chairman Willcox stated emphatically yesterday that the Republican National Committee is taking no part in the Senatorial contest in this State or other States and would not do so.

DEMOCRATS SPLIT ON THE ALIEN BILL

Continued from Page 1.

renewed his motion to take up the Immigration bill as the unfinished business of the Senate, which had previously agreed to make the General Revenue bill the unfinished business. This motion was debated for the rest of the day, and when Senators grew tired of the discussion a recess was taken until tomorrow morning, when the matter of giving preference to the Immigration bill will come up automatically.

While debate was proceeding after the adoption of Senator Smith's motion, Senator O'Gorman moved that the Senate go into secret session. When the doors were closed the Senate listened to appeals from Senators Phelan of California and Chamberlain and Lane of Oregon, all Democrats, to amend the Immigration measure so as to make stringent regulations for the exclusion of Japanese coolie labor instead of recognizing, as the bill does in language that requires interpretation to be performed, the existence of a "gentlemen's agreement" between Japan and the United States under which Japan is to refuse permission to coolies to emigrate to this country.

The ostensible object in having a secret session was that delicate relations with a foreign Government were involved, but there is reason to believe that the real object was to keep the Senate from taking action on the Immigration bill until the creation of the "morning hour" when, according to expectations subsequently upset the revenue bill would be taken up.

The vote on the motion to take up the Immigration bill was as follows:

To take up the bill—Democrats: Ashurst of Arizona, Beckham of Kentucky, Chamberlain of Oregan, Culberson of Texas, Hardwick of Georgia, Hitchcock of Oregon, Myers of Montana, Overman of North Carolina, Smith of South Carolina, and Vardaman of Mississippi. Republicans: Borah of Idaho, Brandegee of Connec

RUSSIANS PRESS KOVEL LINES HARD

Make Further Advances at Some Points in Stokhod River Fighting.

ROUND UP 1,366 PRISONERS

Make Progress Also in the Carpathians, Where They Have Entered Two Passes to Hungary.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 21.—Further advances have been made at some points along the line of the lower Stokhod, where they broke through the Austro-Hungarian defenses last night, while in the Carpathians they are pressing vigorously through two of the passes which lead to Hungary.

Following the announcement last week of advances in the vicinity of Korosmezo, which is just over the border in Hungary, the War Office today reported gains in the pass east of this region, leading south from Kuty. The capture of Jablonitza and Pereskul, on the Cheremosh River, which forms the boundary between Galicia and the Bukowina, is announced. Jablonitza is about twenty miles north of the Hungarian border. The statement says:

In the region of Kuty we occupied the villages of Pereskul and Jablonitsa, on the River Cheremosh, and several heights west of Pereskul. Stubborn attacks by the enemy on the heights southwest of Tomnakik Mountain were repelled by our fire.

Captures Made in Stokhod.

On the River Stokhod, in the region of Kovel and Rudka-Chervische, fighting continues. Our troops made further advances at some points. The total of captures in this region on Friday and Saturday was 16 officers and more than 1,350 soldiers. We also took 1 cannon, 18 machine guns, 4 bomb mortars, 4 searchlights, and a large number of shells, cartridges, and rifles. In the region of Lubieszow, on the Stokhod, a captive balloon was set afire by our artillery.

The feature of the campaign which put like a tempest on the southwestern front over two months and a half ago is the almost continuous nature of the fighting. With the exception of brief interludes for consolidating positions or changing the direction of attack, it has been like one great sustained battle. Periods like the present, which are described as "lulls," usually turn out to have been crowded with intense fighting, the details of which it has been the consistent policy of the Russian staff to hold secret until the operations are ended.

It is impossible at the present time to say whether the Russian attack upon Kovel from the Stokhod region continues with its original energy, but the belief seems to prevail here that the discovery on a series of strong German fortifications protecting Kovel from the east led the Russian Staff to base its hopes of taking the city by strong flank attacks, which are now developing.

This is considered to account for the desperate German attacks in the region of Lake Nobel, where they are trying to prevent the Russian occupation of the marshy land south of the tookhod, which would constitute a serious menace to the left flank of the German forces whose base is Kovel, and prove a valuable vantage point to General Kaledines in the pressure he is exerting from the south.

Reports Russians Beaten Back.

BERLIN, Aug. 21, (via London.)—The Russian forces which crossed the Stokhod River in Volhynia last week made repeated attempts yesterday to extend their positions. These efforts, the War Office announced today, were repised, with severe losses to the Russians. The statement follows:

On the Stokhod Russian attacks southwest of Lubieszow failed. Repeated attempts of the enemy with strong forces to extend his position on the western bank of the river near Rudka-Chervische were repulsed with severe losses to him.

Between Zarecie and Smolary we captured two officers and 107 men as a result of minor attacks.

In the Carpathians we have taken Steapanski Height, west of the Charny-Cheremosh Valley. Both here and on Kreta Height Russian counterattacks were repulsed.

In storming Kreta Height on Saturday we captured two officers, 188 men, and five machine guns.

Austrians Tell of Captures.

BERLIN, Aug. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The repulse of Russian attacks in the Carpathians and capture of Russian trenches near Kiselin, south of Kovel, are recorded in the official Austrian statement of yesterday, which follows:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: Several attacks in the vicinity of Magura, west of Moldava, (in the Carpathians,) were repulsed. German troops captured Kreta Mountain. Fighting continues on the northeast slopes of Krnahola Mountain. North of Tartar Pass attempts of strong enemy forces to advance failed. South of the Vorokanka mountain artillery fire dispersed an advancing Russian column.

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Near Kiselin, German detachments drove the enemy from advanced trenches. Near Rudka Chervische, where the Russians advanced on the western bank of the Stokhod, a counter-attack is being made successfully. The enemy left six officers, 867 men, and six machines guns in the hands of the Teutonic allies.

The Austrian Headquarters' statement of Aug. 19, just received, contains the following:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis—West of the Moldava, in Bukowina, Honved infantry and German battalions stormed the much-disputed height of Magura. T he Russians left 600 prisoners and two machine guns in our hands. Russian counterattacks failed. West of Zable, we withdrew our advanced troops, after violent fighting, toward the Chornahora ridge.

Near Stanislau, to the northwest, our riflemen repulsed a Russian advance.

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—Our troops repulsed a Russian attack near Szelwow. Near Tobol, on the Stokhod, the Russians advanced into our trenches but were thrown back. A new Russian attack is in progress.

Figures showin enormous losses for the Russian Guards Regiments in the fighting around Stanislau, Galicia, as a consequence of which these regiments are said to have been retired from service at the front are given by the Overseas News Agency today, based on what it declares are reliable reports from Russia by way of Stockholm.

In the Emperor's Own Semenov Regiment, according to these figures, the losses were 43 officers and 2,781 men; in the Dragoon Guards Regiment, 31 officers and 1,659 men; in the Moscow Guards Regiment, 56 officers and 3,078 men; in the Pavlow Regiment, 61 officers and 3,157 men; in the Finland Guards Regiment, 48 officers and 2,681 men.

As a consequence of these losses the Petrograd Guards will be out of the fighting for a period of six months, it is declared, as the recruits for their replenishment only recently entered the training depots.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The importance of operations in other fields prevented any comment yesterday on the fighting of the British and French on Saturday and Sunday. The fighting on these two days has marked a revival on a large scale of the western offensive, which for some days had appeared to have temporarily subsided. As a matter of fact, the British were occupied for nearly two weeks in resisting the German counterattacks which had been almost incessant since the day the British first took the heights bounding the southern edge of the Bapaume plateau. These German attacks, after a long-sustained but fruitless effort, had died down and the British immediately prepared for a new stroke.

It fell this time on a wide front, the eleven miles between Thiepval and Guillemont. It was the most successful operation in which the British have been engaged since the early days of the offensive. By driving east and southeast of Thiepval, this village is placed in the same predicament as Guillemont and Cléry have already been placed as a result of the prior operations. That is, it has been practically surrounded on all sides but the north. The fall of Thiepval, which is threatened by the next great rush, will be the most decisive step the British have yet taken. The region surrounding this village was more strongly fortified than any other point on the immediate front.

For some reason the Germans had expected that when the attack fell, the great blow would be along the valley of the northern Incre. As it turned out this was just where the full force of the first British stroke was expended and it was the only point on the portion of the front attacked by the British which held fast. In spite of all the British could do they were unable to forge ahead. Consequently they started in on their advance from the south. Now Thiepval is threatened from another direction and most of its main defenses have fallen. Saturday's attack carried them close to the German positions and gave them command of the more important points east and south-east of the village. These points are of tactical importance on account of their elevation over those in the immediate neighborhood and will make it difficult for the Germans to maintain themselves when the next blow falls.

Further to the east, the British succeeded in straightening out the curves in their line which had been formed by minor gains in isolated sectors. The total result of the day's operations was to bring the British lines to the outskirts of Thiepval, of Martinpuich and of Ginchy, and to participate with the French in taking the most western group of houses in Guillemont.

The German resistance on this front has become much stiffened as a result of the passage of time since the operation started. This is but natural and was therefore to be expected. To a certain extent the element of surprise was present during th opening days, in spite of the fact that the British move was well advertised before the first gun was fired. After this time, the Germans had time to effect their defensive concentrations which enabled them to effect their defensive obstacles between their main positions and the British line of attack.

To counteract this in a measure, is the fact that the more important of the German defenses, which were constructed with such consumate skill and patience, have been left behind. There has been time to construct new lines in their rear sinc the offense began, it is true, but the time available for such work has not been sufficient to build any such elaborate system of trenches and dug outs as marked their first line of defense two months ago. Were this not so the Allied drive would even now be set down as a complete failure. It is too early at this date to brand it one way or the other. The fighting is still in progress and the Allies still show an ability to forge ahead.

As I pointed out on Sunday, the situation on this front must not be confused with the situation which existed on the Verdun front. There is first the absence of what might be termed key positions to which I referred on Sunday. But there is something elst, another point of difference which assumes even greater proportions. Had the Germans taken Verdun, at the end, say, of six weeks' or two months' fighting, the French could and would have retired across the Meuse River with but a minor loss in material. Most of it, from the warning they had had, could have been transported across the river before the retreat was made. Once bhind the Meuse they would have been scure and the Germans could not have followed. Other readjustments of the line probably would have been necessary, but the general line of the Meuse would have been their principal lin.

On the Somme front there is no such obstacle behind which the Germans can fall back. There is no line of defense for over thirty miles which possesses strong definitely marked natural features. The country is generally open and gives the defenders no advantage over the offense. A succss on the Somme means the taking of Cambrai, of St. Quentin, the cutting of absolutely necessary life lines, the consequent falling back of the German line, not the few miles which might separate them from a river bank, but the twenty or thirty miles which lie between them and their next line of defense. These ar the points which differentiate the Somme fighting from the action at Verdun.

On the Saloniki front the French official report states that the allied offensive has begun over the entire front. In order that the relative importance of the various moves in this new theatre may be realized as they are made, it is well to understand thoroughly the objects which the Allies have in view in launching this attack. Primarily it is, of course, a blow at Austria. But long before this can make itself felt in the quarter where it is intended to fall there are other objects to be gained which are of equal importance. The first of these is the separation of Germany from Turkish aid. This will be definitely gained when Nish has been retaken. Other fruits of victory will be the elimination of Bulgaria from the war and the possible enlistment of Rumania, and even of Greece, on the side of the Allies.

What event will bring about any of these latter objects no one of course can say. Only one thing is certain. The Allies must show a stronger hand than they have yet done in order to obtain the active support of the remaining Balkan States. For these two States to enter the war, they must, from the standpoint of national existence, choose rightly. To fight losing fight means to them the sacrifice of all they have fought for in prior wars. To win means aggrandizement in territory at the expense of the losers, the acquisition of their respective national aspirations. They cannot afford to choose wrong. Realizing this, the Allies cannot be hopeful at this stage of the Saloniki campaign of obtaining the support of Rumania. Serbia is too recent, the example too thoroughly impressive to be forgotten.

In regard to the general plan of campaign as it has been so far revealed, it seems that the main thrust of the Allies is to be in the centre from the Doiran station northwestward to Gumuldjina and along the railroad line. The Teutonic allies are resisting this by an attack on both flanks. The success in either case is a question of men. If the Teutons have numerical superiority, which it is not believed they have, they may succeed through enveloping the Allies' flanks. No such strategy is possible, however, with inferior numbers.

BRITAIN WILL CURB HIGH FOOD PROFITS

Officials Use Vigilance, but "War Bread" and Meatless Days Are Not Feared.

AMPLE GRAIN IS AVAILABLE

What Stored and In Transit Is About That Used in Normal Times.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Pensions and "profiteering" constitute the most stinging whip iwth which the Government is being lashed just now by those organs of public opinion which have undertaken the self-imposed task of keeping Premier Asquith and his colleagues up to the mark. As usual, there is a good deal of exaggeration in the charges that are made of Governmental dilatoriness, and regard both to pensions of discharged soldiers and t excess war profits departmentalal machinery is at work.

The action taken by the Government under the Defense of the Realm ac, Saturday, in particular, was drastic enough to satisfy the most clamorous demands. Under this action the Board of Trade was empowered to inquire whether the amount of goods held by traders was in excess of normal requirements of trade, and in cases where the board was of the opinion that withholding of the goods was prejudicial to national interest, to require the owner to dispose of them in such a manner and within such a period as might be specified.

This step is the direct outcome of an agitation which has been going on for months in view of the continually increasing prices of foods. The Government's first step was to appoint a commission, headed by J. M. Robertson, M. P., an economist of repute, who is one of the strongest opponents of the proposals made to wage an economic war upon Germany after the war. This commission was to inquire into the causess of the increased cost of living. With bread costing 18 cents a quartern loaf and milk 11 cents a quart in some districts of London, and the price meat up as much as 65 per cent. since the war began, there was room for an inquiry.

The seriousness of the situation was emphasized by the demand of the National of Union Railway Men for an increase of $2.40 in their weekly wage.

The speculative advances in Chicago and stories of the packers' exploitation of the meat situation were utilized to fan the popular feeling. Reports of British "profiteering" were equally emphatic and widespread.

One set of newspapers conducted a campaign against a certain combination of London dairymen who charged 12 cents a quart for milk, whereas it was claimed that 10 cents gave their competitors an adequate profit. In Clapham and Totting meetings of protest were held, but throughout the country generally there have been few demonstrations of dissatisfaction, except in so far as the meetings of railway men in support of their demand for higher wages imply an inability to meet current expenses of living on their present wages.

While from this economic point of view the food situation in England admittedly requires serious consideration, the authorities are satisfied that there is not th slightest need to apprehens any such shorage of foodstuffs as is suggested by the talk of the country being reduced to black bread and meatless days.

"That is all a dream," said an official when told that such stories had been cabled to America. In addition to large stocks of wheat which are being held here for the Government, possibly 2,000,000 quarters, the latest monthly returns show that there were 2,780,000 quarters of wheat in the United Kingdom, which is equal to one month's supply, and 1,800,000 quarters, or nearly three weeks' supply, in transit to this country. This is only a trifle below two normal quantities.

With regard to meat, it is asserted that there exist more than ample supplies for the country's normal needs, and that the possibility of anything like a shortage will be obviated by the powers given to the Board of Trade to dispose of any stocks that are being unreasonably held. One newspaper says that this step will break the grip of the Beef Trust, which, among other things, is charged by "The Liverpool Daily Post with having accumulated enormous stocks of bacon in Liverpool.

While the Board of Trade action is generally welcomed as portending the end of "profiteering" in food, there has been no anxiety in responsible quarters as to the maintenance of supplies adequate to the nation's needs.

ITALIANS HOLD GAINS, CONSOLIDATE POSITIONS

Artillery Duels Carried On Amid Violent Thunderstorms—Austrian Fire Heavy in Trentino.

ROME, Aug. 21.—The Italians who have advanced in the region east of Gorizia and on the Carso Plateau are holding fast to the ground won, occupying themselves with consolidating recently captured positions. Today's War Office statement reports no important infantry activity on any portion of the Austro-Italian front. Violent artillery duels, however, are in progress, notably in the Trentino, where the Austrian gunners have shown especial activity. The statement follows:

Violent thunderstorms throughout the theatre of operations did not result in the diminution of artillery activity. The enemy's batteries were especially active on the Trentino front and in the Upper But Valley. They were answered by ours, which shelled the Drave Valley effectively, interfering with the movement of trains.

Minor enemy attacks are reported in the Astico Valley and in the Plavia area. The enemy was repulsed and left about twenty prisoners in our hands.

In the Gorizia area and on the Carso our troops are consolidating the positions they recently occupied.

Hostile artillery shelled Gorizia and the Isonzo bridges without causing damage.

BERLIN, Aug. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Operations on the Austro-Italian front are recorded in the Austrian Headquarters statement of Aug. 19 as follows:

The conditions on the coastal front yesterday were rather quiet. In the Isonzo sector, northeast of Plava, our troops cleared the left bank of weak hostile detachments near Globta and Britof, taking about fifty prisoners.

An Italian night attack against the front of the sector south of the Vipach Valley was completely repulsed. On the Fleimetal front, in an enterprise against an advanced hostile position southeast of Cima di Boche, sixty prisoners and two hand grenade throwers were taken. Italian detachments advancing in the evening against our positions in the Monte Zebio sector were repulsed.

ALBANIA IN REVOLT AGAINST AUSTRIANS

Rome Papers Hear Rising Has Spread to Serbia and Montenegro, Urge Italy to Strike.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 21.—News from Albania indicates that there is a rising there against the Austrians which is extending to Montenegro and Serbia.

The Italian press is unanimous in declaring that now is the moment for Italy to act, both politically and by means of the army.

The Idea Nazionale says: "Italy has made many mistakes in Albania since the war began. Now is the moment to correct them by issuing from her attitude of passiveness into military activity. The moment is most propitious, when Austria's occupation is seriously menaced. We could thus block her from two sides, making an attack which perhaps, could decide the war for Italy."

BRITISH BEAT OFF HOT TEUTON ATTACK

Germans Drive Back English Patrols Near High Wood, but Are Soon Checked.

FRENCH QUIET ON SOMME

But Near Verdun They Repulse a Strong Assault Against Fleury Village.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The fighting on the Somme front today was limited to artillery activity on both sides and the repulsing of German counterattacks.

The French, after their gains yesterday, spent the day consolidating their new positions between Maurepas and Guillemont. There was no infantry fighting.

The British in their sector had a busier day. The Germans endeavored to regain some of the ground they lost northwest of High (Foureaux) wood. British patrols were driven back, but the main attack failed under heavy British fire. General Haig has pushed his front line in this sector to a point about 500 yards from the village of Maltinpuich, his immediate objective.

The Germans also attempted to make an attack near the Mouquet farm, but it was repulsed.

The British afternoon report says:

After a heavy bombardment three histile bombing attacks were made this morning on High Wood. All were easily repulsed.

Northwest of High Wood some of our covering patrols withdrew before strong detachments of the enemy, but these detchments were unable to make any progress when they came under fire from our positions west of the wood.

During the night we effectively shelled portions of the enemy's position while the enemy bombarded our trenches in the vicinity of Pozières and the area northeast of Contalmaison, using gas shells freely.

Northwest of Hulluch (north of Arras) and east of Le Plantin, the enemy attempted to raid our trenches. These raids were driven back with loss to the enemy, who only succeeded in reaching our lines at one point from which he was quickly driven out again.

Near Givenchy the enemy exploded a mine near one of our forward saps but caused us no casualties, and we made use of the crater as a defensive post. Further north we liberated gas successfully against the enemy's positions at two places.

The British communication issued this evening says:

Near the Mouquet farm (near Thiepval) the enemy attempted to make an attack on a small scale, which was immediately repulsed. Otherwise there is little to report except artillery activity by both sides, which at times was very violent.

Our artillery fire was very effective. Southward of Thiepval the enem's trenches were severely damaged and a conflagration was caused in one of the enemy's batteries which burned fiercely for some time. A hostile balloon was forced to descend by our gunfire.

Southward of Loos as the result of a successful mine, we have much improved our local positions.

Our aeroplanes continue to bomb enemy billets with success, in addition to their work with our artillery. Yesterday one of our machines did not return. Today hostile aeroplanes showed a little more enterprise than usual, and some of them ventured over our lines.

German Attack on Fleury Failed.

The Germans delivered a violent attack on Fleury last night, using flaming liquid, but without result, says the French War Office statement this afternoon. The announcement reads:

North of the Somme, in addition to the important captures of material mentioned yesterday, we took six field guns in the wood which our troops carried yesterday between Maurepas and Guillemont. During the night there were violent artillery actions on the Somme front.

On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans yesterday, toward the close of day, delivered a powerful attack, accompanied by the use of flaming liquids, against Felury. Our curtain of fire and infantry fire obliged the enemy to stop short, and inflicted serious losses on him.

The French statement issued this evening adds this information:

On the Somme front our batteries shelled German works north and south of the river. There was no infantry activity in the course of the day. An intermittent cannonade took place on the remainder of the front.

Our aviators had numerous encounters with the enemy. Two enemy airmen were brought down inside his lines, one in the region of Dénécourt and the other near Berny.

All Attacks Repulsed, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 21, (via London.)—Attacks on German positions in the Somme and Verdun sectors yesterday resulted in failure, the War Office announced today. The statement says:

North of the Somme several desultory attacks west of Foureaux (High) Wood, on the Cléry-Maricourt road, made by strong infantry forces of the enemy from Ovillers and Pozières, and hand grenade attacks near Maurepas were repulsed.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) enemy forces which were ready to make an attack northwest of Thiaumont work were prevented by our artillery fire from carrying out their object. At Thiaumont work itself and near Fleury strong hand grenade parties were shot down by our infantry and machine gun fire.

Numerous undertakings attempted by reconnoitring detachments of the enemy were without result. Attacks by German patrols north of Vermelles and near Festubert and Embermenil were successful. In the Argonne lively mining operations were carried out on both sides. By the explosion of a mine we destroyed a considerable portion of the enemy's position on Combres Height.

Of Ostend (Belgium) a British hydroplane was destroyed by our fire and a French hydroplane was shot down. In an aerial engagement a British biplane was brought down southeast of Arras.

EXPLOSION KILLS MANY IN BRITISH WAR PLANT

War Office Loss of Life Is Serious and Aid Sent to Yorkshire from Neighboring Towns.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Serious loss of life is feared as the result of an explosion in a munitions plant in Yorkshire this afternoon, says an official statement issued this evening. No figures on the casualties are given.

"An explosion took place this afternoon at a munitions factory in Yorkshire," says the statement. "Full details are not as yet at hand, but the loss of life appears to be serious. Assistance has been sent from neighboring towns.

"A further statement will be issued as soon as possible."

Doubt Angell's Incarceration.

At the offices of G. P. Putnam's Sons, publishers of Norman Angell's books in this country, no information had been received yesterday concerning his reported incarceration in England. The last word received from him was on July 20 from London, and concerned a forthcoming book. No other information has been received by his friends here, who discredit the report that his refusal to enlist caused him to be placed in jail.

ZEPPELINS SEEN IN THEIR LAIR

Continued from Page 1.

steering gear for elevation and direction and all the other technical equipment and the little bear grinned as one who knew it all long ago.

"We flew over wood and meadow, and over airship halls nad barracks and the canopy of green was soon lost to sight.

"Through a small horizontal transparent pane, built like an alcove in the glass wall of the commandant's gondola, your eyes can see straight downward into the depths below.

"At 2,000 feet the earth assumed that delightful relief that makes it seem like a giant plaything. In the distance the gray aura of a city appeared, but was soon left behind.

Views North Sea Fleet.

"How the heart beat when through the forward windows of the gondola the North Sea was sighted. There lay the battle fleet, but the ships seemed to hang in clouds, an optical illusion, for when seen from an airship the earth seems to sink like a round, flat saucer. Immediately under you lies the lowest point, while round about the horizon seems to rise. Hence came the illusion that battle cruisers and a dreadnought, steaming far out at sea, were gliding through low clouds.

"The barometer showed 3,300 feet. 'Now we are in the zone of explosion danger,' the commandant said coolly and quietly. I cannot deny that this information disturbed the enjoyment of my view over all the world.

"The Captain explained further: 'At this height the atmosphere is most inclined to creep through the thin skin of the gas cells, producing that explosive mixture of hydrogen and oxygen which you know from chemistry. If a man with hob-nailed boots were to strike a spark on the steel plates now he could blow us all into the air. That is why we now blow off gas. This prevents a dangerous proportion in the mixture of air and hydrogen.

"Shrill bells sounded through the airship, commands were called through the telephone, and wires were pulled. As we flew back over the land again the commander pointed to me a large white cross in the midst of a plain. I was a target. Four bombs fell. Not one of them fell outside the circles of which the crossed lines were the diameters.

"We descended until biplanes, cruising below us, looked like hawks.

"'You must also visit the motor room,' the commandant suggested.

"Through two doors law the way to the machinists. I could stand it for just two minutes. How men with eardrums and nerves can hold out hours at a time and half a day long in that mad hell of sound that shakes the whole body to the marrow I do not understand. These men are heroes even though they merely hold out and do their olly work among the motors.

"As we circled about our hall, the landing forces quickly caught hold of the lines and after a few minutes L-X was firmly imprisoned on the wheeled iron block that runs on rails to the hall.

"Not always is the landing so easy. Many a ship has been held in a storm outside for twenty-four hours, the men taking relief shifts before it could be brought in.

"It takes much courage and science to steer such a cruiser through the air. The commanders all laughed when they read in the English papers that the English planned to salvage the framework of L-10, sunk in the waters of England, in order to copy the construction. We will make them a present, a brand new one and thep would not learn how to sail it in five years.

"I was a guest for nearly a week at the airfleet station and ever more frequently came orders to the Squadron Chief with black dispatch cases.

"One evening there was only very small company at the table. Almost everybody was 'under way.'

West Wind Best for Raids.

"The good wind for a journey to England is the bad weather wind from the west, for it makes easier the return of the airship to port after it has done its work, instead of driving it back toward England.

"And yet at home Herr Schweppenhauser indignantly asks at his beertable, when a brisk fine weather wind blows from the east, 'Why don't our Zeppelins get busy and why are not the fine Summer nights made better use of?'

"Honored Herr Schweppenhauser and Comrades: 'I have been present more than once when airships returned from England. And there is rejoicing according as the wind blows. And the short Summer nights are propitious for sitting in cafés, but not for airtrips to Albion.

"During the week I was with the aircruisers one of the commandants had, in five days, spent eighty-eight hours in the air and had slept only twenty-four in his bed.

"Another, commanding one of the older ships with open gondolas, returned so frozen that it was necessary first to knock off with sticks the ice from the fur clothes of him and his men before they could undress.

"But, in my mind I took off my hat most of all to the one whose first words, as he leaned out of his gondola, were:

"'I haven't been able to get rid of my eggs.'

"He had orders to attack an iron foundry. From afar he saw it gleaming below, but the increasing stormy west wind prevented him from getting over it. The home journey led him over many a town and village of the land, which seeks to starve out German women and children, but he flew over them with all his bombs.

"Down on the waterfront everywhere stand new and gigantic airship halls. On the day I left the first of some new and splendid monsters came flying from its airship yards. Others followed and lay ready for sailing. They are large enough to lay a fortress in ashes. Woe to you, Paris! Woe to you, London, when your day comes!"

Possible Location of Airship Centre.

Anton Fendrich's description of the Zeppelin base is apparently intended to identify it with some place in Belgium between the Scheldt and the sea as "white sand dunes and salt meadow weeds" do not suggest the coast of Schlesing north of Holland or the steep, rocky shores of the Baltic.

The description, may be purely hypothetical, for the air above West Flanders has been pretty well combed by aeroplanes of the Allies, so that "dark airship halls, silhouetted against the sunset clouds in great lines of modern steel construction," would have been easily located. Little happens on the Belgian coast or behind the German lines as far south as Noyon that does not make its way to the French or British Secret Intelligence Department in a week or ten days. In May, on the marshes between Zeebrugge and Bruges, the Germans had built in a drained creek a series of hangars for small aeroplanes and covered the roofs with turf cut from the surrounding marshes so that they appeared to be mounds rising from the plains. These hangars were three times bombarded from the air and finally distroyed.

It is possible that in the same region were concealed the larger buildings needed to house the greatest aircraft.

The rest of Herr Fendrich's description might refer to one of a half dozen Zeppelin bases whose locality is known.

The most convenient base for attacks on England is, perhaps, the one on Heligoland 400 miles from London. There is supposed to have been one behind Ostend to which Herr Fendrich's description might apply were it not for the fact that Ostend, only 100 miles from the English coast, is under very close surveillance by British airmen for other reasons than those aeronautic.

Aside from Heligoland, English air experts believe the Zeppelins which attac kthe east coast of England come from interior bases like Emden, 400 miles from London; Hamburg, 450; Düsseldorf, 300; Cologne, 300, and Bremen, 400. They invariably follow a course north-northeast, trying to keep between Holland and Denmark, and then irun southward and south down the east coast of England, sometimes reaching London, but more frequently being driven back across the North Sea from Suffolk or Essex. Several, seeking their interior stations, have flown over Holland and have been fired on by Dutch patrols. Those seeking Heligoland have often been driven northward over the Danish coast, where at least two have come to grief.

GERMANS RELY UPON STRONG MAN-TRAPS

Set Them on Parapets and in Shell Holes to Catch Any Unwary British.

TEUTONS BOMB OWN MEN

English, Having Penetrated Too Far, Are Able to Escape in the Confusion.

By PHILI GIBBS

The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Sunday, Aug. 20.—It is quite impossible to understand the progress of the British advance since July 1 without being familiar with the ground over which this has been made and the local conditions of fighting on the present front. Many people wonder, I dare say, at the various pauses in the victorious progress of the British troops and look forward day by day to more smashing blows and greater strides over the adversary's ground.

To me the wonder of this battle is that the British should have got on so far and so fast. When one has seen the network of German trenches, their great systems of underground galleries, their machine-gun redoubts, against which, if even only one gun is left, it is sometimes difficult to advance, and the power of their artillery, which is able to barrage a strip of ground which the British have to cross. It is astounding that the British could have forced the Germans back from stronghold after stronghold and gained their way to the high positions of Pozières ridge.

Germans Using Mantraps.

The German is beginning to leave a lot of little things behind him, even if he abandons a trench in a hurry. This is a new dodge. One nvention which has come into his fertile imagination is the mantrap, which he sets outside his parapet or inside a shell hole on the way to it. As soon as one of the British soldiers sets foot on it it closes about his leg with a terrific bite and brings him down like a log.

Another little device in devilry is the "tortoise bomb." It looks very much like a tortoise if you happen to see it, which you do not in the dark, and it stands on four little legs. They waggle a little, but should it be unwarily touched it may detonate a bomb and blow a man to bits.

There was some heroic fighting on Friday afternoon along the road which runs from High Wood to Delville Wood. The heroes of this fight were ordered to take this road with the troops on their left and right, and in spite of shellholes on the way and heavy machine gun fire sweeping down on them, they took the trench all right, going even a little too far in their eagerness.

All looked good from a fighting point of view in this section of trench, and it would have been good if the men on the left and right had been able to come up. But they were not able to do this, and presently from the right and left came parties of German bombers hurling grenades at the British, who hurled back until every one of their bombs were gone. Then they grubbed about for German bombs and used those until they could find no more.

It was time to escape and the way out was through a narrow sap which was also a death trap of the Germans closed about it. But the Germans did a strange thing. They came swarming up on both sides and each side took the other for English soldiers. In the dusk they bombed each other furiously over the heads of the British who slipped away unwilling at their luck in ill-luck. They had five prisoners, one of whom was wearing an iron cross and another decoration.

SAY BREMEN STARTED AUG. 14

Germans Also Admit Renting a Pier at New London.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 21.—Captain Cullison of the tug Hansa, formerly the Thomas F. Timmins, said today that it was true that the Eastern Forwarding Company, to which the cargo of the German submarine merchantman Deutschland was assigned, had leased a pier at New London, oCnn. Previous reports that such a step had been taken in anticipation of the arrival there of the Bremen, sister snip of the Deutschland, have been denied.

It was reported in German circles here today that the Hansa, which convoyed the Deutschland in American waters, would go to New London before the end of the month and that much of the movable property of the Eastern Forwarding Company would be taken there from Baltimore. According to this story, the Bremen left a German port Aug. 14.

ALLIES HAMMER BULGAR CENTRE

Continued from Page 1.

Doiran spirited artillery duels are in progress.

Bulgaria Ready, Radoslavoff Says.

BERLIN, Aug. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Bulgaria is prepared to repulse all attacks, from whatever quarter, Premier Radoslavoff declared, in an address to Parliament, as quoted in a dispatch from Sofia to the Overseas News Agency. The general offensive of the Entente Allies, he said, had demonstrated that the forces of the Central Powers could not be shaken. Bulgaria, he added, was enjoying the most cordial relations with her allies, and the military situation was entirely favorable, so that final victory was sure. Before adjourning, Parliament voted a new war credit of 35,000,000 leva, (about $7,000,000.)

The Bulgarian Headquarters statement of Aug. 17, covering events preceding the occupation of Florina and reporting renewal of the fighting in the Doiran Lake region, is as follows:

The entire Seventeenth French Cavalry Division participated in the previously reported battle of Aug. 15.

The enemy's artillery continued its fire against our positions south and west of Lake Doiran. His infantry attacked at two points, but met with heavy losses when coming within range of our fire, and was forced to retreat.

Hear Rumani Is with Entente.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 22, (via London.)—The Rumanian situation is again taking the leading place in the war news. Dispatches from Berlin and from Bucharest, via Berlin, describe the relations between Rumania and the Germanic allies as extremely serious. Wolff Bureau dispatches hint that an Austro-German ultimatum is in preparation.

The Kreuz-Zeitung states that the negotiations which took place at Bucharest at the week end between the Russian Military Attaché and the Rumanian Secretary of War must be considered as proof that Rumania has joined the Entente. "It is supposed," says this newspaper, "that plans for a Russian march through Rumanian territory were discussed. Of course, Germany would regard any such arrangement as a casus belli."

Major Moraht says in the Tageblatt:

"German and Austrian Ministers at Bucharest have pointed out the consequences to Rumania of granting permission to the Russians to march through Rumanian territory. Toward us Rumania must not play her sphinx tricks so far that one day with shrugging shoulders she will place before us un fait accompli, for which we have not been able to take proper countermeasures."

COUNTER-EMBARGO URGED IN GERMANY

Continued from Page 1.

counter embargoes against neutrals that submit to British commercial control. Semi-officially it is said that Germany up to now has done nothing along this line except against neutrals who manufacture ammunition for Germany's enemies. There also is no ground for supposing that the present state of the economic war at least Germany yill consider it desirable of necessity to resume sharpened submerine warfare.

Opposition to submarine warfare of a character likely to endanger German-American relations is stronger in Germany today than ever before. Germans in general propose to see in revival of submarine agitation renewed efforts on the part of England to cause friction resulting in a break between Germany and America. Thus the Frankfurter Zeitung today says:

"England is leaving no stone unturned to embroil the Central Powers and the United States. The latest example is Lord Crew's declaration in the House of Lords, designed to bring to public attention and, therefore, also to the knowledge of Americans, the fact that in the opinion of the British Government Germany has broken her solemn pledge to conduct submarine warfare according to rules of cruiser warfare, and that four English and three neutral ships have been torpedoed without warning. Germany's answer, 'Not true,' followed promptly. German submarine commanders have strict instructions, and are living up to them.

"But how does the whole business concern Lords Crew or Grey? We certainly never promised anything to England, but only to the Government of the United States. Does America need an attorney in the House of Lords? Can Americans wish that by such a theatrical manoeuvre in the House of Lords it is sought to show that President Wilson has been derelict in his duty?"

FRENCH CORPORAL CHARGES WITH FOE

Continued from Page 1.

'Wer da!' rang out, and I saw a group of German soldiers cooking food at the entrance to a dugout. They greeted me with amazement and I learned that the Bavarian battalion, to which they imagined I belonged, had been annihilated by the French bombardment. They were a newly arrived Silesian regiment from Verdun, just brought up to full strength by drafts from home. Already in two days they had 400 casualties while waiting in the rear lines.

Munich Accent Deceives Them.

"My Munich accent quite deceived them, and my lost front teeth accounted for any indistinctness of speech. So they made me welcome, and the sergeant in charge said he would be glad if I would stay with them, as they were expecting orders to counterattack after nightfall and my knowledge of the ground would be very useful. That suited me admirably, so I shared their food, which, despite reports to the contrary, was good—sausage and vegetable soup.

"As the flame stream before me djed away I sprang forward, forgetting in my joy that I was wearing a Boche uniform. Suddenly an electric flashlight was turned upon me and I saw clearly an arm raised, with a grenade about to be thrown. Then I shouted wildly:

"'Don't throw. I am a friend, Corporal B—of—regiment.'

"But it was too late. The thrower said afterward that he had just time to check his arm slightly so that the bomb fell between us instead of at my feet, but a big splinter caught my left shoulder, and another grazed my forehead, knocking me out.

"When I came to I was lying in a French trench with curious faces around. Among them was one of my best friends. Explanations were easy. Their Captain, being French, was right in the front line. He noted all my information, which he declared to be splendid. Then they carried me back to the dressing station, where the surgeon said:

"'Don't you worry; you will be able to pay the Boches for the uniform in a month's time. Your wounds are just enough for a rest and a holiday in Paris.'

"The train journey was fine, very different from the time I was first wounded. I am glad of the holiday, but still gladder that I learned to speak German; otherwise—"

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My *Stein-Bloch* Autumn Suits and Topcoats are soft, smart, well-set-up clothes, studiedly free from exaggeration or eccentricity.

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We manufacture every variety of writing inks, mucilage, glue, paste, sealing wax, etc. Sold by dealers in every land.

THAD

CATHOLICS DEMAND STRICT MORAL LAWS

Federation's Committee Reports on Evils Said to Menace the Nation.

URGES FIGHT ON RADICALS

Easy Divorce, Improper Plays, and Attacks on Christianity Other Topics Discussed.

America is moved still by a desire for clean living, according to the report of the National Committee on Public Morals of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, read yesterday at the fifteenth annual convention in Cathedral Hall, Madison Avenue and Fifty-second Street. This assurance appeared in the opening paragraph of a critical survey of conditions in the United States that ranged from divorce to alien radicalism in schools and colleges, the motion picture field, the Catholic theatre movement, immoral and scurrilous publications, objectionable advertising pictures, anti-Catholic organizations, and the Mexican situation.

The several hundred delegates in attendance heard also a special review with relation to the efforts of the Federation to insure religious liberty south of the Rio Grande, in the report of Anthony Matre, National Secretary of the Federation. Mr. Matre rehearsed the effort, with accompanying correspondence, all of which had been published at the time, to influence President Wilson and his advisers to withhold recognition of Venustiano Carranza, or any other eMxican leader, without assurance that the persecution of priests and nuns and the spoliation of convents and churches would cease.

Mr. Matre touched also on the activities of the Federation in censoring moving pictures, suppressing vulgarity and impropriety in plays and burlesque shows and crusading against vice in all forms. But with these the report of the Morals Committee dealt in greater detail. The report was presented by Edward Feeney of Brooklyn, the Crairman.

Sound a Warning to Colleges.

Through several thousand words the report deals with such evils as the committee felt most deserving of attention, with suggestions for more concerted action, public and private, as a remedy, but near the end, as a corollary to an exposition of conditions in universities and colleges as the committee conceived them, this appears:

We may be crying into the wilderness, but we sound a note of warning in the hope that directors of American universities and colleges may not permit an alien Radicalism to contaminate at the fount the youth of our country, who in future may be among the chief participants in the making of our laws, administering our Governments, dispensing justice, or shining in the professional or busines world.

Look to it, you fathers of American college boys. Insist that the minds of your sons be not blessed. Steer clear of the school that tolerates within its precincts thepagan idea of the materialistic conception of history, either through addled-brained professors or the Socialistic Chapter. It is up to you to demand that Marxism, immorality, or disloyalty to the religion of your fathers, or to your country, shall not be tolerated in any form.

Of specific evils that excited the concern of the committee the report refers first to motion pictures with the assertion "Adventurers have crept in, as in other enterprises that pay. They have been foisting upon our women and children, who compose the bulk of the spectators, immoral picture plays, exploitations of crime, and insidious attacks on Christianity." The report mentions successful work by the federation on this line in various cities and asserts "we simply want maintained a fair standard of Christian morality and decency."

Quote Jess Willard on Divorce.

Jess Willard is thus quoted on divorce, his plans for the future of his little girls having been asked:

"I want them to get married after they are educated. There is nothing in it for men and women but to get married and stay married."

On the same subject the report continues:

Eight years ago a national commission was appointed by the President to devise a uniform divorce law for the whole country, which would at least mitigate the evil growing out of the loose legislation of various States. Certain States have treated this question on a commercial basis, and in the competition bargains were offered as to the time limit of residence required to free the restless individual from the chains of matrimony. Uncle Sam is sensitive on the invasion of State rights, and nothing came of the attempt to curb State commercialism in immorality. We can only repeat our denunciation of pagan State laws that make easy the separation of what God has joined together, and renew our demand for a national law so stringent that no longer shall the finger of scorn be pointed at the United States as second only to Japan in the number of divorces granted to people of doubtful morality.

A bitter attack is made on anti-Catholic organizations, especially the Guardians of Liberty and the Stonemen. Says the report:

"It may seem strange that in our country, in this enlightened day, there can still be found men ready to swallow the lie that 'half a hundred Italians on the banks of the Tiber' are plotting to steal away the liberties of the American people. The self-styled 'patriots' gather in secret conclave and bumptiously proclaim that the aforesaid Italians 'seek through their benighted dupes (the Catholics of America) to destroy our free institutions; that it is a colossal outrage to civilization and to the freedom we as Americans (save the mark!) have so generously extended to all the world.'"

Denounce Pastor's Attack.

On the same subject the report continues:

"In April last a circular signed by a prominent pastor of a New York Congregational Church was widely circulated. It contained the usual venemous attacks upon the Catholic Hierarchy and the Jesuits, and marveled at the presumption of Catholics, who dare to seek Government employment. The circular appears to have emanated from the 'Great Secret Order,' which is fast swallowing up the Guardians of Liberty. A sample statement your committee desires to nail. The circular stated:

Whenever any one of her (the Catholic Church's) followers have appointive power, be it at West Point, Annapolis, or in various departments of the Government, a letter from the priest is an open sesame to the vacancy.

"On the day that this vicious circular was promulgated a member of Congress, a leading Knight of Columbus in the State of New York, advertised an invitation to the young men in his Congressional District, who aspired to a cadetship at Annapolis to appear before a committee of prominent citizens of Brooklyn for examination. Without the remotest knowledge as to whether the successful aspirant would be a Catholic, Protestant, or Jew, the Congressman agreed to have him appointed to the cadetship. If he read the public press the author would have known that this course is pursued by Congressman in cases of selection of cadets for West Point or Annapolis. The circular is equally untruthful as to other Government positions, National, State, or municipal."

From a consideration of sex problems to a study of the philosophy of Socialism and even anarchy is an easy step for the radical sociologist; says the report, and indifference on the part of others allows these revolutionary groups to preach their doctrines and inflame the unsophisticated with sophistries and diatribes.

"Tons of anarchistic literature sent across the Rio Grande during the last five ears," the report says, "for which the radicals of the United States are said to have contributed as much as $1,000 a month, have debauched many Mexicans. The pernicious propaganda spread until the bandit chiefs found themselves at the head of military mobs bent on hunting Christ from the so-called republic. Aided by other revolutionary factions, a savage minority has terrorized and demoralized a nation of 15,000,000 Christians. Public morality in Mexico is now at a discount, but it will be restored in due time through the Christian morality planted deep in the hearts of the people by the Catholic missionary."

Public morals, the committee says, are influenced largely by the kind of men graduated from the colleges, and the report declares:

"Students in colleges where Christianity is considered old-fashioned have organized Socialist chapters. There are over sixty such chapters in colleges and universities in the United States. The parents of the unpatriotic sons appear to be indifferent, as they continue to pay the bills. A student in one of the greatest universities of America writes:

"'Since its inception the School of Journalism has been a Mecca for Radicals at the university. In my class there are at least ten Socialists, two avowed Anarchists, and two women who preach birth control, both in the classroom and on the campus. Socialism and anarchism are brought into the classroom daily; notices of Socialist meetings are heralded on the blackboards and uncompromising professors are made to take up valuable time in senseless arguments with these people. Nothing is ever done about it, although the authorities well know that these agitators are at the school to teach socialism and not to learn journalism.'"

The report ends with its worning to American parents and an appeal to the Catholic laity to join in the work of sustaining public morality.

Cardinal O'Connell of Boston and Bishop James A. McFaul of Trenton, the father of the federation, were the only high dignitaries of the church to attend the meeting. Cardinal O'Connell briefly recited the inception and growth of the federation and paid a tribute to Father McFaul.

HOPES FOR GERMAN SUCCESS.

Catholic Verein Official Says Wilson Has Favored Allies.

The Wilson Administration was accused of favoring the allied nations in the European war by President Charles Korz of the New York State German Catholic Central Verin, in his annual report yesterday. The report was read at the Central Verin convention, since New York delegates are holding joint sessions with the national body. That part which referred to the Administration's neutrality policy read:

"While we most deeply regret that the hand of God rests so heavily upon mankind, we cannot deny to ourselves pleasure and satisfaction at the success of the Germanic people. Deep trust in God's justice, a glowing patriotism, and a high enthusiasm for the ideal good of mankind make it impossible that they can ever be conquered. The recognition of this fact by the Americans of German ancestry is no evidence that they love their own country any the less and only malevolence and a one-sided perception of conditions can declare that our sympathy for the Germans is an act of disloyalty to our own country.

"We reject any such accusation as unjust and unwarranted. The American citizenship of German descent has done relatively more for the development of our country than the Anglo-Saxon. Never yet did German influence endanger the continuation of the union. For this reason we cannot reconcile the attitude of our National Government towards real neutrality in dealing with the warring nations, and we are of the opinion that the favoritism shown to the allied nations has lengthened and embittered the war."

Central Verein Meets Also.

Solemn high mass was celebrated for the delegates to the German Catholic Central Verin convention in the Church of St. John the Baptist, in Fest Thirtieth Street, yesterday morning, by Father Antonius, head of the New York province of Capuchins. Father Chrysotom of Pittsburgh was the deacon and Father Philip of Cumberland, Mr., the sub deacon.

About 900 delegates and 200 women were present for the business session which followed. Archbishop Messmer of Milwaukee, Bishop Schrembe of Toledo, and Father Hoelscher of Buffalo delivered addresses of welcome, and Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul sent a telegram of greeting.

Cardinal O'Connell of Boston, accompanied by Bishop Muldoon of Rockford, Ill., was cheered as he entered the meeting.

"The Catholic Church in the United States is indebted to the verein, especially for the fact that it is waking up to the value of organization," Cardinal O'Connell said. "There is something that is wonderful—that is simply marvelous in the German character—in its remarkable capacity for organization. They know how to organize so that such efficiency results nobody can resist them."

As he finished speaking, the Cardinal dropped into German long enough to say in that language, "I am sorry I can't speak German so well." The delighted delegates shouted "Auf widersehen," and gave him three cheers.

Bishop Muldoon declared the verein had been in the vanguard of those who have been advancing the cause of the Church in America.

"We look to the Germans," he continued, "for that great spirit—what I might call the school spirit—which is the soul and life of the Catholic Church. You have stood for the fact that we need more than the voice of the priest and the voice of the layman on the corner to give expression to the ideals for which the Catholic Church stands. You have fought for a press to be that expression. And I want to say to you that if it comes to such a pass that your language diminishes and English takes its place in this country through your children, you must not let the German spirit die."

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN MEET.

National Union Welcomed by Alderman Dowling After Mass.

The convention of the Catholic Young Men's National Union, as part of "Catholic Week" opened yesterday morning at 9 o'clock with a Pontifical mass celebrated by Bishop Hayes in St. Stephen's Church in East Twenty-eighth Street.

The 250 delegates then adjourned to St. Stephen's Hall adjoining the church where Acting Mayor Dowling, on behalf of the city, gave them welcome. Alderman Dowling urged the visitors from other cities to take advantage of their opportunity to study New York's institutions, and promised them aid from the Mayor's office in so doing. President M. J. Slattery of the union expressed his gratification that so many delegates had gathered, and promised them an interesting session.

Father Joseph M. Corrigan of Philadelphia praised the work of the Young Men's Union and urged that it be extended. Father W. J. Munster of Pittsburgh congratulated the gathering and emphasized the importance to all those present of "Catholic Week." Father Avaro of Fordham University added his good wishes to those of the other speakers. The session then adjourned for luncheon. In the afternoon the members went to Celtic Park where they participated in athletic games.

Last night they enjoyed a boat ride on the Hudson River.

The union will hold a business session at its headquarters in the Hotel Vanderbilt at 9 o'clock this morning, and a dinner at the Park Avenue Hotel tonight. The speakers will be Auxiliary Bishop Patrick J. Hayes of New York, Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone, President J. Slattery of the union, Alderman Dowling and others.

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WOMEN ORGANIZE LOCALLY.

Branch of German Catholic Union Is Established Here.

Five hundred members of the Catholic Women's Union, an auxiliary organization of the German Catholic Central Verein of the United States, met last night in a special session in the assembly hall of St. Joseph's Church in East Eighty-seventh Street, where they were addressed by clergymen and by Mrs. Adeline Bosack of Pittsburgh, President of the auxiliary. The principal object of the meeting was to urge development of the organization and its work and the furthering of social service and religious co-operation throughout Catholic communities.

The Rev. J. F. Rummel, rector of St. Anthony of Padua Church in East 166th Street, the Bronx, spoke of the value of organization and individual work by Catholic women and the good which may be accomplished throughout the country by the further development of community and parish organizations.

It was announced that the organization of the New York Federation of the auxiliary had been perfected, and these officers elected: Mrs. Anna P. Schoenberger, President; Mrs. Joseph Fraenkle, Vice President; Mrs. Elsie J. Necker, Secretary, and Mrs. Olga Frey, Treasurer.

A requiem mass will be celebrated in St. Joseph's Church at 10 o'clock today by Mgr. Gallus Bruder, the rector, for the German aCtholic delegates and the women's auxiliary. He will be assisted by the Rev. R. Mantel and the Rev. Father A. Asfalg.

St. Joseph's is the largest German Catholic Church in the city. It has 10,000 communicants and 1,000 pupils in its parochial schools.

CALLS GERMAN PEACE TERMS INTOLERABLE

Premier Asquith Denies Britain Exerts Any Pressure on Her Allies.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—"The German Government has as yet shown no disposition to agree to peace except on terms that would be intolerable or humiliating to some of the Allies," said Premier Asquith, replying in the House of Commons today to Sir William Pollard Byles, one of the little group of peace advocates.

"The suggestion of Dr. Zimmermann, (German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs,) that the Entente is influenced by any pressure from Great Britain is quite untrue," added the Premier.

Asked further whether terms of any kind had been suggested, Premier Asquith replied:

"Only what has been seen in the press; nothing official."

TELLS OF A 20-INCH GUN.

French Have a New Giant, American Surgeon Reports.

Adrien Kirghis of St. Cloud, Minn., returned yesterday on the French liner Lafayette after serving a year as surgeon with the army at Besancon and Alsace, where he witnessed some marvelous operations in the military hospitals.

Dr. Kirghis said that the French were about to introduce a twenty-inch gun.

"The German sixteen and a half-inch siege gun," he said, "has been outclassed by the new twenty-inch gun that is being constructed by the French Government at Creusot, and will shortly make its appearance in the field."

Dr. Kirghis, five feet, ten and a half inches tell, said that when he stood beside a shell made for the new gun, it towered above his head.

"There is a great change," Dr. Kirghis continued, "in the bearing of the German officers captured in the recent movements of the Allies, as compared with their manner of ten months ago. At that time the officers submitted to the Allies with a supercilious air indicating that it was only for a time and then Germany would be the conqueror of all Europe. Now their confident air has departed and the captured German officers I saw three weeks ago appeared quite crestfallen and had nothing to say."

Another passenger on the liner was Count Oullhaye, who has come over on a mission for his Government, which, he said, he could not discuss for publication. Henry L. Suckley of the American Ambulance Corps in Paris arrived on the Lafayette to seek recruits as drivers and bearers for the organization.

BIG CROWD TO HEAR WILSON NOTIFIED

10,000 Persons Expected to Attend Ceremonies at Long Branch on Sept. 2.

THE PLANS ARE COMPLETED

Senator Ollie James and the President the Only Speakers—Marshall Notification Sept. 9.

Arrangements were completed by the Democratic National Committee yesterday for the notification to President Wilson of his renomination at Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 2, at 4 o'clock. The campaign managers will try to make the ceremony one of the most elaborate of its kind ever held. More than 5,000 invitations have been sent out by the National Committee to Democratic leaders throughout the country, and arrangements have been made to accommodate 10,000 persons.

Governor Fielder of New Jersey conferred yesterday with Chairman Vance McCormick of the National Committee on the arrangement for the gathering. Every county in New Jersey will be represented on the Committee of Arrangements, which consists of these members:

Louis McCorkle, Frank Herroid, C. O'C. Hennessy, Jesse Moore, James R. Ryan, E. D. Rogers, Isaac Ferris, Jr., Joseph Kobus, Charles Norton, W. Cassidy, Dr. J. Conwell, Harry Bamford, J. R. Hardin, T. A. Adams, J. H. Hobday, T. W. Hurff, H. O. Wittpenn, J. P. Egan, James Trewin, J. N. Pidcock, George Winzel, W. J. Convery, E. Farrington, Samuel Schielmer, W. A. Bescroft, G. A. Steele, T. H. Hoagland, Elmer King, J. T. Moran, Job N. Smith, A. F. McBride, John Boylan, C. F. Pancoast, H. B. Ware, N. V. Dungan, G. M. La Monte, L. H. Morris, H. C. Munson, P. H. Stewart, Walter Tenney, Johnston Cornish, J. A. Wildrick.

Senator Ollie James of Kentucky, Chairman of the Notification Committee, will announce to the President that he has been nominated to succeed himself and the President will reply. These will be the only speeches made. After the speech making the President will hold a reception. Vice President Marshall, it is no wexpected, will be notified ta his home in Indianapolis on Saturday, Sept. 9. Former Governor Martin H. Glynn will make the notification speech.

Chairman McCormick will leave for Chicago today to confer with the managers of the Western Branch of the National Committee. He said he thought that as the campaign progressed the Republicans would find the same trouble in several States among the Progressives and old-line Republicans that was being experienced now in Salifornia.

"This 50-50 proposal will not work," said the Chairman, "and it is my opinion that you may look for trouble in Pennsylvania and elsewhere."

CALLED REPUBLICAN ANNEX.

Woman Suffrage Union Criticised by Senator Thomas.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage was charged with being interested chiefly in restoring the Republican Party to power by Senator Thomas of Colorado, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee, in a speech today on the floor of the Senate.

The Colorado Senator, who favors a federal suffrage amendment, declared that the union was raising funds for the Hughes campaign, and had been instrumental in inducing the nominee to declare in favor of the amendment in opposition to the Republican platform. Mr. Hughes, he added, had seized upon suffrage as an issue because the Republican Party had given him no issue for his campaign.

Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho, who is opposed to the federal amendment, declared that Mr. Hughes's action would not strengthen the Republican Party "one particle."

SECURITIES ARE MOBILIZED.

British Public Already Has Turned In More Than $300,000,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The response which British holders of certain specified foreign securities, other than those of American issue, are making to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's appeal last week is understood to be highly satisfactory, and considerably more than the amount of $300,000,000 required as collateral to cover the recent American loan has already been deposited with the Treasury.

It is calculated that the total of foreign securities of the descriptions specified in the Treasury list which British holders can place at the disposal of the Government exceeds $3,000,000,000, so that Chancellor McKenna will have ample collateral wherewith to negotiate further American loans as may be necessary.

Emperor Sees Hungarian Leaders.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 22, (via London.)—A Vienna dispatch says that Count Julius Andrassy, Count Albert Apponyi, and Stephen Rakovsky, the leaders of the Hungarian opposition, have been successively received in audience by Emperor Francis Joseph. After the audiences the Hungarian leaders returned to Budapest.

Mid-Week Pictorial
of The New York Times

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Mid-Week Pictorial
THE NEW YORK TIMES
TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY

MILITARY TIGHTENS GRIP ON IRELAND

Newspapers, Warned Against Criticism of the Government, Likely to Stir Feeling.

EFFECT EXPECTED HERE

Manchester Guardian's Comments on "Unhealthy Sentiment" Among Irish-Americans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A Dublin dispatch to the Manchester Guardian says:

"There are signs in Ireland of a tightening of the reins of military rule on the eve of the Parliamentary recess. Newspapers have been warned that criticism of the Government and of the Administration likely to cause disaffection will not be tolerated.

"The new regulations, giving the power to the civil and military authorities to prevent the entry into Ireland from overseas even of British subjects, which presumably means Irishmen in this instance, and to deport those who have come into the country since March 1, are further evidence of the growing malaise in the Administration at a date when it might have been anticipated that we should see a disappearance of the military regime. This extension of the Defence of the Realm act is evidently designed to establish military control over Irish-American intercourse, in the case of a country to which thousands of emigrants return every year on their holiday, or to resettle in their old country. The regulation is certain to cause inconvenience. It can be justified only by a grave apprehension as to the reaction in Ireland of Irish-American feeling.

"Messages to hand from the United States undoubtedly indicate an unhealthy sentiment among the Irish-american masses. For the moment it would seem as if all the good work of British and Irish statesmen for the last thirty-five years, in removing the root of poisonous bitterness from Anglo-Irish-American relations, had been undone by the recent executions and the collapse of the home rule agreement. The feeling so far is expressing itself in large contributions to a relief fund for the relatives of the men executed, imprisoned, or thrown out of employment for complicity in the insurrection.

"While about £20,000,000 has been subscribed for the purpose in Ireland itself, the American fund already exceeds £100,000, a sum greater than that which Parnell collected in 1879-80 for the relief of famine. A New York comittee, of which the three American Cardinals are patrons, is administrating this fund and keeping its control in their own hands.

"The committee dispatched to Ireland four representatives to arrange locally for its distribution. Two of these were stopped by the military authorities at Liverpool, but the others reached Ireland and effected an amalgamation of two rival organizations that were undertaking the work of relief. The National Aid Association was nonpartisan and was established upon a purely humanitarian basis. The Volunteer Dependents' fund was organized by a committee, consisting of widows of the men executed, and had refused to co-operate until the National Aid Committee dropped certain members, who had been prominent in assailing the Sinn Fein and the Irish Volunteer parties.

"These members have now resigned and the new body will act as the agent of the New York committee. These charitable activities may easily have political results, as in the case of the amnesty and relief associations that followed the breakup of the old Fenian organization.

"Much will depend upon the aims of the New York committee. The cardinal patrons were all supporters of the constitutional movement, and while there is no reason to believe that they have changed their views, or would countenance any revolutionary propaganda, they have been drawn into an alliance with hostile organizations in Irish-America by a wave of feeling evoked by the measures and the policy of the Irish administration since the Dublin surrenders. Whether the Cardinals and those who agree with them will be able to control their allies remains to be seen.

"The relief funds might easily become associated with political propaganda, especially where those relieved include large numbers of young men who have been thrown out of employment because of their complicity or suspected complicity with the insurrection.

"The new regulations are evidently a part of the coercive scheme directed against this danger. Their effect upon Irish-America will be provocative. In fact, Irish affairs in this sphere have been again thrown back into the old vicious circle of repression, begetting reprisal, and reprisal repression, with all its attendant risks and evils. Only a bold stroke of courageous statesmanship can redeem the situation.

CHINA AND JAPAN DRAW BACK FORCES

Trying to Settle Trouble Near Mukden Diplomatically, Though Tokio Sent More Troops.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Chinese and Japanese troops which came into conflict at Cheng-Chiatung last week with a severe loss on both sides have been withdrawn a considerable distance from each other, while diplomatic negotiations between the two powers seek to settle the difficulties.

China has made representations to Japan, alleging that Japanese troops broke into the official headquarters of the Chinese Magistrate and seized him and a Japanese merchant who had been arrested for refusing to obey precautions against bandits. The Japanese merchant has demanded reparation on the ground that the Chinese Magistrate exceeded his authority.

Tokio dispatches say that about 2,000 Japanese troops have been sent to the city, which is on a dominating height above Liao in the disputed corner between Eastern Mongolia, South Manchuria, and Chili Province.

ON TRAIL OF SLAYERS OF EXPLORER RADFORD

Inspector Lanauze Solves One Arctic Murder Mystery and Reports Progress on Another.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 21.—News of the successful ending of a three-year man hunt in the Arctic Circle is contained in a brief message received today by the Controller of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police from C. D. Lanauze, an Inspector at Nome, Alaska, who announced that two Copper Mine Eskimos had been arrested and had pleaded guilty to the murder of the Catholic priests, Father Larouze and Father Rouviers, in November, 1913. The Inspector also says that he has obtained important information concerning the murder of the explorer, Henry Vincent Radford, and his companion, T. George Street, who were killed by Eskimos on June 5, 1912. This is taken to indicate that the search for the murderers of the explorers is coming to a successful conclusion.

The priests, who were missionaries, left Port Norman in 1912 for a two-year stay among the Eskimos in the Copper Mine region. It is believed that the murderers of both priests and explorers belonged to the same nomadic tribe.

Details of the murder of Radford and Street were contained in reports from H. H. Hall, manager of the Hudson Bay Trading Company's post at Chesterfield Inlet, which was filed in the Surrogate's Court here when Radford's will was admitted to probate last year. In his report dated Aug. 22, 1914, Mr. Hall said that the murder of the explorers seemed to have been prearranged.

"The Eskimo I am taking with me," he wrote, "accompanied the Radford expedition to Bathurst Inlet. He states that on several occasions Mr. Radford nearly came to blows with the Bathurst Eskimos while trading small articles with them, and was advised several times by Aukluck, his Eskimo companion, to be more careful, as these Eskimos were still in a primitive state."

Mr. Hall went on to say that Radford trie dto "pound" civilization into the Eskimos, and added:

"The whole affair seems to have been planned. A raw was started just as the explorers were about to start west. Mr. Radford threatened to throw a man into a hole in the ice, then took a dog-whip to another. A fierce fight followed. Several men grappled with Mr. Radford, while Street made a run for the sleigh—I suppose to get a gun—but he was overtaken and killed, dying instantly. All tell the same story."

Mr. Radford was a resident of this city. He gave the head and skeleton of the wood bison, or arctic buffalo, to the Museum of Natural History. He discovered the herd in 1912 in the Silver Lake district, after they were supposed to have been extinct for many years.

WOMEN ARE GRAVE-DIGGERS.

War's Demands Open Up Unusual Field for Them in Scotland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Grave-digging is the latest among the new occupations taken up by the women of Great Britain since the war's demands upon the men increased the opportunities of the weaker sex. The start in this new field of labor was made in Glasgow, where women were engaged to dig graves by officials of one of the local cemeteries. A picture in a newspaper shows two of them filling up a grve.

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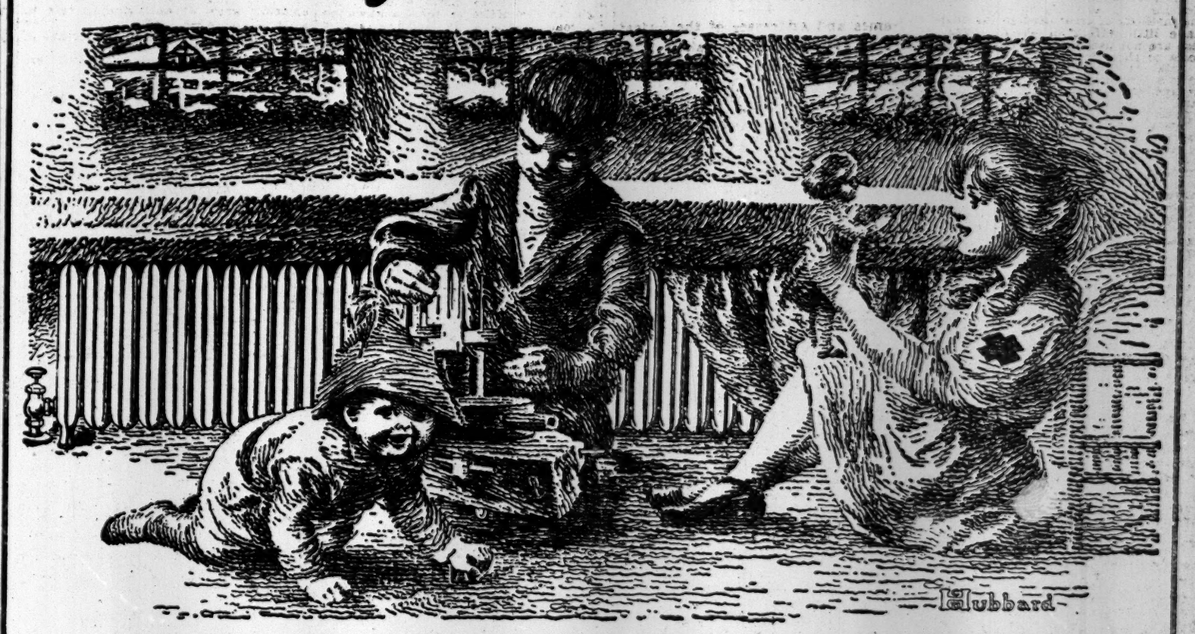

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PARALYSIS CREST BELIEVED PASSED

Day's Report Lists Only 92 New Cases, the Smallest Total Since June 28.

EXPECT END IN SEPTEMBER

Dr. Emerson, Basing His Opinion on the Last Eight Days, Thinks Paralysis Waning Fast.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths. Sun-day.	Yester-day.	New Cases. Sun-day.	Yester-day.
Manhattan	9	17	37	22
Brooklyn	6	8	40	29
Bronx	2	6	15	9
Queens	3	2	14	21
Richmond	..	..	2	1
Totals	20	33	108	92
Total of cases to date				7,200
Total of deaths to date				1,650

The smallest number of new cases of infantile paralysis since June 28 was reported yesterday. Dr. Haven Emerson, Commissioner of Health, said the evidence was strong that the epidemic would decline rapidly and probably come to an end in September.

"The history of past epidemics," he said, "is that they reach their height in the middle of August and then abruptly decline. Dr. Simon Flexner predicted that this epidemic would probably take the same course, and the reports of the last eight days seem to bear this out. The report of new cases one day may be higher than another, but we hope that the falling off will be very rapid."

Dr. Emerson said the cause that probably would bring the epidemic to an end would be that all the children susceptible to the disease and not completely sheltered from it would have been attacked, so that there would be no more human material for the disease to attack. When he was asked if moving day on Oct. 1 would be likely to cause a new outbreak of the disease he said:

"It is highly unlikely. In the last epidemic there were only something like twelve cases in the entire month of October. The children who have reached Oct. 1 without being attacked will probably be immune."

The Death Rate Unchanged.

The report of thirty-three deaths yesterday showed that there had been no decline in the death rate in proportion to the number of new cases. Since the beginning of the epidemic, the percentage of deaths has remained, almost without fluctuation, at twenty-two in every hundred. This proportion has been watched with interest in the hope that, in this epidemic, as in other epidemics of poliomyelitis, the virulence of the disease would gradually decrease. Why there has been no decrease this time has not been explained.

The fact that the death rate remains stationary is regarded as evidence that the methods of treatment so far devised have little effect in saving lives, or else are not used on a sufficiently large scale to show in the statistics. Out of a total of 7,200 cases of poliomyelitis only a few more than 100 have been treated with blood serum at the Willard Parker Hospital and only a small number elsewhere.

Lewis L. Delafield, Jr., of 20 Exchange Place, who was attacked by poliomyelitis in childhood, has, as Chairman of the Volunteer Committee of Citizens, issued an appeal to those who have recovered from the disease to make arrangements by calling at his office, or by telephone, to give blood. Those who volunteer can be treated at the Willis-Parker Hospital or experienced surgeons of the Board of Health will be sent to their homes.

F. W. Schwedler of 2,626 Broadway, 52 years old, who had poliomyelitis fifty years ago, gave eleven ounces of blood yesterday at the Willard Parker Hospital. M. A. Stecher of 1,480 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, gave eight ounces; Miss Sophie Wyllie, aged 1,006 Sixty-sixth Street, six ounces; Mrs. Winifred Carroll of Greenwich, Conn., seven ounces. Fourteen patients were treated with the blood serum at the hospital yesterday.

City Generally Healthy.

Health Commissioner Emerson said yesterday that the death rate this year had shown only a slight increase. For the first thirty-four weeks of this year it was 14.57 per 1,000, as against 14.53 for the first thirty-four weeks of last year. The rate for last week was 14.39, against 13.03 for the corresponding week of 1915.

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"The increase in the death rate is accounted for entirely by poliomyelitis," said Dr. Emerson. "The rate is lower this year for scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid, all forms of tuberculosis and diarrhoeal diseases. This is a complete answer to the criticism that the epidemic is due to filth. On the contrary, New York is not a dirty city, and the infant death rate—that is, for children under 1 year of age who are rarely attacked by poliomyelitis,—will be so low that it will be the envy of other large cities of the country."

The figures made public yesterday showed that the death rate in Staten Island last week was 16.57, against 24.47 for the same week in 1915. The epidemic has almost completely run its course on Staten Island, and general conditions of health appear much better there than a year ago. The death rate is normally high there because of the institutions with aged inmates on the island.

Appeal for Serum.

The Health Department yesterday issued the following appeal:

One of the most promising methods now being tried for treating the little victims of infantile paralysis consists in the spinal injection of blood serum obtained from persons who have had the disease. At the present time large amounts of this serum are urgently required.

Among the residents of the city there are many hundreds who have had infantile paralysis in the past, and who are therefore in a position to supply the serum needed to treat the patients now in the hospitals. The Department of Health is prepared to send a trained physician to the homes of all who care to donate blood. The blood is collected by means of a fine hollow needle thrust into a vein at the bend of the elbow. The procedure is practically painless and causes no inconvenience; in fact, a bandage is not even required.

Will you not be one of those to help us try to save the children from becoming cripples for life?

The following new set of instructions to mothers was sent out by the Board of Health:

At this time, with so much sickness in the city, every mother should be most careful to keep her home and children clean.

During the hot weather, children should be bathed frequently. Too much clothing causes excessive perspiration and often leads to weakness. Give your children plenty of cool water to drink. If you cannot afford to buy ice, ask the nurse at the nearest city milk station to give you a book of free ice tickets.

If your child is taken ill give it a dose of castor oil and send for the doctor. If you cannot afford a doctor telephone the Department of Health, Franklin 6200.

Children Absolutely Barred.

It was announced yesterday that a ward had been opened and already filled at the Montefiore Home and Hospital for sufferers from infantile paralysis.

Dr. Charles E. Banks, senior surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of up-State travel, received the folloiwng notice yesterday from the health authorities of Schodack, N. Y.:

Schodack, N. Y., announces that it will fine any one $50 who brings in a child under 16 years of age from any other community, and will not recognise any certificate, no matter by whom signed.

The travel of children out of the city has been greatly curtailed by stringent regulations in other cities and towns. There were only 197 certificates issued by the Federal Health Service yesterday.

Complaints were made yesterday that the proprietors of several one-story shops in the Washington Heights section allowed rubbish to accumulate on their premises and were possible spreaders of poliomyeitis. It was said at the Street Cleaning Department yesterday that the Board of Estimate had ruled that the city should not collect refuse known as "trade waste" from one-story houses, or "tax-payers," used for commercial purposes. It was said that no complaints had been received by that department of such accumulations, but that an investigation would be made, and any store proprietors guilty of neglect would be prosecuted.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., President of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, announced yesterday that, at the request of Commissioner Emerson, the association would keep open its fresh-air homes for children during September.

Fifteen proprietors of soda fountains were fined fro $2 to $4 each in Jefferson Market Court yesterday for violations of a recent amendment to the health code, enacted on account of the epidemic and requiring that the glasses used at soda fountains be washed with hot water.

Herbert Richardson, 21 years old, a negro elevator boy in an apartment house at 618 West 142d Street, near Riverside Drive, whose illness was diagnose on Saturday night as infantile paralysis, was found to be suffering only from chills and fever.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths were pade public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Sylvia Solomon, 57 Bayard St.
Tesquilo Lovert, 29 Carmine St.
Mary Courtoder, 15 Greenwich Av.
Peter Soliza, 24 King St.
Anna Lecey, 411 West 16th St.
Julius Engle, 92 Goerck St.
Susie Engle, 92 Goerck St.
Cora Ciso, 207 E. 25th St.
Elenor Denco, Ft. E. 18th St.
John Chiliphio, 304 E. 24th St.
Israel Leven, 408 W. 17th St.
Catherine Williams, 302 W. 40th St.
Alvah Cooley, 240 W. 15th St.
John Mooney, 344 W. 26th St.
Rieta Ansent, 466 W. 41st St.
Edw. Doyle, 68 W. 10th St.
Rose Seeley, 314 E. 52d St.
O. Ort, 507 E. 87th St.
Clarence Wyllie, 1,006 E. 80th St.
Catherine Foy, 827 Columbus Av.
Francis Ttenderton, 212 W. 62d St.
Mary Tracy, 548 W. 126th St.
Joseph Ginenano, 30 West End Av.
Harry Rosen, 530 W. 125th St.
Thomas Edmons, 550 W. 188th St.
Susan Overso, 779 10th Av.
B. Jacobson, 52 E. 98th St.
K. Kramener, 1,723 Madison Av.
Freda Weinstein, 1,604 Madison Av.
Gertrude Frentz, 201 E. 101st St.
Cosenta Rosugio, 2,410 1st Av.
A. Krantz, 113 E. 111th St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

William Martin, 824 3d Av.
Mandeline Lastisa, 233 E. 56th St.
Julia Curry, 48 Amsterdam Av.
Olive Ort, 507 E. 87th St.
May Graso, 530 E. 23d St.
May Clauda, 439 E. 74th St.
Sophie Jesse, 606 W. 115th St.
Anna Latken, 1,344 Park Av.
Margaret Burg, 2,423 7th Av.
Lilian Reichick, 59 Hester St.
Anton Wetzosky, 157 East 59th St.
Edw. Doyle, 68 West 10th St.
Frank Scheimez, 420 East 5th St.
Margaret Courtney, 419 West 26th St.
Tessie Solontas, 459 West 30th St.
Pauline Gross, 93 Stanton St.
Harold Croft, 143 West 28th St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Mildred Sussman, 1,033 Bryant Av.
Baby Kaplan, 521 Union Av.
Pearl Klein, 3,854 3d Av.
Natalie Sutterman, 1,932 Crotona Parkway.
Baby Sussman, 991 Simpson St.
Abe Schartman, 945 East 163d St.
Barney Korpellyessy, 706 Cortland Av.
Marion Feinberg, 3,746 3d Av.
William Hoffman, 1,913 Crotona Av.

DETHS—BRONX.

Kassel Lefkowitz, 1,377 Franklin Av.
Cecilia Stuart, 393 East 135th St.
John V. McManus, 255 East 188th St.
Mildred Corio, 345 East 135th St.
Bertha Westhal, 3,570 Park Av.
Jerry George, 4,545 3d Av.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Isadore Greenberg, 47 Furman St.
Wm. Kelly, 583 West St.
Mariano Martoni, 419 Sheepshead Bay Rd.
Walter Fressing, 3,002 Ocean Av.
Sidney Polansky, 2,128 Mermaid Av.
Mazie Frohm, 3,000 Avenue I.
Mildred Liebowitz, 388 So. 1st St.
Annie Kress, 124 Maujer St.
Annie Schaffer, 49 Lee Av.
Pearl Eisonstern, 606 Watkins St.
Dora Bernstein, 237 Thatford Av.
Mame Bass, 572 Saratoga Av.
Evelyn Kuknsky, 541 Saratoga Av.
Rubin Blum, 529 Saratoga Av.
Jas. Pelloyack, 319 Livonia Av.
Louise Shoro, 642 Barboy St.
Helen Rosenberg, 53 Bay 32d St.
Angoline Romeo, 167 Bay 26th St.
David Margolis, 8,705 22d Av.
Giovanni Assonzi, 6,416 18th Av.
Albert Rudingor, 1,734 Broadway.
John Hosoy, 104 Chauncey St.
Francis Morrisey, 582 Gates Av.
Sarah Toblas, 89 Hopkins St.
Beatrice Batior, 290 Lexington Av.
Herman Rockoff, 853 Myrtle Av.
Aaron Schuman, 606 Park Av.
Eliz. Hauptmau, 247 Stanhope St.
Oscar Youngmichael, 292 Stanhope St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Clarence Olson, 1,136 E. 3d St.
Vincent Borthio, 5,807 12th Av.
William J. Whitbread, 16 Apollo St.
Bertrain Karpoff, 102 S. 8th St.
George Darrno, 1,886 60th St.
Evelyn Ikeshoff, 661 Warren St.
Joseph Szymauski, 410 Sheffield Av.
Giovania Snougis, 6,416 18th Av.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Francis N. Monori, 5,127 Morningside Av., Jamaica.
Francis Engelhordt, 4,759 Jerome Av., Morris Park.
Loretta Whotley, 1,414 Ghorordi Av., Woodhaven.
Joseph Wallace, 7 Sterling St., Woodhaven.
Baby McSherry, Long St., east of 9th St., Cedar Manor.
Albert Samposky, 56 Hearn Av., Jamaica.
Elizalva Mackey, Fern Av., near Merrick Road, Jamaica Oaks.
Thomas Lane, 26 Beach Court, Seaside, Rockaway Beach.
Sanford Harrison, Boulevard and Bord Av., Rockaway Beach.
Herbert Guld, 1,518 Lake Grove Place, Far Rockaway.
Mary Anderacchi, 1,294 Redfern Av., Far Rockaway.
Helen Kondett, 414 13th St., College Point.
Geo. Sheridan, 103 E. 12th St., College Point.
George Josinsky, Woodhull Av., near Rocky Hill Rd., Bayside.
Nicholl Buchoski, Woodhull Av., near Rocky Hill Rd., Bayside.
Muriel La Belle, 79 Roosevelt Av., Corona.
Grace Trojan, 245 Van Alst Av., Long Island City.
Eliz. Schaeffer, 836 2d Av., Astoria.
Ernst Schott, 1,873 Cornelia St., Ridgewood.
John Maodler, 329 Onderdonk Av., Ridgewood.
Sophie Russzowska, 149 Clinton St., Maspeth.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Margaret Josinsky, Woodhull Av., Bayside.
Catherine Fensterer, 1,893 Myrtle Av., Ridgeood.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Betty Baich, 12 Lenox Pl., New Brighton.

Four cases previously reported as infantile paralysis were dropped from the list yesterday when it was found that the patients were suffering from other complaints.

HIRES TUG TO AVOID EPIDEMIC

Carrol Winslow, Arriving on Liner, Goes Around City by Water.

Passengers arriving from Paris yesterday on the French liner Lafayette said reports of the epidemic of infantile paralysis in America had been published in the papers all through France, Switzerland and Italy and the number of deaths had been so magnified that several American families had cancelled their passage home and would remain abroad until cold weather.

Carroll Winslow of Tuxedo Park, who arrived on the Lafayette with his wife and 3-year-old daughter, Penelope, was so afraid of being quarantined on account of the disease in this city that he decided not to let his wife and daughter land in New York.

Through the courtesy of Captain Roch he sent a wireless message on Sunday night to the office of the Lackawanna Railroad Company at Hoboken asking for a tug to be sent to the French Line pier at the foot of West Fifteenth Street to meet the Lafayette.

When the liner was made fast yesterday morning the tug was waiting, and Mrs. Winslow and her little girl were hurried on board and sent today to Hoboken. Mr. Winslow said his brother Kenelm, who lives at Tuxedo Park, had notified the health authorities of the precautionary measures he had taken, and he had no trouble in getting his daughter passed through. There might have been objections to her going to Tuxedo if she had landed in New York, he said.

RECORD HIGH TOTAL IN STATE.

Albany Gets Report of 101 New Cases and Five Deaths in Day.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 21.—A total of 101 additional cases of infantile paralysis—a new record—were reported to the State Department of Health in the twenty-four hours ended at 5 o'clock this afernoon from various places in the State, exclusive of New York City. Revised lists at the department showed that an aggregate of 1,422 cases had been reported since the beginning of the epidemic. The deaths today numbered five bringing the total to 157.

The deaths occurred at Waverly, White Plains, Mineville, Oyster Bay and Oneida. The new cases were reported as follows

White Plains, 7; Oyster Bay, 6; Bay Shore and Freeport, 4 each; Mamaroneck; Montgomery, Florida and North Tarrytown, 3 each; Utica, Yonkers, Hempstead, Huntington, West Sayville, Pine Hollow, Lynbrook, Bayville, Roslyn, Mahasset and Brookhaven, 2 each; Hueveilton, Portchester, Greenburgh, Minaville, Columbiaville, Canajoharie, Ithaca, Oneida, Hudson, Croghan, Rye, Fishkill, Hortons, Colonie, Eastwood, New Rochelle, Mount Vernon, New Plaiz, Fallsburgh, Suffern, Blooming Gorve, Rochtser, (Ulster County,) Middletown, Liberty, Sands Point, Rockville Centre, Inwood, East Hampton, Riverhead, Islip, Therese, Victory, Ossining, New Haven, Coxsackie, Windham, Putnam Valley, South Huntington, Babylon, Lindenhurst, New Windsor, Fonda, Sayville, Hicksville, East Norwich and South Hempstead, 1 each.

Health Department officials said the figures were not alarmingly large, as they virtually represented a two-day's total as only two cases had been reported Sunday.

108 NEW CASES IN JERSEY.

Figures Are the Total for Both Sunday and Monday.

One hundred and eight new cases of infantile paralysis in New Jersey were reported to the Board of Health at Trenton as occurring in the forty-eight hours ended at noon yesterday. The total of cases in New Jersey is now 2,058.

Outside of Newark, the new cases in New Jersey were distributed as follows: five in Camden, four in East Orange, three each in Bloomfield, South Amboy, Plainfield, and Summit; two each in Haddon Heights, South Orange, Jersey iCt, West Hoboken, Asbury Park, Millstone Tonwship, Salem, Elizabeth, and Rahway; one each in Rutherford, Montclair, Nutley, West Orange, Bayonne, Kearny, Hoboken, West New York, Delaware Township, Cranberry Township, Millville, Bradley Beach, Neptune Township, Ocean Grove, Boonton Township, Mendhem Townsnip, Morristown, Warren Township, Cranford Township, and Garwood Borough.

Herbert Peacock, 19 years old, Captain of the Plainfield baseball team, and one of the best known amateur athletes in the State, was stricken with in fantile paralysis and became paralysed from the waist down yesterday a few hours after the nature of his disease was discovered. The serum treatment was used on him last night. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Peacock, and was President of the Class of 1916 of the Plainfield High School.

The health authorities of Paterson, N. J., learning yesterday that Ethel Wright, 9 years old, had attended a children's party a few days before she was found to be suffering from infantile paralysis, have decided to quarantine the homes of all the children who attended the party, and the homes of children in Paterson who have visited infected places hereafter.

Fearing he might contract infantile paralysis in the course of his work, Harold Dorgeval, 19 years old, has resigned his position as an inspector of the Board of Health of Camille, N. J.

Mayor Hetrick of Asbury Park announced yesterday that, on account of the epidemic, the Asbury Park Baby Parade would be indefinitely postponed. The Bergen County Fair Association announced that the annual fair scheduled for Aug. 26 would not be held until Oct. 10.

SUBSIDING ON LONG ISLAND.

Daily Number of New Cases There Steadily Decreasing.

Eighteen new cases of infantile paralysis were reported in Suffolk County, L. I., and fifteen in Nassau County during the forty-eight hours ending at noon yesterday, making a total of 419 cases in these two counties. During the last eight days the daily number of new cases in the two counties has steadily decreased, and State Health Officer Caldwell at Roslyn, L. I., said yesterday it appeared to be clear that the worst stage of the epidemic had been passed.

The following towns reported new cases: In Nassau County—East Norwich, Oyster Bay, Port Washington, Lawrence, Syosset, Rockville Centre, Freeport, Woodmere, Sea Cliff, Old Westbury, Roslyn. In Suffolk County—East Quogue, Bay Shore, Islip, Northport, Huntington, Sayville, Babylon, East Islip, Patchogue, Lake Ronkonkoma.

It was learned yesterday at Oyster Bay that the children of Irving Brokaw and Henry L. Batterman, who were taken to York Harbor, Me., when the epidemic grew at an alarming rate in Long Island week before last, had been quarantined by the health authorities in aMine.

An emergency hospital for sufferers from infantile paralysis was opened yesterday at Riverhead. Residents of Blue Point are circulating a petition urging the Brookhaven Town Board to remove Health Officer Dr. William H. Roe, alleging that he permitted a child suffering from paralysis to be brought into Roe Park, a restricted residence locality owned by his brother, and that no quarantine was established until a few hours before the child died on Friday.

Infusion of blood from David Gaynor, a youth of 17 years, who had infantile paralysis at the age of 3 years, worked a speedy cure in the case of William, the 5-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. John Kempt of Kearsley, 350 Bayside, L. I., according to the mother. She said the operation was performed a week ago by Dr. A. F. De Graffenreid of Bell Avenue, Bayside, and that the child was now nearly well.

The White Plains Fair has been postponed from Sept. 20-24 to Oct. 11-6 on account of the epidemic. The Westchester County Horse Show will have its annual exhibition as scheduled, Sept. 20-24, at the Gedney Farm tract.

Massachusetts Checks the Plague.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Spread of infantile paralysis in this State, developing gradually for several weeks, has been checked, temporarily at least, according to reports received by the State Department of Health today. Only ten cases were discovered in the last forty-eight hours, officials said, although daily reports recently have exceeded that number. Further preventive regulations, the outgrowth of the conference in Washington on the subject last week, were being considered today.

Women's Alliance Gets Quarters.

Three vacant stores have been obtained by the Women's City Committee of the Hughes Alliance for the distribution of literature, campaign buttons, and for meetings. This has ben done by Mrs. Charles W. Farnum, Chairman of upper New York for the committee. Two stores are at the corners of Seventy-fourth and 105th Streets and Broadway, and one at 125th Street and Eighth Avenue.

TEACHERS TO WORK, DESPITE PARALYSIS

Series of "Institutes" Planned for Them While Schools Remain Closed.

DUTIES TO BEGIN ON SEPT. 8

New Features of City's Educational System to be Explained to Them in Lectures.

While the Board of Education cannot now predict a probable date for the opening of the public schools because of infantile paralysis, the entire teaching staff is to be assembled as usual. President Wilcox and the Board of Education rave decided that the teaching staff must be prepare dto resume work the moment the health authorities permit the schools to open.

In the meantime the teachers are not to be idle. President Wilcox having planned a series of "teachers' institutes" consisting of lectures and conferences in each district, these to be in charge of the district superintendents, principals, directors of branches; Dr. Finley, Commissioner of the State Department of Education, and other educators.

In a statement through Acting President William McAndrew, which will be mailed to district superintendents on Thursday, President Wilcox says of these plans for the teaching staff:

In several respects will such courses be particularly advantageous this year. Under the provision of the law relative to physical training the schools must devote more attention to this field, and the work of the first year under the new law will be very much more effective if the teachers who are to have charge of it can be given definite ideas as to what will be expected of them.

Furthermore, many schools in Brooklyn, Manhattan, and the Bronx are being reorganized on the duplicate plan, and it is of great importance that the teachers in these schools be acquainted with the meaning and possibilities of duplicate school organization. Again the problem presented by the new compulsory education law requiring the attendance of fourteen-year-old children, unless elementary school graduates, is one calling for conferences between teachers and child labor experts, as well as for careful plans for giving such pupils the kind of training best fitted to prepare them for their work.

The organization of junior high schools, or intermediate schools, may well receive further consideration, and discussion of the pension problem may well be included.

In this way it is hoped to promote such increased zest and efficiency and team work in the teaching staff as may in some degree at least offset the detrimental effects of any unfortunate delay in the opening of the schools. The President wishes to impress on you very strongly that the success of his undertaking depends almost wholly upon yourselves. You are offered a great opportunity to try out a new educational venture and you are being given the greatest latitude in making your plans and arrangements.

Principals and clerks of the Department of Education are ordered to report on Sept. 6-7 and teachers to assemble on Sept. 8.

$14,224 NO WIN BRACE FUND.

Donations of Money to Aid Paralysis Cripples Continue Pouring In.

Health Commissioner Emerson announced yesterday that subscriptions totaling $14,224.42 had been received for the fund for the purchase of braces for crippled children who have suffered from infantile paralysis. A check for $2,188.63 was turned over to the fund by THE NEW YORK TIMES, covering subscriptions which had been received by this paper.

Other subscriptions received by the Department of Health yesterday totaled $778.50. The contributors were: Mrs. Edwin G. Merrill, $25; Louis Schweitzer, 50 cents; Mrs. Frederick Pearsley, $50; Mrs. Richard D. Sears, $50; Mr. and Mrs. A. Henning, $50; Mrs. James V. Rosenberg, $100; James Cox, $5; Caroline D Booraan, $3.90; Mrs. William E. Green, $20; S. Abrams, $10; G. P., $100; Grace Arnott, $5; Francis Lewis Cuyler, $250; John O'Donnell, $5; Harry Sachs, $100; R. D. Wing, $5.

The subscriptions received yesterday by THE TIMES totaled $252.50 The following contributions are acknowledged: John Dwight, $1; E. T. R., $3; Mrs. M. Frankel, $1; Baby Adelaide, $1; Mrs. I. Haldenstein, $15; Edith Stein, $2; E. H. C., $10; Beatrice Osserman, $5; Anonymous, $2; Mrs. K. Dwight, $50; Arline and Wilma, $5; M. S., $6; Mrs. L. Liebmann, $50; N. and J. D., $2.50; Festival at Barker, Me., through Mrs. Felix H. Levy, $100.

WON'T RECALL GUARD TILL BORDER IS SAFE

Continued from Page 1.

dered the camps temporarily uninhabitable and forced some of the State troops to take refuge in public buildings in Brownsville.

The first of the reports received by General Funston, transmitted a radio message from Brownsville, saying that the maximum wind was estimated at sixty miles an hour; that five inches of rain fell in twelve hours, and that trains were twelve to eighteen hours late. Many tents were blown down, but there was no serious damage. A second message from General Funston said:

"Severe wind and rains close to lower Rio Grande Valley. Call camps flooded from Brownsville to Mission. General Parker reports that he has obtained shelter in town for all troops camped at Brownsville. Press reports state similar arrangements being made at other points."

The third and latest message from General Funston forwarded the following report from General Parker at Brownsville:

"Hurricane at Brownsville; bad wind, for fifty miles per hour; at San Benito seventy-five miles per hour; at Harlingen same; at Llano-Grande moderate. Much rainfall. Camps at Brownsville all flooded, particularly in Iowa regiment. Virginia and Illinois regiments better drained. Inspected personally Iowa and Virginia regiments during height of storm. Ten per cent. of tents blown down, also eight of ten newly-erected and partly erected kitchens. Can be raised at little expense. Damages to tents and kitchens slight. Spirit of troops fine. Illinois regiment practically no damage.

"Colonel Bullard, at San Benito, reports at 5 o'clock, half of the tents were leveled, also most of kitchens. The regiments then marched in an orderly fashion to town where they were quartered in public buildings. Estimates damage considerable, probably covered by $2,000. Camps at Llano-Grande got off easily, very little damage. Much discomfort due to flooding of certain regiments. Damage at Donna Mercedes, Ringgold and Minor, slight. Total damage estimated $5,000 to $10,000. Total casualties, minor, three. No reports from New York division."

CARRANZA TROOPS ROUTED.

Villistas Kill Twenty of Them, Although Outnumbered.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 21.—A force of sixty Villa bandits defeated a larger command of Government troops in the vicinity of Santa Ysabel, Chihuahua, last Friday, according to private dispatches here today. The de factor command approximated one hundred men and lost twenty, while the outlaws, under J. Dominguez, lost twelve.

The Government roops, commanded by Colonel Carlos Carranza, a nephew of the First Chief, had been pursuing the bandits west along the line of the Mexico Northwestern Railway. The outlaws reached a secluded cañon and, choosing their positions, gave battle.

The story of a Villa chief with his own hands cutting off the ears of twenty prisoners who later were shot, is told by a rescued prisoner in El Democrata of Chihuahua City, copies of which arrived here today. The chief was Baudello Uribe, commander in Villa's recent raid on Jimenez. The twenty men were part of a de fact Government force who refused to join the bandits.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 21.—Villa died of poisoning at Pellay, near Parral, according to a report received by General Francisco Gonzales, in Juarez today. The details were not given in this message, and the border did not take the report seriously, although General Gonzales explained that there was a possibility that the bandit had succumbed to blood poisoning from the wound in his leg inflicted at Guerrero.

A Legalista newspaper is to be started here as the official organ of the Legalista Party in Mexico and on the border. Today the plant of a defunct newspaper was purchased. A platform and manifesto will be the first publication when the plant is reassembled.

McCALL TO AID GUARD VOTE.

Will Call Bay State Legislature on Militia Problems.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Governor McCall "has practically decided to ask the Executibe Council to authorize calling the Legislature in special session his secretary, Henry Long, announced late today. Problems arising out of the service of the State militiamen on the Mexican border and the apportionment of representative districts in Suffolk County, now involved in a legal controversy, were the subjects to be considered, he said.

"It now seems probable," Secretary Long stated, "that the Massachusetts troops will be kept at the border until after the election. The Governor is strongly of the opinion that provision should be made to have their votes cast and counted. The Constitution of Massachusetts does not permit voting for State officers outside the State, but there are Presidential Electors, one Senator, and sixteen Representatives in Congress to be chosen, and the Legislature has the power to provide for extra-territorial voting for candidates for these officers.

"The men in the National Guard with dependent families have a right to be discharged," the statement added, "but the Administration has thus far failed to make provision for paying for their transportation to their homes. An appropriation should be made by the Legislature to pay their expenses home. The Legislature may take steps against the possibility of suffering by dependent families."

No date, even tentative, had been set for the calling of the proposed session, Secretary Long explained.

PICKS DIVISION COMMANDERS.

Funston Assigns Eight Generals, Subject to Confirmation.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 21.—Major General Funston today gave out the tentative assignments of commanders of eight of the new divisions of the National Gaurd. They will have to be confirmed by the War Department, and definitee assignments also must await the signing of the commissions of some of the commanders by the President. The divisional assignments are:

Ninth—Brig. Gen. William L. Sibert.
Tenth—Brig. Gen. Charles G. Morton.
Eleventh—Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr.
Twelfth—Brig. Gen. H. A. Green.
Thirteenth—Brig. Gen. James Parker.
Fourteenth—Brig. Gen. Granger Adams.
Fifteenth—Brig. Gen. William A. Mann.
Sixteenth—Brig. Gen. Edward H. Plummer.

Headquarters of the commanders have not all been designated, but Generals Bell and Morton will be at El Paso; Genera Green at San Antonio; General Parker at Brownsville; General Mann at Laredo, and General Plummer at Nogales.

CALLS TROOPS STILL UNFIT.

Need Two Months' More of Hardening, Pennsylvania Surgeon Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 21.—The State troops now on the Mexican border will not be in physical condition to stand campaigning in Mexico should they be ordered into the interior, according to Major L. L. Luburg, former surgeon of the Third Pennsylvania Infantry, who returned to his home here from El Paso yesterday.

Dr. Luburg acted as surgeon of the Pennsylvania regiment until Aug. 10, when he resigned. He said today that while the health of the militia at El Paso has been unusually good during the six weeks he was there, much more time would be needed before the men would be fit to stand the rigors of real campaigning. So far, he said, the men at El Paso had had only two hours' drill daily, and had not taken any long hikes such as would be necessary in campaigning. The hardening process would take two or three months more. The food supply was plentiful and good, said Dr. Luburg, and the camp sanitation was perfect.

BLAMES WILSON FOR DEATHS.

Maine Speaker Answers Lewis's Charge Regarding Vera Cruz.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 21.—Charging President Wilson with direct responsibility for the death of every American marine and blue jacket and every Mexican killed in the attack on Vera Cruz in 1914, Ralph D. Cole, Chairman of the Speakers' Bureau of the Republican National Committee, made the opening speech in the Republican campaign in this city tonight.

Mr. Cole made this charge by way of reply to Senator Lewis of Illinois who, in defense of the Democratic Mexican policy, declared on the floor of the Senate that the "generals of the Republican Party" were responsible for the death of every American soldier killed on the Mexican border in the year 1916.

"I answer Senator Lewis with this," said Mr. Cole. "Here and now I place the responsibility for the death of the nineteen American marines and blue jackets and the scores of Mexicans killed at Vera Cruz upon the head of the man who issued the order to our men not to fire until they were fired upon.

"If it was necessary to take Vera Cruz, it could have been done without shedding a drop of blood. It could have been taken without the loss of a man. Had it not been for the orders that handicaped Admiral Fletcher this would have been done, and as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, President Wilson was, and is, directly responsible."

New Mining Decree Considered.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Aug. 21.—Announcement was made here today that authorities of the de facto Government in Chihuahua are considering the possibility of issue of a decree, calling on the owners of all mining properties in the State to resume operation within a specified time. It is planned, it was said, to attach a penalty to fallure to comply with the order.

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17 Black Degrees and 2 copying. For those who demand the best.

CHARGE PATRONS MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE SALES, HAVING PURCHASES BILLED OCTOBER 1ST.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Final Sales of Smart Summer Dresses

Formerly $65, $95 to $125---at $25

Country Frocks—Street Dresses—Afternoon Gowns and Dancing Frocks—a splendid selection assembled from remaining Summer lines—comprising *a few garments of a kind* in French crepe, voile, batiste, net, plain and printed chiffon taffeta and smart combination effects—*for "final close-out" at $25.*

Afternoon & Evening Gowns

Formerly $95 to $145—at $35

Special groups—desirable styles—only one or two of a kind.

$75 to $145 Silk Wraps—at $25 & $35
For afternoon or evening; suitable for wear late into the Autumn.

$65 to $175 Suits—at $25, $35, $45
Including many styles suitable for wear well into the Fall season.

Ultra-Smart Parasols.....Formerly $10 to $25
To be closed out.....at $3, $5 and $8
Last of the $10 to $15 Lingerie Blouses to be closed out at $5

NO EXCHANGES—REFUNDS—APPROVALS—OR CREDITS.

Look for "Not Advertised" Special Signs

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"
SIXTH AVE. EIGHTIETH STREET

GREENHUT'S—MAIN FLOOR.

MEN!

THIS SALE TO-DAY!

$2.50 to $5 Trousers at $1.95

2,386 Pairs of Excellent Trousers for Business and Dress Wear in This Typical Greenhut Underprice Distribution

More than 1,000 pairs, regularly $2.50 and $3.95.
More than 500 pairs, regularly priced to $3.50.
More than 400 pairs, regularly priced at $4.
About 300 pairs, regularly priced up to $5.

Right through the entire collection of trousers in this sale today's special price represents wholesale cost or less.

Here are trousers from our own regular assortments; also special purchases of trousers of "Kingly" and other well-known makes.

We further augment this sale with hundreds of pairs of "odd" trousers taken from our excellent suit stocks.

In a word, excellent grades of trousers for business and dress wear.

Worsteds, Cassimeres, Black and Blue Thibets, "Odd" Cheviots and Fancy Suitings.

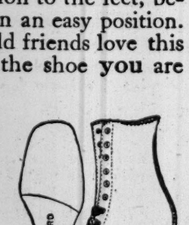
Men of every build will be fitted perfectly. Every waist measure from 28 to 58 is here for your choice. Sale begins this morning.

Double 2½ Green Trading Stamps Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

An Old Friend For Our Old Friends

The shoe, like the friends, wears well and promotes comfort. It is built over a sensible last that gives a restful relaxation to the feet, besides supporting the arch in an easy position. It looks dressy too. Our old friends love this shoe. Perhaps it is just the shoe you are looking for.

The Coward Shoe



Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward
262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(Near Warren St.)

Mail Orders Filled — Send for Catalog

The Cross "Table-Tray"
$17.50

CROSS TRADE MARK ESTABLISHED 1849 LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS

*In solid mahogany throughout or French grey enamel finish, with ivory

'BLUE' FLEET READY TO REPEL INVADERS

Volunteers Thrilled by the Arrival of 22 Warships Off Block Island.

MIDSHIPMEN JOIN FORCE

18 Destroyers Steam Up Speedily to Their Anchorage, Led by a Scouting Aeroplane—Cruise Pleases Admiral.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., Aug. 21.—Three battleships, the Ohio, Wisconsin and Missouri, carrying midshipmen from Annapolis, led a line of war vessels to this anchorage of the naval training fleet today, increasing the number of vessels here from nine to thirty-one. This force that will defend the coast against the attacking "red" ships will be known as the "blue" fleet and consists of nine reserve battleships upon which the civilian volunteers are quartered, three battleships manned by the midshipmen, eighteen destroyers, three mine-layers, the North Carolina, carrying several hydroplanes and repair and supply ships. The superdreadnaught Pennsylvania arrived about noon, but departed soon with Admiral Austin M. Knight, President of the Navy War College, who will be umpire of the war game.

The arrival of the three divisions of the destroyers was an impressive sight. The low lying speedy craft were led by the scout cruiser Birmingham. They steamed along in three lines with a hydroplane from the South Carolina buzzing above them in the lead like an angry hornet. The boats encircled the fleet of battleships and anchored between them and the shore. The collier Grant, carrying 12,000 tons of coal, moved up to a place with the fleet looking more like a structure in a railroad yard with her big cranes than a craft built to travel on blue water. Every seaman in the fleet thrilled with pride as the super-dreadnaught Pennsylvania passed by and out to sea. Her size dwarfed the rest of the battle craft.

After seeink the destroyers safely to their anchorage the hydroplane that led them in flew in and out among the other war vessels, banking in graceful curves over quarterdecks and forecastles, seeming to brush the fighting tops of some and climbing high in the sky.

The program of the civilian volunteers took a more serious turn today. Battle stations were assigned to them at twelve-inch and six-inch guns. There were perhaps a dozen men in the forward turret of the Maine who dodged in fear of injury from the movements of the guns that seemed sentient things. The turret room was crowded, and the volunteers had to flatten themselves against the wall and floor as the big guns moved in response to the will of the sighters.

Rear Admiral J. M. Helm in an interview on the flagship Rhode Island expressed satisfaction with the progress the volunteers were making.

"The other officers and I are much pleased, because the men have been taking hold earnestly," he said. "They are making progress and causing no trouble. We are gratified that the men themselves are so well pleased. There have been no complaints, so we feel that the men are satisfied with the treatment given them.

"The chief object of the cruise is to let the people of the country know just what their navy is like. The 2,000 men on board come from all parts of the country and I feel sure that when they return to their homes they will be able from their experience to acquaint their friends with the ways of the navy, and what it means. Another purpose we had in mind in trying out this experiment was to give the volunteers a knowledge of the navy's requirements so that civilians engaged for example in transportation will become familiar during the cruise with our methods of moving stores, ammunition, and armaments. This should be of invaluable service in time of need. The radio operators, engineers, and mechanics will get a thorough grounding in navy apparatus, and this, too, will serve to help us in an emergency.

"I think when the volunteers have completed their month's training they will be pretty certain to take issue with the man who imagines a navy can be born over night.

Answering the critics who saw no reason why the civilians fleet should journey South, where the weather was warmer, the Admiral said that the objection to holding target practice at any other place but Tangier Sound was that the targets which were bulky affairs were not easily towed over long distances.

Assistant Secretary Franklin K. Roosevelt of the Navy Department is expected here tomorrow and will probably address the volunteers. From present plans the blue force will start for sea at 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

AIR PATROL PLAN CHANGED.

Coast Guard Will Get Jurisdiction Over Peary's Proposed Service.

The Aerial Coast Patrol, founded by Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary at the suggestion of John Hays Hammond, Jr., for the establishment of which Representative Julius Kahn of California introduced a bill providing $1,500,000, has been practically dropped in favor of a similar arrangement for the Coast Guard Service. This information was received yesterday by the Aero Club of America, in a telegram from Lemuel P. Padgett, Democratic Representative from Tennessee, and Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. He was asked what had become of Congressman Kahn's bill.

"The bill referred to was introduced by Mr. Kahn on July 18," he wired. "There has been no opportunity to consider this special bill on account of the Naval Appropriation bill. There will be no opportunity at this session.

"Congress has made liberal provisions for aviation in both Army and Navy bills, and the Naval bill provides for ten aviation Coast Guard stations and for a school for special instruction in aeronautics, and makes other provisions for instruction in army and navy aviation schools for Coast Guard officers. In time of war the Coast Guard automatically passes under the control of the Navy Department."

This means that there will be no provision made for civilian or militia aviators in the system of aerial coast defense. Rear Admiral Peary's proposed coast patrol, which has received the indorsement of high Government officials, was explained by Mr. Hammond at the time the first station was established at Casco Bay, Me., on an island belonging to Admiral Peary.

"By this system it will take only forty-four aeroplanes to patrol our coast properly," he said, "and these, with radio installations, receiving stations, hangars, and other equipment, will cost only $400,000. There should also be forty-four aeroplanes in reserve. There would be three shifts of aviators, or 132 men, and these, with forty telegraphers, would be able to man the whole system.

"As the coasts of this country are divided, Maine would have three stations, or zones; Massachusetts, Rhode Isanld, Long Island, and New Jersey, one zone each; Virginia and North Carolina, two each; South Carolina, three zones; Georgia, one zone; Florida, nine zones; Alabama and Mississippi, one zone each; Louisiana and Texas, three zones each; California, eight zones, and Oregon and Washington, two zones each.

"With this system it would be possible for Washington, in case of war, to know every hour and a half the exact conditions along our coast line."

Each aviator would have a cruising radius of 100 miles, and would be able to detect a hostile fleet more than fifty miles off the coast. By using his wireless he could notify his station, which would in turn notify Washington and adjacent stations, thus obtaining exact information of the movements of the attacking vessels. With the aid of telescopes the aviators would be able to detect the approaching vessels at a distance of more than eighty miles from the coast.

PLANS LONG JERSEY STAY.

President Will Spend September and October at Shadow Lawn.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—President Wilson plans to spend practically all September and October at Shadow Lawn, the Summer White House, in New Jersey.

Removal of office furniture from the executive offices to the quarters, engaged for clerks at Asbury Park, was begun today. Practically the entire office force of the White House will go.

LIFE PRISONER FLEES FROM 'HONOR CAMP'

Emil Totterman, Sing Sing Inmate, Fails to Return from Berrying Trip on Sunday.

SAVED FROM ELECTRIC CHAIR

Warden Osborne After Inquiry Into Recent Escapes, Hopes for More Efficient Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The escape of another Sing Sing convice was admitted at the prison today when by nightfall Emil Totterman, who disappeared from the "honor camp" at Beekman some time on Sunday while he was out berrying with nine other members of the camp, had not returned. Totterman, a Finn, had killed a man in New York in 1904, and was taken from the death house after his sentence was commutted from death to imprisonment for his natural life. This made him a marked man in the prison, for most of the other "lifers" have a minimum term fixed at twenty years.

His escape derived additional attention from the fact that he was a member of an honor squad selected from men regarded as particularly trustworthy to do road work and farming. They lived in a camp near Beekman. These men were selected by Warden Kirchway last Spring before the return of Warden Osborne to Sing Sing.

Nine of the convicts, among them Totterman, went out berrying on Sunday aftrenono. When nightfall came the others returned, but the "lifer" was missing. Word was sent to Sing Sing from Beekman about midnight, and it was thought the convict might have lost his way. But when he had not returned by 6 o'clock yesterday evening Warden Osborne gave him up and said he must have escaped.

There was an investigation of the recent escape of two convicts at the prison this afternono, and the Warden tonight gave an interview, in which, speaking more critically of the institution than he has yet done, he emphasized the efforts he was making to "bring about a businesslike administration among officers and prisoners."

The officer in charge of the road gang from which Leford escaped about a month ago," Warden continued, "I have suspended for a month without pay. He would have been dismissed except that his past record was remarkably good. The officer who allowed two men to escape when before has been suspended and charges against him have been prepared. For the good of the service I have dismissed another officer. Today I also dismissed one of the assistant foremen who left the prison on a vacation in flat disobedience of orders of the Superintendent of Industry.

"In an institution like this men are apt to get into careless and bad habits. The unfortunate escape from the farm yesterday was by one of a group of men selected last Spring for that work. I was not consulted in regard to their choice. I could, of course, have recalled them after my return. I am frank to say that had I been consulted in the first place I should not have approved this particular man's selection.

"I am glad to say that Calvin Derrick, recently superintendent of the Preston School of Correction at Ione, Cal., arrived today and I shall have valuablehelp from him as Deputy Warden in getting the business of the prison efficiently organized."

Mr. Derrick's institution was the only State institution in the country where the inmates' self-government plan of Sing Sing and Auburn had been imitated. He says the Mutual Welfare Leggue idea has been a great success at the Preston School. Twenty years ago he associated with Warden Osborne in the George Junior Republic work and while Mr. Osborne was Mayor of Aubnrn he was superintendent of the prison schools thede.

HIKE FOR ROOKIES WILL LAST EIGHT DAYS

Authorities Add Two Days to Final Manoeuvres of Camp—Lieutenant Examinations Start.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTBURG, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Eight days of continuous hiking and manoeuvres instead of six, with a Sunday off, will wind up the training for the two regiments of citizen-soldiers in the present camp. The route which has been tentatively decided upon is about seventy miles, and to cover it the men will have to start a day earlier than the original schedule called for and march on Sunday. The hike will begin Aug. 30 instead of Aug. 31. The route planned is north to Beekmantown, Chazey, and Champlain, then southeast to Mooers, Altoona, Schiota, Beekmantown, and backto Plattsburg. Major Lawton, the Camp Quartermaster, and Captain Bowen, the Brigadier Quartermaster, were out along the route today, making final decisions on camp sites.

The heat continued today, but there was no let up in the work. The men, as a whole, are in splendid physical shape, and few of them had to drop out. The Eighth Regiment continued on the range, and the Ninth had company combat. Companies L and M of the Ninth took part in a little sham battle of their own. They marched eight miles, manoeuvring on the way and cooking their own food at noon.

The examinations for regular commissions as ecnond Lieutenants began today. They will last for ten days. The following Plattsburg graduates are taking the examinations:

Edward S. Pogram, 31 West Eleventh Street; Mark R. M. William, 253 West Fifty-eighth Street; Philip B. Harrigan, 248 West 122d Street; Fred H. Van Horn, 76 William Street; Francis L. Johnson, 256 State Street, Brooklyn; David R. Kerr, 2,822 Avenue K, Brooklyn; Stanley C. Kellinger, 299 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn; Norris S. Oliver, 26 Washington Street, East Orange, N. J.; John S. Cromelin, Hackensack, N. J.; Ira N. R. Downer, Orange, N. J.; John A. Edgarton, Fulton, N. Y.; Walter Tracy, Albany; Howard E. Hawkinson, Syracuse, N. Y.; George Le Roy Purdy, Buffalo; Byron C. Perkins, Potsdam, N. Y.; Karl Engeldinger, Iowa City, Iowa; C. L. Low, Lexington, Va.; W. S. Young, Detroit, Mich.; Arthur P. Jervey, Charleston, S. C.; Edward W. McCaskey, 6064 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Penn.; Frank A. Philbrook, 85 Borolph Street, Boston; Blair Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. F. Blaine, Indian Orchard, Mass.; G. J. Merkel, Ludlow, Mass.; Charles J. McKnight, Pittsburg; R. F. Blodgett, Newton, Mass.; R. W. Daniels, Vermont; R. G. I. Graham, Durham, N. H.; W. W. Sandors, Haverhill, Mass.; Walter M. Crundon, St. Louis.

The following whose addresses were not known by the board, came here from various points in the Eastern Department, to take the examinations:

H. B. Boody, J. S. Bailey, H. A. Buckley, R. D. Creed, L. H. Cook, R. C. Coupland, H. C. Fellows, W. J. Forristal, H. R. Gibson, L. R. Goodell, C. A. Hess, S. P. Jovelyn, N. W. Kresge, J. D. B. Lattin, Jay McLean, L. A. Pulling, H. B. Reardon, Jr., S. B. Reed, R. B. Richmond, P. L. Ranson, L. E. Ryder, E. A. Schams, Jr., H. S. Thomas, D. E. Vetty.

Major Gen. A. L. Mills, who is in charge of militia afairs at Washington, arrived here today to spend a few days. General Mills, was formerly Superintendent at West Point.

UTAH CAMP IS OPENED.

Senate Passes Bill to Appropriate $30,000 for Those Who Attend.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Aug. 21.—Citizens from all the mountain States are here to attend the Fort Douglas civilian military training camp, which opened today. Lieut. Col. Johnson Hagood of the oCast Artillery, is in command of the camp, which will continue until Sept. 17. About 750 men have been enrolled.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—A bill to appropriate $30,000 for transportation and subsistence of citizens who will participate in military training at a "Plattsburg camp" at Fort Douglas, Utah, was passed today by the Senate.

Senate Forces Rublee's Case.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21. — Senator Gallinger's resolution calling upon the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission to tell by what authority George Rublee of New Hampshire serves as a member of the commission without compensation, his nomniation having been rejected, was adopted today by the Senate. This action is expected to bring the long controversy to a head and probably settle the question of whether a Presidential appointee can continue in office if the Senate refuses to accept him.

LINER RAMS SLOOP; CREW RESCUES FIVE

Lafayette's Captain, by Quickly Reversing Engines, Prevents a Tragedy in the Bay.

SAIL HIDES YACHT'S LIGHTS

A. S. Meeker and Party Badly Bruised Against Sides of Steamship Before Being Saved.

Four men and one woman were landed yesterday morning from the French liner Lafayette in a much battered and bruised condition, after having had a narrow escape from drowning on Sunday night when their sailing craft, a thirty-five-foot sloop, was run down by the liner near the inner entrance to the Ambrose Channel. There was no wind at the time, and the mainsail covered up the starboard sidelight of the sloop so that the boat was not seen from the bridge until the Lafayette was right on top of it. The injuries were caused by the occupants of the sloop being bumped along the side of the liner, and it was only the Captain's order to reverse the engines that prevent all five persons being sucked up by the propellers.

Augustus S. Meeker, who lives at 526 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, and is connected with the law firm of Choate, Larocque & Mitchell of 40 Wall Street, said he started from South Beach, S. I., in his sloop, the Drifter, early in the evening to cross over to Bensonhurst and moor for the night. He was accompanied by his wife and nephew, Malcolm Knox of 1,638 Eighty-fourth Street, Bath Beach, and Henry Haas and his son Harold of 254 Lincoln Road, Flatbush.

"When I saw that we should be a long time on the trip," Mr. Meeker continued, "I suggested that the folks should go below in the cabin and turn in for a while. About 11:30 o'clock I saw the steamship coming from the Ambrose Channel and naturally thought she would clear our craft, as it was a clear night. Suddenly her big hull loomed right over me and I realized that the liner was going to cut the Drifter in two in a few seconds. I yelled to the others sleeping below, and we all went into the water together as the sharp stem of the Lafayette cut my sloop in two.

"I soon realized that we were being drawn toward the propellers and would be cut to pieces. Then they were reversed, and we were first drawn down and then shot up into the air through the swirl in the water caused by the liner still going ahead and her engines turning astern.

"When I looked around I saw my wife and Mr. Maas clinging to the deckhouse, which had floated off after the collision, and my nephew hanging on to an empty whisky cask that was floating by. The only one in the party who could not swim was Harold Maas, and he had sunk alread when I dived and brought him to the surface. I swam with him about thirty feet to the Drifter's dingey, which was floating keel up, and we remained there until a boat from the Lafayette, in charge of the chief officer, picked us up and took us on board."

Captain Louis Roch, who was on the bridge at the time of the accident with the fourth officer and Pilot Andrew Anderson, said it was a clear night with a slight haze hangnig low over the water. At 11:30 they sighted a dark object ahead about half a point on the port bow. "There was no light," the Captain continued, "and our course was altered to starboard to avoid striking it. Just then I saw a green light and the next moment we ran into the sloop and cut her in two. The port emergency boat was lowered promptly and went to the rescue of the yacht's passengers in command of Second Captain de la Combe.

NEW YORK PHYSICIAN ENDS LIFE IN PANAMA

Dr. S. W. Boyle, on Way to Peru to Enter Employ of a Mining Company, Shoots Himself.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLON, Aug. 21.—Dr. Stacey Watkins Boyle of 40 East Forty-first Street, New York, a passenger on the steamer Pastores, en route from New York to Peru for the Cerro de Pasco Mining Company, committed suicide here two hours after the boat docked by shooting himself through the head. Passengers said he had been drinking to excess on the trip.

Dr. Boyle, who was 29 years old, was the son of Dr. Charles C. Boyle, a homeopathic physician of this city, with an office at 40 East Forty-first Street. The senior Dr. Boyle is a member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York and is a surgeon on the staff of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, Third Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island.

According to the application filed with the local office of the Cerro de Pasco Mining Company, Dr. S. W. Boyle was a graduate of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and of Flower Hospital, 1908. He sailed for Cerro de Pasco, Peru, on Aug. 12, as a first class passenger on the United Fruit Company steamer Pastores, having bee nengaged by the mining company as one of the five physicians it employs in its mines. His name is not contained in the 1915 Medical Directory of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, which would indicate that he had not practiced medicine in those States during the last year or so.

At the office of the mining company it was said yesterday that Dr. Boyle's record had been thoroughly investigated before he was engaged, and as a result it was believed there that his suicide was due to melancholia induced by the heat or by severe headaches, with which he often suffered, rather than to the reason suggested in the cablegram from Colon.

HAY ACCEPTS WILSON'S VETO

Will Call Up Army Bill with Articles of War Left Out.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Chairman Hay of the House Military Committee will oppose no obstacle to the elimination of the exemption of retired oficers from the articles of war embodied in the Army appropriation bill, vetoed by President Wilson.

Mr. Ha yannounced today that he proposed to make no issue with the President. He will call up the bill tomorrow with the articles of war eliminated, and if the articles are added by the Senate with his amendment cut out he will not object.

YOUNG KNOX SEEKS DIVORCE

Former Secretary's Son in Reno—Wife May Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., Aug. 21.—Philander C. Knox, Jr., son of the former Secretary of State, has been a resident of this city for nearly the six months required to make him eligible to sue for a divorce. He came to Reno in February, and after living at a hotel moved to a flat. Later he rented a cottage about fifteen miles from Reno, at a place known as the Country Club. On his arrival here Mr. Knox inquired about the situation of the golf links, something which Reno does not possess.

To friends in Reno Mr. Knox has admitted that he intends suing for a divorce. Friends of his wife have heard form her since Mr. Knox reached Reno, and from the tone of her letters it is believed that she contemplates contesting the action.

Andrew Carnegie Appears Feeble.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 21.—Andrew Carnege is here. He seems to be feeble and requires assistance in getting about. Today he went for a drive. He will stay here until Thursday on board his yacht the Surf.

King William IV.
V·O·P
Scotch Whisky
Received highest Award of Merit and Gold Medal at San Francisco

WORLD TOURISTS FILL CITY.

McAlpin Has Guests from Every State and Many Foreign Lands.

According to the registers of the most important hotels in the city tourists from all parts of the globe are now assembled in New York. Yesterday the register for the day at the McAlpin Hotel, which boasts of more cosmopolitan guests than any other in the city, showed visitors from almost every State in the Union as well as almost every country in the world.

At 6 o'clock Alexander H. Palmer, the office manager, found thirty-nine States represented in yesterday's arrivals and eleven foreign countries. The latter included England, Canada, British Guiana, Cuba, Germany, Porto Rico, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Holland, and the Argentine Republic. Among the guests now at the hotel every State and Alaska is represented, and, with the exception of several of the smaller African and Asiatic lands, every foreign country.

The same is true of the Waldorf-Astoria, the Ritz-Carlton, the Plaza, and the St. Regis, which have the largest number of foreign guests. Never before has there been such a number of diplomats in the city at one time.

SEEK PIER AT CONEY ISLAND.

Officials View Property That Could Be Used for That Purpose.

A movement was started yesterday to supply Coney Island with a steel pier similar to those at Atlantic City and on the Chicago lake front, and also with a board walk connecting Manhattan Beach and Sea Gate. Acting Mayor Frank L. Dowling, accompanied by Alderman Drescher and Joseph Shannon and Charles R. Ward, Chief Engineer of the Topographical Bureau of the Borough of Brooklyn, went to Coney Island and looked over property that could be used for such a purpose.

A proposition that impressed itself favorably upon the Acting Mayor was the development of the Concourse Lands at the foot of Ocean Parkway, which seems to be the only available space that is open to public use, all other space having been absorbed by private interests. The matter will be taken up by the Aldermen as soon as the Board reconvenes, it was said.

EMBROIDERERS GO ON STRIKE

Walkout Involves 500, but Many Employers Come to Terms.

The Bonnaz, Singer Hand Embroiderers and Scallopers' Union ordered the members of local No. 66 to strike yesterday. O. Walnsky, organizer of the Ladies Garment Workers' Union, with which the embroiderers are affiliated, has charge of the strike. Headquarters have been established at Shutzen Hall, 12 St. Mark's Place.

The strikers demand a reduction of hours from fifty to forty-nine a week and an increase of 10 per cent. in wages. Pressure also is being brought to bear to have other unions of the Ladies Garment Workers' Union demand that all embroidery be done by union workers. There are fewer than 500 members of the union distributed in 200 shops. It was stated yesterday that 100 of these already had agreed to terms and that 300 embroiderers would return to work today.

Why Not Have Real Good Hair

Cuticura Will Surely Help You

If you have dandruff your hair will be dry and thin. Try one treatment with Cuticura. Rub spots of dandruff with Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Soap.

Sample Each Free by Mail
With 32-p. book on the skin. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 5M, Boston." Sold everywhere.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.
A Fresh "Straw" Costs Little End-of-the-Season Clearances

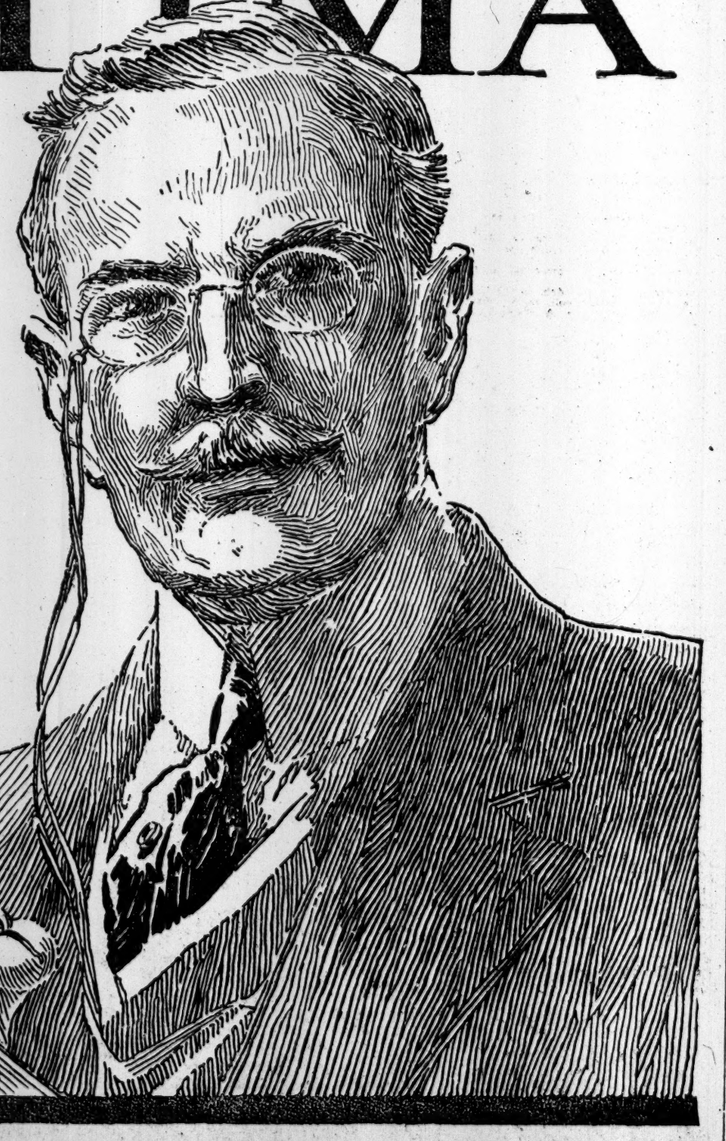
Sennits, 95c Were $1.49 & $1.90
Mackinaws, Milans, Bankoks and Splits, $1.25 Were $2.50 to $3.40 Incomplete Sizes
New Tweed Cloth Hats, $1.90
Autumn Soft Hats, $1.90 & $2.90
Spick and Span Outing Headwear of Every Kind—Large Savings

COUNTRY LIFE EXPOSITION ORGANIZATION SUBURBAN REALESTATE
R. E. Farley, President
Service for the Country Home Buyer.
Country Life Exposition
Headquarters for Suburban REAL ESTATE, Grand Central Terminal, N.Y.
Elevator on Suburban Ramp

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette



Comfortable—that's why they're sensible.

As you've probably noticed, it is the keen, active-minded type of man who is particular to choose Fatimas. If you were smoking Fatimas, you would know why. You would find that Fatimas, more than any other cigarette, are comfortable *while* you smoke and *after* you smoke them.

Their delicately balanced Turkish blend makes them a sensible cigarette to smoke. Why not prove this for yourself?

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

20 for 15¢

WE SELL SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE
STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

KEEP OUT OF THE DITCH

Approach to a ditch or depression in road American Motor League "Caution Sign"

Don't let your car run into the ditch. Poor gasoline will put it there quicker than anything else.

Some dealers and garage men are selling poor blends and worthless mixtures under misleading names, trying to make the motorist believe he is getting our well-known product. Do not let them deceive you.

The only gasoline sold or authorized for sale by this Company is called SOCONY Motor Gasoline. Ask for it by name. It gives most mileage and power and least carbon trouble.

Look for the RED, WHITE and BLUE SOCONY sign, and buy your gasoline there.

STANDARD OIL CO. of NEW YORK

MANY BEAUTIES IN 'THE HAPPY ENDING'

Quaint, Cheering, but Quite Undramatic Excursion to the Wonderful Hereafter.

EXQUISITE STAGE PICTURES

Jones's Settings and Halle's Fine Music Do Much for an Uneven and Episodic Maeterlinckian Play.

THE HAPPY ENDING.—A comedy in three acts and eight scenes by Jean and La du Rocher Macpherson, with incidental music by Eugen Halle. At the Shubert.

Princess Elise.....Margaret Mower
Elizabeth.....Margaret Parleigh
Beatrice.....Flora Sheffield
Maxine.....Beatrice Maude
Prince Paul.....Noel Leslie
Peter.....Frank Andrews
Frederick.....Fred W. Permain
King Carlos.....Mayne Lynton
Queen Marguerite.....Florence LeClercq
Mrs. Wilson.....Charity Finney
Mr. FitzJames Wilson.....Leonard Grey
Mrs. FitzJames Wilson.....Mrs. Ernest Cove
Son.....William Lynn
Daughter.....Judith Ives
Mr. MacTavish.....Arthur Fitzgerald
An Aviator's Mother.....Winifred Hanley
His Sister.....Dorothy Nicholls
A Nurse.....Queenie Sheffield
Mr. Hammond.....William Gilmore
Baxter.....E. R. Lawson
Two Clerks...John Lee and Russell Morrison
Doctor.....R. T. Webb
Queen Helene.....Irby Marshall
Peggy.....Harriet Mendel
Lillian.....Ruth Collins
Tommy.....William Blaisdell
Bobbie.....Reggie Sheffield
Hilda.....Violet de Biscari
The Lover.....Albert Pallaton
An Old Man.....Cecil Yapp
A Young Man.....Clyde North
An Actor.....Robert Fischer
Colonel Wilson.....J. Palmer Collins
Mrs. Tabitha Brown.....Winifred Hanley
The Facts: Dorothy Strong, Harriet Mendel, Claire Hilliker.

"The Happy Ending," a comedy that takes you from this sombre vale of tears to the glad and golden world beyond, was superbly produced by Arthur Hopkins last evening at the Shubert Theatre. There is in this play by the Macphersons so much that is quaint and cheering and charming, and there is in the embodiment Mr. Hopkins has given to it so many more beauties than we shall find in fifty of the more ordinary pieces bound to be shown here between now and Christmas, that it is a great pity it is so entirely episodic and loitering, a matter of infinite regret that it is so sadly undramatic. For that is what is amiss with a play to which Mr. Hopkins has given so exquisite a production that it stands among the best our stage has known and entrenches him among the foremost men of the American theatre.

The happy ending is death, and "The Happy Ending" the spiritualist's message of good cheer to this sorrowing world. Thus do the Macphersons—the brother and sister who gave us "The King of Nowhere" and "Evidence"—like two somewhat pedestrian Maeterlincks tell in their extraordinarily uneven play the story of the lovely Princess, who, mourning her soldier lover, is caught in the delirium of fever, dreams of the world beyond, and in her dream journeys thither. In the hereafter, on the borderland and between here and happiness, this sensitive soul—a wanderer here, an earth-ghost there—is met by her dead mother and shown the inviting land beyond. Here all is dark and bitter and cruel and oppressive; there is only sunlight and good cheer and the laughter of children.

There those who have been hard and evil here below are task-bound and must play the winds to avert more evil on the earth and are not released until they have done their stint in tears of softened hearts—tears gathered by the children who die young that they may be messengers between here and hereafter. There those who cling in spirit to othrs still on earth are love-bound and do not care to move on to happiness until they are joined by their own. There death is regarded as a wonderful release and, as a matter of fact, they prefer to call it life. The little scout between the two worlds is so gay when he hears of the aviator's fall.

"Life was instantaneous," he announces cheerfully.

But the spirit of the adventure is best expressed in the episode that brings the first act to an end. There is much frolicking in the sunlit meadows of the hereafter and much rejoicing as spirit after spirit comes wide-eyed and bewildered from the world below, but all this is as nothing to the exultation when word comes that down on earth a whole regiment has been annihilated. Garlands are tossed into the air, the old folk are tremulous with excitement and the children are fairly besides themselves with glee. It is a moment for martial music. The dead soldiers are coming to their reward. Their souls go marching on.

Then there are many excursions to the vale of tears. A fond old Colonel cannot be dissuaded from going to hear his will read, a young English aviator (with his arm around the German aviator who had killed him) goes back to try in vain to comfort his mother, an old couple are made quite wretched by the sight of a thoroughly antiseptic nurse giving a modern bath to their grandchild, and are only comforted by the hope that she will kill him.

A book of literary masterpieces, also the official documents and utterances of the Chief International Events of the month preceding the date of issue (now the war)

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE

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CURRENT HISTORY
TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY

ACCUSED AS SMUGGLER'S AID

Steward of Liner Held in the $25,000 Jewelry Case.

Fred Uffelman, a steamship steward, who refused other information about himself, was held in $5,000 bail yesterday by United States Commissioner Houghton, charged with complicity with Hans Edward Thompson in connection with the smuggling into this country of jewelry valued at more than $25,000. United States Attorney John E. Walker said that the Government was in possession of information inidcating that the prisoner aided in getting the jewelry off the Scandinavian-American liner Heilig Olav, on which Thompson came here as a steerage passenger. Uffelman was locked up in the Tombs in default of bail.

The jewelry, found by Customs Inspector Walter Murphy in a suit case checked at the Bowling Green subway station and in a silk stocking in a west side lunchroom, is now at the Custom House awaiting appraisal. Thompson, who was held in bail on Saturday, gave some information about himself at the Tombs. He said he was 51 years old and a native of Iceland. After his arrest he sent this message to a friend: "Thompson in the Tombs under $5,000 bail. Don't worry."

The Icelander gave his address as 64 West 107th Street.

SUES WIFE OVER REALTY.

Thomas Moon Charges She Retained Profits from Joint Venture.

An action to hold his wife to a partnership agreement and an accounting of property owned jointly was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court by Thomas Moon, through John C. Oldmixon, his attorney. A joint real estate venture by them began twenty-three years ago, when, shortly after their marriage, they purchased with their separate bank accounts the property at 675 Lexington Avenue. They paid $25,000 for it. Moon alleges that he improved the property and paid the taxes and interest on the mortgage.

The plaintiff and his wife separated in 1907, and since then, he said, his wife had collected the receipts. The property is now valued at $75,000. He said his wife had refused to divide the receipts, and that she had informed him she could claim the whole property as her own. He asks that the property be declared a partnership account and that the profits be divided.

"THE CLOD" AT THE PALACE.

Washington Square Players' Favorite Is Enthusiastically Received.

Lewis S. Beach's "The Clod," one of the best of the many one-act plays produced by the Washington Square Players, and, in dramatic intensity, far more powerful than most of the plays done in New York last season, was presented for the first time in vaudeville yesterday, and, while not so well played as in its first production, it thrilled tremendously the big audience at the Palace. Sarah Padden is somewhat too emotional for a clod, and the play has lost a little of its strength in the process of refining it for general audiences, but "The Clod" is of too strong stuff not to exert an extraordinary sway even when imperfectly played.

This is one number in a program that has some exceptionally good and some exceptionally bad features. Among the good may be mentioned the melodious Grace La Rue and the amusing Stan Stanley. Among the bad, there are several minor acts of the sort that used to be called "chasers" in the old days of continuous variety. And then there is the ballet of Adelaide and Hughes. This is hopeless in nearly every detail of scheme, investiture, and musical accompaniment. Every little vaudeville bill must have its ballet nowadays, but it need not be a war ballet which might have been—and probably was—designed according to the dictates of a young cashgirl's somewhat immature taste. It should be recorded that the applause yesterday afternoon was general and loud. That's the pity of it.

Shuberts Change 2 Opening Dates.

Two changes in the opening dates of attractions in the Shubert theatres were announced last night. The first performance of "Somebody's Luggage," in which James T. Powers will return to the stage, announced for tonight at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, has been postponed to Thursday night of this week. The première of "A Little Bit of Fluff," which will be acted by a London company at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, has been brought forward to next Saturday night, to avoid conflicting with other openings the following Monday.

Police Sergeant Injured by Fall.

Mounted Sergeant Thomas O'Grady of the Richmond Hill Police Precinct was injured early yesterday by being thrown when his horse fell. He is in St. Mary's Hospital at Jamaica. His home is at 86 Findlay Avenue, Arlington. It is feared the Lieutenant's skull is fractured. His head is lacerated and his collarbone fractured.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Harriet Ford, who has written several plays in collaboration with Harvey O'Higgins, has collaborated with Fannie Hurst in writing a comedy in four acts called "A Good Provider." The scenes of the piece are laid in and about New York, and the time is the present. Klaw & Erlanger have accepted "A Good Provider," and will present it this season.

Belle K. Maniates's story, "Amarilly of Clothes-Line Alley," has been accepted by Oliver Morosco for stage production. The author is at work on another romance at her home in Lansing, Mich.

Muriel Martin Harvey, a young English actress, will be Cyril Maude's leading woman when he appears here this season in the Morton-Leacock comedy, "The Barber of Mariposa." With the exception of Miss Harvey, who is a passenger on the New York enroute to America, Mr. Maude's supporting company will be made up of American players.

George D. Parker's new play, "Margery Daw," will be produced next Friday night by John Cort at the Powers Theatre, Grand Rapids, Mich. The cast will include Kathlene MacDonell, Harrison Hunter, Forrest Robinson, Adelaide Prince, Sarah McVicker, Emmett Shackelford, and Lois Frances Clark.

"Flora Bella," the new operetta Richard Ordynski is staging for John Cort, will be given its first performance next Monday night in the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia. Lina Abarbanell will be the star, and the cast will also include Laurence Grossmith, Charles Purcell, Adolph Link, W. H. Weldon, Glibert Clayton, Juliette Lippe, Muriel Hudson, and Constance Berry.

The cast that will appear with Frank McIntyre in George Broadhurst's new farce, "Fast and Grow Fat," at the Globe next week has been completed. It includes Zelda Sears, Roy Atwell, Nellie Fillmore, Marion Vantine, Vivian Rushmore, Alleen Poe, Myles McCarthy, Frank Deshon, Howard Sinclair, and John Wessell.

Richard Lambert will place "The Blue Envelope" in rehearsal next Monday for a road tour that will begin Sept. 15 in New England. Edward Garvie, Carrie Reynolds, Ralph Nairn, Beth Franklyn, and John L. Kearney will play the principal roles.

Clarence Derwent, who was a member of Grace George's repertoire company at the Playhouse last season, will produce here shortly a play entitled "Buddha." It will be presented after the manner of "Sumurun." The piece is based on Sir Edwin Arnold's "The Light of Asia," and has been done in London.

The first motion picture for which Lou Tellegen has acted since his marriage last Winter to Geraldine Farrar will be shown at the Strand next week. It is called "The Victory of Conscience."

"Hit-the-Trail Holliday" was placed in rehearsal yesterday with Fred Niblo in his original cast and several other principals of the original cast. After a week in Atlantic City the farce will go to Boston for a run.

The Hippodrome elephants returned to the city yesterday from Hillside Park, Newark, where they spent their vacation.

LIST 483 SECURITIES FOR LOAN TO BRITISH

61 American Stocks and 422 Bonds Are Mobilized for Financing Here.

MANY ARE OLD ISSUES

Of the Stocks 37 Are Rails, 20 Industrials, and 4 Public Utilities.

Sixty-one American stock and 422 bonds are on the list of the $100,000,000 American securities which form a third of the security for the $250,000,000 loan recently contracted with the British Government. Of the stock 37 are rails, 20 industrial, and 4 public utility. The bonds, many of which are so old as to be rare in this market, comprise 303 varieties of railroad bonds, 54 industrials, and 65 public utilities and municipals. The total number of American securities is 483.

Many of these high-class securities are simply loaned to the British Government for pledge under foreign loans and cannot be sold. The others may be sold on the substitution of other collateral approved by J. P. Morgan & Co. and of a value of at least 120 per cent. of the notes outstanding.

By advertisement elsewhere in this issue thebankers offer the two-year 5 per cent. notes for public subscription. The off price is 99 and interest, at which the notes yield a little more than 5½ per cent. The list of American securities behind the notes follows:

Railroad Shares.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, pf.
Atlantic Coast Line com.
Baltimore & Ohio com.
Baltimore & Ohio pf.
Chicago & Northwestern com.
Chicago & Northwestern pf.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul com.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh guaranteed stock.
Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern.
Erie & Pittsburgh.
Erie Railroad Co. 1st pf.
Great Northern pf.
Illinois Central.
Illinois Central leased lines stock.
Lehigh Valley.
Louisville & Nashville.
Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. M. com.
Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. M. pf.
Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. M. leased lines stock.
Manhattan Railway.
Mobile & Birmingham pf.
Morris & Essex com.
New York Central Railroad.
Norfolk & Western com.
Norfolk & Western pf.
Northern Pacific.
Pennsylvania Railroad.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, original guaranteed stock.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, special guaranteed stock.
Reading Company 1st pf.
Reading Company 2d pf.
St. Louis Bridge Co. 1st pf.
Southern Pacific.
Tunnel Railroad of St. Louis.
Union Pacific com.
Union Pacific pf.

Industrial Shares.

American Locomotive pf.
American Car & Foundry pf.
American Sugar Refining pf.
American Sugar refining com.
American Cotton Oil com.
American Tobacco pf.
American Smelters Securities pf.
Baldwin Locomotive Works pf.
Cluett, Peabody & Co. pf.
Central Leather pf.
Deere & Co. pf.
Eastman Kodak pf.
International Harvester Corporation pf.
Ingersoll Rand pf.
Lehigh Coal & Navigation.
Liggett & Myers pf.
P. Lorillard pf.
Montgomery, Ward & Co. pf.
United Fruit.
Western Union Telegraph.

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Cities Service pf.
Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power of Baltimore com.
Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power of Baltimore pf.
Consolidated Gas.

Railroad Bonds.

Alabama & Vicksburg cons. 1st mtg. s. f. gold 5s, 1921.
Alabama Great Southern 1st mtg. ext. gold 5s, 1927.
Alabama, Great Southern gen. mtg. sterling 5s, 1927.
Alabama Midland 1st mtg. gold 5s, 1928.
Allegheny Valley gen. mtg. gold 4s, 1942.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe conv. gold 5s, 1917.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe conv. gold 4s, 1955.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe conv. gold 4s, 1960.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, California-Arizona lines, 1st and ref. mtg. gold 4½s, 1962.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. adj. mtg. gold 4s, 1995, stamped.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. adj. mtg. gold 4s, 1995, unstamped.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. gen. mtg. gold 4s, 1995.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. Eastern Oklahoma Div. mtg. gold 4s, 1928.
Atlantic & Danville 1st mtg. 4s, 1948.
Atlantic Coast Line 1st cons. mtg. gold 4s, 1952.
Atlantic Coast Line, Louisville & Nashville coll. tr. gold 4s, 1952.
Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line 1st mtg. 4½s, 1944.
Baltimore & Ohio p. l. gold 3½s, 1925.
Baltimore & Ohio conv. 4½s, 1933.
Baltimore & Ohio 1st mtg. 50-yr. gold 4s, 1948.
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwestern Div., 1st mtg. gold 3½s, 1925.
Baltimore & Ohio, Pittsburgh, Lake Erie & West Va. System ref. gold 4s, 1941.
Baltimore & Ohio, Pittsburgh Junction & Midland Div. 1st mtg. gold 3½s, 1934.
Beech Creek 1st mtg. gold 4s, 1936.
Beech Creek 2d mtg. gold 5s, 1936.
Birmingham Terminal Co. 1st mtg. gold 4s, 1957.
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh gen. mtg. gold 5s, 1937.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern cons. 1st mtg. gold 5s, 1934.
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio 1st mtg. gold 5s, 1938.
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio, Elkhorn Ext. 1st mtg. 5% gold notes, May 1, 1917.
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio 5% 10-yr. gold notes, July 1, 1919.
Carthage & Adirondack 1st mtg. gold 4s, 1981.
Central of Georgia cons. mtg. gold 5s, 1945.
Central Pacific cons. mtg. gold 5s, 1929.
Central Pacific 1st ref. mtg. gold 4s, 1949.
Central Pacific, Through Short Line 1st mtg. gold 4s, 1954.
Central Railroad of N. J. gen. mtg. gold 5s, 1987.
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st con. mtg. gold 5s, 1939.
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. mtg. gold 4½s, 1992.
Chesapeake & Ohio cov. 20-yr. gold 4½s, 1930.
Chesapeake & Ohio 5-yr. 5% secured gold notes, June 1, 1919.
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. fdg. and imp. mtg. gold 5s, 1929. D. Parker's new play, "Margery
Chesapeake & Ohio, Craig Valley Branch 1st mtg. gold 5s, 1940.
Chesapeake & Ohio, Warm Springs Branch 1st mtg. gold 5s, 1941.
Chicago & Erie 1st mtg. gold 5s, 1982.
Chicago & Northwestern gen. mtg. gold 4s, 1987.
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1921.
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. deb. 5s, 1933.
Chicago & Western Indiana cons. mtg. gold 4s, 1952.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Nebraska Ext. mtg. s. f. 4s, 1927.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Iowa Div., s. f. 5s, 1919.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy gen. mtg. 4s, 1958.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy s. f. 4s, 1921.
Chicago Great Western 1st mtg. gold 4s, 1959.
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. mtg. 6s, 1947.
Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound 1st mtg. gold 4s, 1949.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & Missouri River Div., 1st mtg. 5s, 1926.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Dubuque Div., 1st mtg. s. f. 5s, 1920.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Wisconsin Valley Div., 1st mtg. s. f. 6s, 1920.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & Lake Superior Div., 1st mtg. gold 5s, 1921.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & Pacific Western Div., 1st mtg. gold 5s, 1921.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, La Cross & Davenport Div., 1st mtg. gold 5s, 1919.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Wisconsin & Minnesota Div., 1st mtg. gold 5s, 1921.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul gen. mtg. gold 4s, 1989.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul gen. mtg. gold 4½s, 1989.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul gold deb. 4s, 1934.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul conv. gold 4½s, 1932.
Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis 1st mtg. gold 6s, 1918.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 1st and ref. mtg. gold 4s, 1934.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. mtg. gold 4s, 1988.
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans cons. mtg. gold 5s, 1951.
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans, Memphis Div., 1st mtg. gold 4s, 1951.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha cons. 6s, 1930.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha deb. gold 5s, 1930.
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton 1st and ref. mtg. gold 4s, 1959, (guaranteed.)
Cincinnati Northern 1st mtg. gold 4s, 1951.
Cleveland & Marietta 1st mtg. 4½s, 1935.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh gen. mtg. 4½s, 1942, Series A.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh gen. mtg. 4½s, 1942, Series B.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago) 1st mtg. 4s, 1939.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis gen. mtg. 4s, 1993.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Div.) 1st coll. tr. mtg. 4s, 1990.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis 4½ per cent. gold debentures, 1931.
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis gen. cons. mtg. 5s, 1934.
Cleveland Short Line Railway Co. 1st mtg. guaranteed 4½s, 1961.
Colorado & Southern 1st mtg. gold 4s, 1929.
Colorado & Southern ref. and ext. mtg. gold 4½s, 1935.
Colorado & Southern 5 per cent. equip. bonds, Series A, 1916.
Colorado & Southern 5 per cent. equip. bonds, Series A, 1917.
Central New England 1st mtg. gold 4s, 1961.
Cumberland & Pennsylvania 1st mtg. gold 5s, 1921.
Cleveland, Akron & Columbus gen. mtg. gold 5s, 1927.
Central Railroad and Banking Co. of Georgia 50-year coll. tr. 5s, 1937.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Div.) gold 4s, 1991.
Denver & Rio Grande imp. mtg. gold 5s, 1928.
Denver & Rio Grande 1st cons. mtg. gold 4s, 1936.
Denver & Rio Grande 1st cons. mtg. gold 4½s, 1936.
Detroit & Mackinac 1st lien gold 4s, 1905.
Detroit & Mackinac mtg. lien gold 4s, 1995.
Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee 1st equip. mtg. 6s, 1918.
Detroit Terminal & Tunnel 1st mtg. gold 4½s, 1961.
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 1st mtg. 5s, 1937.
Delaware & Hudson 1st lien equip. 4½ per cent. gold s. f., 1922.
Delaware & Hudson (Pennsylvania Div.) 1st mtg. 7s, 1917.
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia 1st mtg. gold 5s, 1930.
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia cons. mtg. gold 5s, 1956.
Erie R. R. 1st cons. mtg. gold 7s, 1920.
Erie R. R., Pennsylvania coll. gold 4s, 1951.
Erie R. R., Pennsylvania gen. mtg. conv. 4s, Series B, 1953.
Erie R. R., Pennsylvania gen. mtg. conv. 4s, Series B, 1953.
Erie R. R., Pennsylvania 1st cons. mtg. gold 4s, 1996, prior lien.
Erie R. R., Pennsylvania 3-year 5½ per cent. coll. tr. notes, April 1, 1917.
Florida Central & Peninsula 1st cons. mtg. gold 5s 1943.
Florida, East Coast 1st mtg. gold 4½s, 1959.
Ft. Worth & Denver City equip. tr. 5s, Series B, 1916.
Ft. Worth & Denver City equip. tr. 5s, Series B, 1917.
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 1st mtg. gold 5s, 1924.
Grand Rapids & Indiana 1st mtg. gold 4½s, 1941.
Hocking Valley 1st cons. mtg. gold 4½s, 1999.
Houston & Texas Central 1st mtg. gold 5s, 1937.
Houston & Texas Central, Waco & Northwestern Div. 1st mtg. gold 6s, 1930.
Illinois Central 1st mtg. gold 3½s, 1951.
Illinois Central 1st mtg. ext. 3½s, 1951.
Illinois Central 1st mtg. ext. gold 4s, 1951.
Illinois Central 1st mtg. gold 4s, 1952.
Illinois Central 1st mtg. gold 4s, 1953.
Illinois Central 1st mtg. ref. mtg. gold 4s, 1955.
Illinois Central, Cairo Bridge gold 4s, 1950.
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. & Term. 1st mtg. gold 3½s, 1953.
Illinois Central, Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans joint 5s, 1963, Series A.
Illinois Central, Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans joint 5s, 1963, Series B.
Illinois Central, Purchase Lines 1st mtg. 3½s, 1952.
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. & Term. 1st mtg. 3½s, 1951.
Interborough Rapid Transit 1st Mtg. 5s, 1966.
Kansas City Southern 1st Mtg. 3s, 1950.
Kansas City Southern Ref. & Imp. Gold 5s, 1950.
Kansas City Terminal 1st Mtg. Gold 4s, 1960.
Kentucky Central 1st Mtg. Gold 4s, 1987.
Knoxville & Ohio 1st Mtg. Gold 6s, 1925.
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis Ref. Mtg. Gold 4s, 1936.
Lake Erie & Western 1st Mtg. Gold 5s, 1937.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern 1st Mtg. Gold 3½s, 1997.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Deb. Gold 4s, 1928.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Deb. Gold 4s, 1921.
Lehigh and New York 1st Mtg. Gold 4½ Per Cent., 1940.
Lehigh Valley R. R., Gen. Cons. Mtg. Gold 4s, 2003.
Long Island Cons. Mtg. Gold 5s, 1931.
Long Island Gen. Mtg. Gold 4s, 1938.
Long Island Ref. Mtg. Gold 4s, 1949.
Long Island Deb. Gold 4s, 1934.
Long Island North Shore Branch 1st Mtg. 5s, 1932.
Louisville & Nashville Gen. Mtg. S. F. Gold 6s, 1930.
Louisville & Nashville 1st Mtg. Trust 5s, 1931.
Louisville & Nashville 1st Mtg. Trust 50-Year, 1937.
Louisville & Nashville Unified Mtg. 4s, 1940.
Louisville & Nashville, Atlanta, Knoxville & Cincinnati Div. Mtg. 4s, 1955.
Louisville & Nashville, New Orleans & Mobile Div. 1st Mtg. Gold 6s, 1930.
Lake Erie & Western 2d Mtg. 5s, 1941.
Macon, Dublin & Savannah 1st Mtg. 5s, 1947.
Manhattan Railway Cons. 4s, 1990.
Maryland & Pennsylvania 1st Mtg. 4s, 1951.
Michigan Central Deb. 4s, 1929.
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Cons. 1st Mtg. 6s, 1921.
Milwaukee Lake Shore & Western Imp. & Ext. 5s, 1929.
Minneapolis, S. S. M. & Atlantic 1st mtg. 4s, 1926.
Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. M. 1st cons. mtg. gold 4s 1938.
Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. M. 2nd mtg. gold 4s, 1949.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st mtg. gold 4s, 1990.
Mobile & Birmingham prior lien 5s, 1945.
Mobile & Birmingham 1st mtg 4s, 1945.
Mobile & Ohio gen. mtg. 4s, 1938.
Mobile & Ohio 1st mtg. Montgomery Div. 5s, 1947.
Mohawk & Malone 1st mtg 4s, 1991.
Monongahela River 1st mtg 5s, 1919.
Minneapolis & St. Louis Pacific extension 6s, 1921.
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st cons. mtg. gold 5s, 1934.
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis 1st cons. mtg. 5s, 1928.
Nashville, Florence & Sheffield 1st mtg 5s, 1937.
New Orleans & Northeastern prior lien ext. 5s, 1940.
New Orleans Terminal 1st mtg. 4s, 1953.
New York & Putnam cons. mtg. 4s, 1992.
New York Central conv. deb. 6s, 1935.
New York Central cons. mtg 4s, Series A, 1998.
New York Central & Hudson River equip. tr. 4½s, Series 1907, due 1918.
New York Central Lines equip. tr. 4½s, Series 1910, due 1917, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1925.
New York Central Lines equip. tr. 4½s, Series 1912, due 1918, 1919.
New York Central Lines equip. tr. 4½s, Series 1912, due 1923, 1924, 1925.
New York Central Lines equip tr. 4½s, Series 1913, due 1918, 1919, 1920, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1927.
New York Central Lines, Series of 1907 5s, 1916.
New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany equipt. tr. 4½s, 1918, 1919, 1923, 1926, 1927.
New York Central & Hudson River equip. tr. deb. 4s, 1942.
New York Central & Hudson River equip. tr. 1st mtg. 3½s, 1997.
New York Central & Hudson River equip. tr. deb. 4s, 1934.
New York Central & Hudson River equip. tr. Lake Shore coll., 3½s, 1998, assenting bonds.
New York Central & Hudson River, equip. tr. Lake Shore coll., 3½s, 1998, non-assenting bonds.
New York Central & Hudson River, equip. tr. Michigan Central coll. 3½s.
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st mtg. 4s, 1937.
New York Connecting Railroad Co. 1st mtg. 4½s, 1953.
New York, Lake Erie & Western, 1st cons. mtg. 7s, 1920.
New York, New Haven & Hartford deb. 3½s, 1954.
New York, New Haven & Hartford deb. 4s, 1955.
New York, New Haven & Hartford conv. deb. 3½s, 1956.
New York, New Haven & Hartford conv. deb. 4s, 1956.
New York, Ontario & Western, ref. mtg. 4s, 1992.
New York, Ontario & Western gen. mtg. 4s, 1955.
New York, Susquehanna & Western 1st ref. mtg. 5s, 1937.
New York, Westchester & Boston 1st mtg. 4½s, 1946.
Norfolk & Western, 10-20 year conv. 4s, 1932.
Norfolk & Western 10-25 year conv. 4s, 1932.
Norfolk & Western Ry. 10-25-year conv. 4½s, 1932.
Norfolk & Western Ry. divisional 1st lien & gen. mtg. 4s, 1944.
Norfolk & Western Ry. New River Div. 1st mtg. 5s, 1932.
Norfolk R. R. gen. mtg 6s, 1931.
Norfolk R. R. improvement & ext. 6s, 1934.
Northern Pacific-Great Northern joint, Burlington coll. 4s, 1921.
Northern Ry. prior lien 4s, 1997.
Northern Ry. general lien 3s, 2047.
Northern Ry. St. Paul & Duluth Div. 4s, 1996.
New York & Erie 4th mtg. 5s, 1920.
Newport & Cincinnati Bridge gen. mtg. 4½s, 1945.
Ohio & California 1st mtg. 5s, 1927.
Oregon R. R. & Navigation cons. mtg. 4s, 1946.
Oregon Short Line Ry. 1st mtg., 6s, 1922.
Oregon R. R. ref. mtg. 4s, 1929.
Oregon R. R. cons. mtg. 5s, 1946.
Oregon & Washington R. R. & Navigation 1st and ref. mtg. 4s, 1961, Series A.
Oregon & Washington R. R. & Navigation 1st and ref. mtg. 4s, 1961, Series B.
Pennsylvania Co. 1st mtg. 4½s, 1921.
Pennsylvania Co. guaranteed 4½s, 1921.
Pennsylvania Co. guaranteed 3½ p. c. gold tr. ctfs., 1942, Series C.
Pennsylvania Co. guaranteed 4 p. c. gold tr. ctfs., 1944, Series D.
Pennsylvania Co. 15-25-year 4 p. c. loan ctfs., 1931.
Pennsylvania R. R. cons. mtg. 4s, 1943.
Pennsylvania R. R. cons. mtg. 3½s, 1945.
Pennsylvania R. R. cons. mtg. 4s, 1948.
Perkiomen R. R. Co. 2d series mtg. 5s, 1918.
Philadelphia & Erie 5s, 1920.
Philadelphia & Reading imp. mtg. 4s, 1947.
Pittsburgh & Western 1st mtg. 4s, 1917.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis cons. 4½s, 1960, Series A.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis cons. 4½s, 1942, Series B.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis cons. 4½s, 1942, Series C.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis 4s, 1945, Series D.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, 1957, Series G.
Pueblo Union Depot & Railroad 1st mtg. 6s, 1919.
Reading Co. and Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron gen. mtg. 4s, 1997.
Rio Grande & Western 1st trust mtg. 4s, 1939.
Rochester & Pittsburgh 1st mtg. 6s, 1921.
Rutland equip. 4½s, 1916.
St. Lawrence & Adirondack 1st mtg. 5s, 1996.
St. Lawrence & Adirondack 2d mtg 6s, 1996.
St Louis Bridge 1st mtg. 7s, 1929.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern gen. cons. railway and land grant mtg. 5s, 1931.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern unifying and ref. mtg. 4s, 1929.
St. Louis Merchants Bridge Terminal 1st mtg. 5s, 1930.
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s, 1989.
St. Louis Terminal, Cupples Station & Property 1st mtg. 4½s, 1917.
St. Paul & Northern Pacific 6s, 1923.
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba cons. 4½s, 1933.
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba cons. 4s, 1933.
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba cons. 6s, 1933.
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba (Montana Ext.) 1st mtg. 4s, 1937.
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba (Pacific Ext.) 1st mtg. 4s, 1940.
St. Paul Union Stock Yards 1st mtg. 5s, 1916.
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 1st mtg. 4s, 1943.
Scioto Valley & New England 1st mtg. 4s, 1989.
Seaboard Air Line 1st mtg. 4s, 1950.
Seaboard Air Line (Atlanta & Birmingham Div.) 1st mtg. 4s, 1933.
Seaboard Air Line adjustment mtg. 5s, 1949.
South & North Alabama cons. mtg. 5s, 1936.
Southern Pacific conv. 5s, 1934.
Southern Pacific 1st ref. mtg. 4s, 1955.
Southern Pacific, Central Pacific stock coll. 4s, 1949.
Southern Pacific, San Francisco Terminal 4s, 1950.
Southern Pacific conv. 4s, 1929.
Southern Pacific 20-year gold 4½s, 1929.
Southern Railway 1st & cons. 5s, 1994.
Southern Railway dev. & gen. mtg. 4s, 1956.
Southern Railway (Memphis Div.) 1st mtg. 5s, 1996.
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div., 1st mtg. 4s, 1951.
Southern Railway, East Tennessee reorg. lien 5s, 1938.
Southern Railway, Mob. & Ohio trust 4s, 1938.
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st mtg. 6s, 1919.
Savannah, Florida & Western 1st mtg 5s, 1934.
Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis 4½s, 1939.
Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis 1st cons. mtg. 5s, 1944.
Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis gen. mtg 4s, 1953.
Texas & Pacific 1st mtg. 5s, 2000.
Texas & Pacific, Louisiana Div. Branch Lines, 1st mtg. 5s, 1931.
Toledo & Ohio Central gen. mtg 5s, 1935.
Toledo & Ohio Central Western lines 5s, 1935.
Toledo, St. Walhonding Valley & Ohio 4½s, 1931, Series A.
Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio 4½s, 1933, Series B.
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 1st mtg. 4s, 1946.
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo equip. 4½s, 1922, Series A.
Union Pacific conv. 4s, 1927.
Union Pacific 1st mtg. land grant 4s, 1947.
Union Pacific 1st mtg. refunding 4s, 2008.
United N. J. Railroad & Canal gen. mtg. 4s, 1944.
Virginian Railway 1st mtg. 5s, 1962.
Virginia Midland gen. mtg. 5s, 1936

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1916.

CLEARING THE WAY.

The railroads stand firmly against surrendering the principle of arbitration, Mr. WILSON promptly points out the way to avoid surrender. In his telegram to Colonel POPE he declares that he holds "to the principle of arbitration with as clear a conviction and as firm a purpose as any one." Arbitration of the present dispute cannot be secured, the brotherhoods refuse it, and there is no means by which it can be forced upon them. But Mr. WILSON says that "this situation must never be allowed to arise again," and that declaration, with his further statement that settlement upon the plan he proposes would be "the first stage of the direct road to the discovery of the best permanent basis for arbitration," manifestly means, must mean, that his influence will be exerted to establish a permanent Board of Arbitration for the settlement of labor differences. This meets, fairly and reasonably, the objection of the railroad Presidents to an enforced surrender of the principle of arbitration. They will not surrender it, they will take a step in the path which Mr. WILSON assures them will lead to the recognition and general application of the principle.

Thus the way to settlement seems to be cleared of its chief obstacles. The brotherhoods have their way about arbitrating the present dispute, they get the eight-hour day, but the question of an increased rate of pay for overtime is deferred for further consideration. The railroads will be called upon to yield the eight-hour day, but their two reasons for holding out against it, that the roads could not afford the great increase in cost involved and that they could not afford to give up arbitration, have been met by the President's assurance that their need for increased revenues shall be candidly considered and that he favors some provision for an arbitration board always prepared to take up questions of difference, to the end that the menace of the railroad strike shall never again confront the country. Give and take is the essence of negotiation; it is by the process of give and take that divergent minds meet. We must conclude that a settlement of this dispute is near at hand, that there will be no strike, that the President's efforts are about to succeed.

That is something to be thankful for; it is cause for congratulation to the President, to the railroads, and to the brotherhoods. A strike would have been pretty nearly an unmixed evil, and the evil would have been very great. The peril has come so near that good will doubtless come of it. We shall find the way to avoid such troubles. Questions of great interest and gravity remain to be determined in the subsequent inquiries which must follow adoption of the President's plan. One will be the need and the justice of decreeing the eight-hour day in the railroad business. The argument based on the supposed hardship of exacting more than eight hours of toil from railroad employés disappears. It has been made as plain as daylight that men are not agitating for eight hours of work and no more. Their real purpose is to secure higher pay. That in a great measure relieves the apprehension that the adoption of eight hours in railroad work would lead to a strenuous agitation for the universal rule of eight hours. When the President says in his telegram to Colonel POPE that "the whole economic movement of the time seems to point" to the adoption of the eight-hour day, he has, it seems to us, gone somewhat too far. The chief force in the present "economic movement," the force of which all classes of society must take notice, is the increase in the cost of living. It was to be expected that the withdrawal from production of millions of men in Europe would have precisely that effect. But the withdrawal of workers is, in its result, the same thing as reducing the hours of those who still work. Higher cost of living must be the result. Similar effects are noted in hundreds of trades, where production cost is mounting. On the whole, we think, experienced economists would hold that, whatever sentimental movements may tend to, the economic movement of the present day is supplying pretty strong arguments against eight hours as a full day's work.

But all these questions will furnish interesting subjects of inquiry to the boards of arbitration and the commissions called into existence in pursuance of the President's plan of settling the present dispute.

Notwithstanding the apparently unyielding attitude taken in the statement issued by the representatives of the railroads at Washington last night, we are of the opinion that they will ultimately yield to the appeals of the President for peace, and to the pressure of public opinion, which is altogether in favor of peace, particularly since it is made clear that an adjustment can be reached without any real sacrifice of the principle of arbitration.

SMOOTHING THE TRACTION TROUBLE.

The traction men now are in position to judge the good faith of the advice that the public could do more for them than they could do for themselves. If they had sought to enforce their view of their rights by striking they would have piled up such a long list of "crimes" that it would have been embarrassing to condone them. But the comparative good order of the strikers enabled the Mayor to press their views upon the companies successfully. The faults of which the men were guilty were regrettable, but they were not of the same moral quality as willful offenses against their fellow-workmen and the general order of the community. The Mayor, therefore, was able to press the point that the language of the contract included forgiveness of conduct which was excusable under the conditions, and which must have been within the contemplation of the parties who made the agreement.

The promptness of the Mayor's action is of great public advantage, and should be appreciated even more by those who would have suffered by a strike than by those who have benefited by its avoidance.

THE WYOMING SMILE.

With no purpose of rash intrusion into the Democratic primaries of Wyoming, a State whose name is a poem, but to recite and praise a rare and lovely example of the poetry of politics, THE TIMES borrows the final canto of an editorial article "from the "able pen of HAYDEN M. WHITE, editor "of The Buffalo Voice":

> Perhaps the Democracy of Wyoming, supplemented by the free and independent voters of the State, shall fail in their efforts to induce Governor JOHN B. KENDRICK and JOHN D. CLARK to become candidates for Senator and Congressman in the November election. I do not know. But I do know that the very thought of their candidacy is so sweet that even the reflection of it carries to the cheek of a free citizen the almost holy smile that God sometimes gives to glorify a victory.

If there is poetical license in the able pen's grammar, only pedants will complain. Every feeling heart hopes that JOHN B. KENDRICK and JOHN D. CLARK will not be deaf to this silver trumpet call. And what if they are? The mere thought of their candidacy is a sugar trust. The free citizens—it is sad to have to believe that involuntary servitude exists in Wyoming—are carrying smiles on their cheeks. Happy the State in which politics is poetry!

THE SHIPPING BILL.

The Shipping bill is a shadow of its original form as it approaches enactment. Meanwhile the case against it has grown stronger. If the bill were to be strengthened further by the omission of other causes of original opposition—as, for example, by the omission of the use of Government money in antagonizing private enterprise—there might be acquiescence in the fragment which would be left. The bill would hardly be worth fighting if it provided only or chiefly for the appointment of a shipping commission, which would be useful in proportion that its functions approximated those of the British Board of Trade. But in that form the bill would hardly have been presented, making the dozenth Democratic commission.

The Democratic Campaign Textbook itself knocks the last prop from under the fifty-million-dollar proposal. It was necessary to use Government funds because, it was argued, private capital shirked the opportunity of entering the foreign trade opened by the war. But before the Government has passed its $50,000,000 credit private capital has done more than that comparatively trifling sum could have accomplished. The Democratic Textbook, published just as the bill enters conference, announces that the American vessel tonnage increase since the last normal year has been 100 per cent. and the cargo increase has been 60 per cent. At the beginning of the present fiscal year the American registry of ocean vessels was 2,100,000 tons, compared with 930,000 in 1912. The increase was 126 per cent. There is now under construction in American yards 1,225,000 tons of ocean shipping, compared with 271,000 in 1912, or an increase of 350 per cent.

It cannot be claimed that the Government Shipping bill did this big thing. The freedom of trade under the lower Democratic tariff is only a small cause. On the other hand, the facts are a sufficient answer to the Republican predictions of ruin from the Democratic shipping policy, apart from the Government bill. It can hardly be claimed that the Government bill is necessary to rescue from ruin the industry which now is operating on a scale second only to the British maximum, and not a bad second to that world record. If these facts had been on the record there would have been no excuse for the bill, and it never could have been heard of. As the case stands, the facts are enough to condemn the Government finance portions of the bill.

It is notable that the enthusiasm for the bill has waned with the opposition to it. The Senate debate was perfunctory to the last degree. The Chamber was empty, and those who spoke for the purpose of the record did so in listless tones. It is a famous victory to put the bill upon the statute book under such conditions. The best way to put the bill to use is to forget the permissive portions and to proceed with the regulatory portions in a manner acceptable to the trade, which hitherto has rejected the life preserver tendered it with such humanity.

A PATRIARCH.

A fine, athletic, towering figure that gave a sense of indomitable vitality, and even youth, in what is extreme old age for men less fortunately endowed; the founder of great banking houses honorably known about the world; a citizen of active public spirit; a kind heart and open, charitable hand; a fruitful laborer and accomplisher for fourscore years—such was JAMES SELIGMAN, workingman, merchant, banker, philanthropist, whose life, reaching from the days of GEORGE IV. far into those of GEORGE V., from MONROE'S second Administration to the third year of WOODROW WILSON'S, ended on Sunday. This autobiography, related simply, and with no apparent consciousness of the large scope of the character and the achievement disclosed, to a TIMES reporter four years ago and reprinted in yesterday's TIMES, is a story profoundly interesting, the reading of which at this particular time might well stir sober thought among the devotees of the gospel of Work as Little as You Can, and cannot but bring ironical reflections to the public.

The fourth in a family of eleven, he was brought up to work. His father was at the woolen business in a small way. His mother kept a shop and took good care of it and of her ample family. How many hours a day and night was Frau SELIGMAN busy? It must have been a good deal nearer eighteen than eight. At 11, his school over, JAMES began his long apprenticeship. There was no law to keep him from earning his living. He left the little German village of his birth and gave three years to learning the weaver's trade. At 15 he and his brother WILLIAM, $40, the fortune of each, sewn in a bag on each boy's waist, were jolted two weeks in a cart bound for Bremen. Their first "transatlantic palace" was a sailing vessel, wherein 400 men, women, and children, at $40 a head, were packed for sixty days, passage and lodging and one meal a day being generously provided. Two months pitching and rolling in a steerage compared with which the worst steerage accommodation discovered by traveling sociologists is the costliest suite on present-day liners! Think of that, softlings, who whine if the bouillon is a little weak or your steamer chair not in the best position. Martin Chuzzlewit and Mark Tapley, later emigrants than the SELIGMANS, had a luxurious voyage in comparison. Seven in a bunk, twenty-five passengers, JAMES among them, down with smallpox! The sixty-day inferno over, JAMES is detained on the island for a day. The doctor gives him a dose of oil so rancid that he "has tasted it ever since." But he is a hardy lad, and the doctor lets him go the next day.

Now for Mauch Chunk, where WILLIAM has already gone. JOSEPH, another brother, gets JAMES a place as 'prentice to a carpenter. His wages are his board for a year till he learns the trade. He sets out as he did at weaving at everything else. His first job, he remembered with humorous appreciation, was "shingling a shed in a cemetery." We may be sure that shed was well shingled. His employer fails. Another employer fails. JAMES quits carpentering. He will not fail, because he works for all there is in him, has unfailing industry, energy, the will to succeed. Returned to Mauch Chunk, brother JOSEPH lends him $300 worth of watches and jewelry. He still has his mother's $40. Out he goes on one of the hardest and longest-houred professions in the world, that of the pack peddler. Good old race of pack peddlers, who footed it up hill and down dale, in all weathers, chaffering at every house, selling little sometimes, sometimes the spoil of robbers, collecting knowledge of mankind and womankind at every back door, the derision of dogs, the roaming newsletter of thinly settled regions, patient, frugal, shrewd, winning often a competence, a kindly thought of you rises in old memories as this prince of pack peddlers makes his first round, and sells more than $100 worth the first day. Sound legs, sound heart, sound brain, the youth of 16 or so peddles for all he is worth. He tramps over Pennsylvania for a year. A pack peddler's hours are limited only by darkness or refractoriness of the legs.

He peddles in the South and makes $1,000 in a year. He takes WILLIAM and JOSEPH and JESSE to Alabama. The brothers peddle and open modest dry goods stores. They sell them, come North. WILLIAM starts a dry goods store in St. Louis, JESSE in Watertown. In 1841—mind you, JAMES is but 17—the mother dies and the rest of the family except the father, who comes in 1842, are brought over by the boy to this city. There is something so touching and significant in the family sense, the co-operative kindness of the SELIGMANS that JAMES must be heard in his own words:

> We established a family home, with my eldest sister, BABETTE, as housekeeper. In 1846 BABETTE married. The family capital then amounted to $8,000, of which we gave her one-half. My sister ROSALIE married the year following and we gave her $2,000.

A household good to look at. Unselfish, generous, affectionate, as well as laborious and ambitious. A half of the slender capital to BABETTE, a half of the remainder to ROSALIE. How JAMES (22) and JOSEPH started an importing house in Beekman Street; how it thrived until '49 lured four of the brothers to San Francisco; how JESSE and WILLIAM came back and established a dry goods store; how WILLIAM got it some millions of contracts for uniforms in the civil war time; how after the war JESSE became a banker in Frankfort and sold the first American Government bonds abroad; how here, in London, and Paris brother after brother started a Seligman bank; the great banking house here, the honorable activity of JAMES SELIGMAN on the Stock Exchange and in charitable and religious works; this is a tale all too lightly touched by him; but in its chapters of the last generation familiar to the community. A record of an extraordinary family. It is good to think of the patriarch, surrounded by a great tribe of descendants, the conqueror of fortune who never grew hard. "Happy long life, with honor at the close."

Is it out of place to wonder what JAMES SELIGMAN and his brothers would ever have accomplished for themselves or others if they had kept their labor down to the average and been the slaves of the clock?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Wheat Prices and Short Crops.

In England they are beginning to see that an advance of wheat prices, following news of a short crop, is not necessarily due to speculation and cornering. One of the London newspapers was talking a few days ago about a "conspiracy of German-Americans in Chicago to force prices up and embarrass the Allies." And even The Statist asserted that "London gamblers" had made a corner in the British wheat market. But on the 17th, in the House of Commons, Sir CHARLES ACLAND of the British Board of Agriculture, replying to questions, said:

> The board has no reason to think that stocks of wheat landed or on passage are being unduly held off the market, or that the present price of wheat in any material degree is attributable to speculation in this country.

As to speculation at Chicago he offered no opinion. If he had suggested speculation as the cause of higher prices on this side of the Atlantic, he would have found it necessary to criticise the markets of a British Province, for the recent price advance began at Winnipeg.

This advance has taken place in obedience to the old law of supply and demand, a law the repeal of which a complaining legislator once demanded. The world's crop of wheat this year falls below last year's by more than 500,000,000 bushels, or 12 per cent. In this country the greatest reduction is seen, from 1,012,000,000 bushels to 654,000,000. To this loss of 358,000,000 must be added others amounting to 150,000,000 or more in Canada and Europe. Making allowance for what we have carried over from last year, and for our own wants, we shall be able to sell abroad not more than 150,000,000 bushels. But Europe bought from us in the year that ended with June about 250,000,000 bushels, (wheat and flour,) and 338,000,000 in the year immediately preceding.

Europe's needs will be as great this year as they have been in the last twelve months. Recent reports say that the British grain is of poor quality, that the yield in Italy is disappointing, and that in France, where the quality is low, a reduction of nearly 100,000,000 bushels is indicated. Official statements from all parts of the world are a sufficient warrant for the price movement.

Short Time for Machinery.

The South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association recently resolved to comply with the Attorney General's construction of the law to the effect that the legal hours of labor in that State apply to machines. The opinion applied specifically to automatic cotton looms, which it has been the custom to allow to run during the lunch hour. Such slight attendance as the machinery needed was given by arrangements allowing the lunch hour at another time for the few employes who were needed for that purpose, their hours not being extended by the duty. According to the plain intent of the opinion there must be the same hours for machines as for wage earners in South Carolina. A machine can work but 60 hours, and two men cannot be given the work of attending the same machine for 120 hours. There is a plain waste of capital needed for the larger number of machines, and there is a loss of work which might be given if it were lawful to work the existing machines longer hours. The interest of the general public does not lie in the creation of work or multiplication of jobs in this manner, but in the increase of product, and the tendency toward lower prices, resulting from the best use of the time of both men and machinery.

The case is not singular, as it might be thought. The same question arose over the automatic looms of the mills at Fall River. There the workers struck, not for shorter hours or higher wages for themselves, but for a reduction of the product of the machines. The case is not exactly the one sometimes alleged against capital, that machines and patents are held idle. There the machine or the patent which is best adapted for the use is employed, since it is not reasonable to use the worse when it is possible to use the better. Repeatedly it has been shown that the closing of factories and the disuse of inferior machinery or patents have been followed by an increase of product. That is to the interest of capital, and therein the interest of capital and that of the consuming public are identical. The matter of profit is less important than the production of goods, and if the production of goods should reach the sky—as it would not—there would be little objection to profits rising similarly. But increase of wages caused by waste of capital, and resulting in decreased production of goods, and increase of prices through increase of costs, are contrary to the public interest, and not so much to the interest of wage earners as labor leaders think and teach. Attorney General PEPPLES'S opinion ought to be tested in the courts. If it is the law it ought not to be allowed to remain the law. It is necessary to draw the line somewhere regarding legislation only nominally in the interest of labor, and actually contrary to the interest of every other portion of the community.

Under Our Flag on the Pacific.

Friends of the Seamen's act who point to resumption of service across the Pacific by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company as evidence that this legislation was not harmful do not take into account the present abnormal freight conditions and the explanations given by the company's officers. This service was discontinued nearly a year ago because the Seamen's act so increased the cost of operation that the company could not compete with the ships of Japan without suffering considerable loss. Moreover, those ships have the benefit of subsidies. Several of the Pacific Mail boats were sold, and control of the company was purchased by the American International Corporation and W. R. Grace & Co.

By the new owners the discontinued service is now resumed in an experimental way, simply because very high freight rates, caused by the war, overcome the disadvantages due to increased cost of operation. But after the war it may be dropped again. The company's President says:

> It became impossible for American capital to operate ships on the Pacific Ocean under the American flag in normal times, partly on account of the cost of the construction of American vessels, but principally because of the increase of operating costs over those of other nations. If the Seamen's act is left unmodified, and the Alexander Shipping bill should become a law without material modification, then this condition of affairs will again prevail in normal times.

Under existing laws it must be only a temporary service. Only by a revision of them can it be made permanent and the only transpacific line under the American flag be kept at work. This President believes that eventually Congress will see the wisdom of encouraging, instead of preventing, the use of American capital in such undertakings. We hope events will show that his belief is well founded.

Colonies for Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his article published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Aug. 6, Professor Bonn of Munich said that it would be suicidal for Germany to attempt a settlement in South America, for by getting a footing in one country she would lose her business with the other South American countries and with the United States as well. Moreover, "if she tried to threaten the existence of any nation overseas, be it the United States or any South American nation or a British dependency, her strength would ebb away from her and she would easily succumb to a coalition at home."

While reading this strange defense, I could not help remembering the French saying, "He who excuses himself accuses himself." Indeed, why is it that no French, no English, no Russian, but only a German professor found it necessary to assure us that neither the United States, Canada, or any South American State is in danger of being seized by Germany?

A few days later the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES were informed that, according to a letter of a German agent in Rio Janeiro, there are in Brazil 80,000 armed Germans who are more than a match for that country's "mostly worthless" army, counting about the same number. That agent affirms that in the case of a revolution or civil war the Germans can turn the scale in favor of their own country.

Now, this letter of the German agent makes it comprehensible why Professor Bonn did not denounce as preposterous and nonsensical all rumors as to German conspiracy, say, against Brazil; no, he only argued that such plans would be unprofitable and even dangerous for the Fatherland. This is very significant. Here, too, we discover that peculiar turn or twist of the German mind. Somehow the Germans have a notion that their country is getting too small for them and that, by virtue of their superior qualities, they are entitled to take any land they like.

P. J. POPOFF.
Great Neck, L. I., Aug. 12, 1916.

New German Propaganda.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It will certainly be good sport to watch the passage of arms between the rival propagandas, Dr. Albert leading the Government side, and Professor Muensterberg at the head of the Opposition, taking the offensive.

New York, Aug. 20, 1916. A. S.

THE CRY OF HUMANITY.

[A reply to "The Cry of France" in THE TIMES of Aug. 19.]

> "Welcome their hordes
> To glut our swords."
> —Joseph I. C. Clarke.

I am Humanity
Calling through the ages,
To all of you my children!
Who are the hordes
That glut your swords?
Are those the guilty ones
Whose lifeblood overruns
The guttered fields of France?
Hell's banner flutters wide
As all of you advance.
The Teuton's dogged drive,
The Briton's bulldog pull,
The Slav's determined trudge,
The gallant dash of France—
What mean they all to me,
Bereft Humanity?
For I must mourn you all,
My children you who fall.

If one who wears a crown
Gives way to ghastly whim,
Must millions, battered down,
Be sacrificed to him?

I am Humanity
Calling through the ages
To all of you, my children!
Listen to your hearts
And send your flaming darts
Against the whole array
Who herded you for fray!
You need not seek for hordes
To glut your willing swords.
Turn plague and sword and fire,
Turn all your pent-up ire
Upon the few
Who slaughter you.
Turn hell and pest and flame
On those who play the game,
On those whose royal will
Sent all of you to kill.

I am Humanity
Calling through the ages
To all of you, my children!

ELIAS LIEBERMAN.

JUDGE SEABURY'S VIEWS.

Some of His Decisions on Timely Questions.

New York, Aug. 21, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An independent investigation of recent decisions rendered by Judge Seabury establishes beyond peradventure that they are advanced and sanely progressive.

The following is the gist of a few of living interest:

Yellow Taxi-Cab Company vs. Gaynor, 143 New York Supplement 270. The question was whether or not "The public hack ordinance," making mandatory the installation of taximeters, providing qualifications of drivers, and containing provisions for the examination of applicants for drivers' licenses, was valid: Judge Seabury, in holding that the business of public hackmen was subject to governmental regulation, said:

> The assumption of the plaintiff that public hackmen are in the same class as those engaged in private business is without foundation, and is contrary to fundamental principles embodied in the common law, and in our present constitutional provisions.

Judge Seabury's good sense, logic, and humanity are further evidenced by his decision in People vs. Board of Education of City of New York, 82 Miscellaneous Reporter, 684. In this case the School Board dismissed from service Mrs. Peixotto, for eighteen years a teacher, because of short absence due to motherhood. At the time of such absence the law of New York permitted the marriage of teachers. Judge Seabury, in ordering reinstatement, well said:

> Thus it is settled that the Board of Education is without authority to remove a female Principal or teacher because of her marriage. This being so, it seems to me self-evident that the respondent cannot dismiss a married female Principal or teacher because of the fact that she has given birth to a child. If she cannot be removed because of her marriage, she cannot be removed because of an act which is a natural incident of her marriage.

Finally in matter of Bargey vs. Massaro Macaroni Company, a Court of Appeals case, decided June 16, 1916, and reported in 218 New York, 410, Judge Seabury took an advanced view, and he alone dissented, refusing to permit the recently enacted workmen's compensation law to be judicially whittled away and practically nullified.

In this case Bargey was killed by the collapse of a building in which he was working for wages as a carpenter. The Workmen's Compensation Commission allowed his widow damages, holding that he was an employe at the time of the accident. The Court of Appeals, Judge Seabury as indicated alone dissenting, reversed the decision of the commission, holding that the deceased was not an employe within the meaning of the act. The decision of the court may be technically supportable, but to say the least it was indeed unfortunate for the widow that her deceased husband at the time of the accident happened to be engaged in "driving nails," rather than "making macaroni." If the court had taken other than a narrow construction of the act, the ruling announced by the commission would have been upheld, for the deceased was in no sense a contractor, for he not only was working for a wage, but neither had an office, contract, or payroll to meet.

Such decisions as these cited mark Judge Seabury as a man of broad vision and sound judgment.

EDMUND L. DURKIN.

Wisdom After the Event.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Critics of President Wilson's Administration in respect of Germany and Mexico should ponder the following sententious utterances of Justices of the United States Supreme Court not less eminent as jurists than Mr. Hughes:

> "A wisdom born after the event is the cheapest of all wisdom. Anybody could have discovered America after 1492."—Justice Brewer in United States versus American Bell Telephone Company, 167 U. S., 224, 261.
>
> "It is easy to be wise after we see the results of experience."—Justice Strong in Platt versus Union Pacific Railway Company, 99 U. S., 48, 63.
>
> "We all fancy ourselves wiser than perhaps others are willing to give us credit for. This feeling is gratified by what we believe to be superior sagacity."—Justice Grier in Turner versus Hand, 1 Wall, Jr., (C. C.,) 24 Fed. Cas. No. 14,257.

And the following by other Federal Judges:

> "Wisdom that comes from the contemplation of an event after it has happened is of easy acquirement."—Judge Shiras in Boland versus Combination Bridge Company, 94 Fed. Rep., 888, 898.
>
> "Prophecy after the event is easy prophecy."—Judge Sprague in Howe versus Underwood, 12 Fed. Cas. No. 6,775, at p. 685.
>
> "A sort of after-born wisdom that makes us attribute importance to what may have been a mere ordinary occurrence."—Judge Cadwalader in Snyder versus Mutual L. Insurance Company, 22 Fed. Cas. No. 13,154, at p. 747.

And the following from the opinion of a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick:

> "We are all apt to be wise after the event."—Judge Barker in Nova Scotia Bank versus Fish, 32 N. Bruns., 434, 447.

CHARLES C. MOORE.
Northport, L. I., Aug. 21, 1916.

Railway Wages.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This city has a commendable practice, that of placing trash boxes at intervals on the streets, and these are utilized as miniature billboards. At the present time they carry posters in behalf of the railway men, one set of which say the Governors of several States are with them heart and soul. The other set prove the railway men are working for much less money than they could get at some other occupation which would permit of their being home seven nights in the week. They announce that "bricklayers, plasterers," &c., get 75 cents an hour, and that "carpenters, painters," &c., get 70 cents an hour. They state they—the railway employes—have to work twelve to twenty hours to get a "living wage."

According to their own statement, the railway men have steady work, while the trades they mention do not, and in the North, where extreme wages are paid, work cannot be carried on the entire year. As a matter of fact, very few mechanics get the wages quoted, and they certainly are not the average. Let's keep the record straight.

A SOUTHERN READER.
Macon, Ga., Aug. 19, 1916.

College Political Clubs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a sentiment among college men that the formation of political clubs among students would be a good thing for arousing interest in good citizenship. In many colleges and universities these clubs already exist, but there are vast numbers where no clubs exist now, but where their formation would fill a long-felt want. These clubs could easily secure the services of many party workers and speakers of national fame to address them, and in this way the students would be informed on many questions of the day. The clubs would be practically classes on applied politics. It is hoped that during the coming Fall many of the college students, especially throughout Western Pennsylvania, will get together into some kind of an organization and have men acquainted with the practical side of our democracy give them valuable information.

W. S. McDERMOTT.
Washington, Penn., Aug. 18, 1916.

BULGARIA'S CLAIMS ON LAND SHE NOW DEFENDS.

Macedonia Compared to Alsace-Lorraine and Trentino—Bulgaria Feared to Become Another Belgium.

By A BULGARIAN DIPLOMAT.

New York, Aug. 18, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer of an editorial article in THE TIMES says that Bulgaria went into the war on the side of Germany because the Bulgarians thought that "Russia was out of it." This to a certain extent may be true, but it certainly does not satisfactorily explain the action of Bulgaria. The Bulgarian Prime Minister frankly and openly declared to an American correspondent last Fall, before Bulgaria went into the war, the wishes and aims of Bulgaria. He said that Bulgaria wanted Macedonia, and that whoever gave it to her would have her on his side. The Allies, from fear of offending Serbia, refused to hand over Macedonia to Bulgaria and order Serbia out of it. They only promised to satisfy the Bulgarian demands after the war, due regard being paid to the compensations in territory that Serbia might get from Austria.

The Serbians also pretended to make concessions to Bulgaria, but after the war, and on conditions inacceptable to the Bulgarians. After the sad experience Bulgaria has had with Serbian treaties and promises she is not to blame if she refused to accept any such "wild goose chase." They knew well enough that after the war the Serbians would have played the same trick that they played in the Balkan war, namely, refuse to evacuate Macedonia.

It is not to be supposed that any one of the Allies, after an exhausting war of two, three, or four years, would have been willing to drive them out of Macedonia, but would have proposed a compromise between the two countries. A compromise would have been unfavorable to Bulgaria, for the Serbians being in possession of the country would have had in their hands the bigger end of the stick. Hence Bulgaria would either have had to submit to what Serbia was willing to cede to it or to fight again for her rights. In the latter case all Europe would have been against her, for every one would have considered her as a disturber of the peace.

Another consideration which influenced the conduct of Bulgaria was, no doubt, the fact that when Germany and Austria decided to invade Serbia and open a way for themselves to Constantinople Bulgaria would have had to oppose them or to allow them a free passage through her territory. In the former case she would have suffered the fate of Belgium, in the latter case she would have incurred the displeasure and enmity of the Allies. The Allies would have been in no position to succor her against an Austro-German drive.

The whole question of how Bulgaria should regulate her conduct between the two warring parties depended upon a satisfactory solution of the Macedonian question. The Bulgarians regard Macedonia as theirs by all the rights which a nation can advance for the possession of a country. These claims are based upon the following considerations:

1. The Christian population of Macedonia up to the Shar Mountains is overwhelmingly Bulgarian. This has been testified to by all impartial travelers (English, French, Russian, German, &c.) who have visited the country.

2. The people of Macedonia have always called themselves Bulgarians and their sympathies have always been with Bulgaria. There are thousands of them here in the United States and they all openly declare that they are Bulgarians and not Serbians. We have in Bulgaria over 100,000 Macedonians who, during the Turkish régime, fled for refuge into Bulgaria. We have Macedonians as politicians, teachers, merchants, Government functionaries, &c. Over 300 officers in the army are from Macedonia, and some of them rank as Generals and Colonels. In Serbia you will not find even 100 Bulgarians who have taken refuge there, for Serbia for them has always been an alien country.

3. The San Stefano treaty of 1878, concluded between Russia and Turkey after their war, has drawn officially the boundaries of the Bulgarian element in the Balkan Peninsula. That treaty was drawn up by Russia and not by Bulgaria, and it includes almost the whole of Macedonia. The Bulgarians swear by that treaty and demand that the wishes of the late Czar Liberator of Russia should be executed.

4. Serbia never claimed Macedonia before 1892, and it was only in order to compensate herself for the loss of Bosnia and Herzegovina that she began her intrigues and propaganda in Macedonia.

The Berlin treaty of 1878, which supplanted that of San Stefano, provided for Macedonia, as it did for Armenia, some sort of an autonomous government. This provision of the treaty has not been put in practice because, besides the Turks, the Serbians and the Greeks were opposed to autonomy in Macedonia. Why? Because they know perfectly well that under an autonomous administration, under the guarantee of the European powers, where people would be free to express by their votes their opinions, the Bulgarian element will decidedly come to the front, and that everybody will see that Macedonia is a solid Bulgarian country.

The writer of THE TIMES editorial says that Bulgaria "went to war for no reason except the brazenly announced desire for plunder." Is the desire of France to regain Alsace-Lorraine, of Italy to get the Trentino, or of Serbia to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina a "desire for plunder"? Just as much right as these countries have to their respective claims, so much has Bulgaria to Macedonia. In claiming Macedonia, Bulgaria takes her stand upon the principles for which, we are told, the Allies are fighting, namely, the liberty of the small nationalities to dispose of their destiny as they think best, and the right of peoples to say under what Government they choose to live.

These principles are upheld and advocated by many prominent men in the United States; they are also the principles for which the founders of this great Republic fought and bled. But, the pity of it, there are people in this free country who do not scruple to call "plunder" in other people that which they dignify with the name of patriotism and love of liberty in their forbears.

A BULGARIAN DIPLOMAT.

JAMESTOWN AND PLYMOUTH.

Virginia's Interest in the Pilgrim Celebration.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial article, "Pilgrim Commemoration," the writer refers to "the arrival of the Mayflower people" as "the first lasting English colony founded in what was to be the United States." This, of course, is an oversight; the writer has merely overlooked the fact that the permanent colony at Jamestown, Va., was established thirteen years and six months before the Pilgrims arrived at Plymouth, and that when they landed there in December, 1620, more than a thousand English, men, women, and children, were living in Virginia under a settled representative government, with their own laws made in their own House of Burgesses; and that other thousands had, during the trying years since 1607, given up their lives in Virginia in laying the foundations of "what was to be the United States."

It will be an interesting part of the commemoration to call to mind the part which the Virginia Company of London had in the outgoing of the Pilgrims; that, for instance, in 1617, their representatives, Robert Cushman and John Carver, applied to Sir Edwin Sandys, a most influential member of the Virginia Company, for help, which resulted in their receiving a patent from the Virginia Company, issued in the name of John Wincap, and sealed June 9, 1619. And thus it was that the Mayflower sailed under the auspices of the Virginia Company, and is reported in the "Official Note of Shipping," which was made to the Court of the Virginia Company which met early in 1621. When the Pilgrims determined, on arriving on this side, not to go on to Virginia, but to stop in New England, then, of course, the patent was not used; but it had served its purpose in giving them legal status as colonists when they left England.

It may also be recalled that at least two of those who "came over in the Mayflower" had already been in Virginia. John Clarke, the pilot of the Mayflower, had made many voyages to Virginia, and finally returned to Virginia and settled and died there. Stephen Hopkins had been an old planter in Virginia as early as 1610, and had later returned to England; while Christopher Martin, who was Governor of the Mayflower, and Treasurer for the Pilgrims, was a member of the Virginia Company and owned land in Virginia.

In commemorating the influence of the Pilgrims, there will be much to be said, and in this connection, also, it will be well not to forget the influence of that other type of man and of character which was developed in the older colony, Virginia. Of the Mother of Colonies and States, the gifted and generous Lowell has said:

> "She gave us that imperial gentleman,
> And gave to us a nation, giving him."

We may well be thankful and proud of the varied and rich products of our great country, above all of her great men, and of the history they have made.

C. BRAXTON BRYAN.
Petersburg, Va., July 25, 1916.

Price of Milk by the Pint.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES I noticed a statement by the milk distributers to the effect that the poor will not suffer by the increase in the price of the pint bottle of milk, as it is only the well-to-do who buy milk by the pint. This is a ridiculous statement. It is the poorer class who can afford only a pint of milk per day. The well-to-do class does not need to limit itself to this small quantity. Will the milk companies also claim that only the well-to-do drink buttermilk, as they have raised the price of that, too?

TIMES READER.
New York, Aug. 17, 1916.

From Bishop McFaul.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to thank you for the space allotted to the proceedings of the American Federation of Catholic Societies.

JAMES A. McFAUL, Bishop of Trenton.
New York, Aug. 21, 1916.

THOSE WRONGLY CONVICTED

No Redress for Them Under Our System of Laws.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The confession of King in the case for which two persons—Stielow and Green—had been convicted and sentenced brings up again the all too frequent occurrence of erroneous convictions in the administration of justice. It also discloses the gross defect in our legal system which deprives the wrongfully convicted person of all redress or reparation for the injury the State has done him by his erroneous conviction and imprisonment.

It seems unfortunate that the United States should lag so far behind other countries, for a study of the question reveals the fact that nearly all the important countries of Europe have for twenty-five years or more had statutes by which the State undertakes to compensate wrongfully convicted and imprisoned persons for the material injury they have suffered by the State's mistake.

When the State takes private property for public use it compensates the individual who makes the sacrifice for the public good. When, on the other hand, the State takes personal liberty (a private right at least equally as sacred as the right of property) for the public use—the administration of justice being a public function as important as any other State function—the State dismisses the unfortunate victim from consideration regardless of the gross injustice inflicted upon an innocent man without even an apology, much less compens

EARL OF DEVON KIN MARRIES IN HASTE

Philip S. Honywood, Son of Late Sir John, Weds Miss Hudson, Pastor's Daughter,

IN THE MUNICIPAL CHAPEL

Young Couple Evade Fuss of a Big Wedding Planned—Will Live on Island in the Bahamas.

A marriage of international interest took place late yesterday afternoon in the chapel at the Municipal Building when Miss Helen M. Hudson, daughter of the Rev. Henry B. Hudson, a retired Baptist clergyman of East Orange, N. J., became the bride of Philip Sydney Honywood, youngest son of the late Sir John William Honywood and Lady Honywood, and a nephew of the Earl of Devon of Powderham Castle, Exter, England.

The young couple's engagement was announced several days ago, and they had planned to be married next December. But upon the arrival here of Mr. Honywood a few days ago, from his home in Bahama Islands, on a business trip, they decided to forego the fuss and formalities of a large wedding.

There were no relatives or friends present when the ceremony was performed by Assistant City Clerk Frank J. Goodwin. The bride's parents are absent on a Summer tour, and to many her marriage will come as a surprise. She is a graduate of Northfield Seminary.

The bride wore a becoming frock of gray, with a matching hat, and her only ornament was an old-fashioned necklace of virgin gold, an heirloom in the family, having a large gold cross. The old English double ring ceremony was observed.

The couple expect to leave today for the Bahamas Islands, going by the way of Miami, Fla. Mr. Honywood owns one of the 700 islands which form the group, and it is called Great Whale Cay. He is a keen sportsman, owns several fast motor boats, and is an export in harpooning sharks. His brother, Sir John Courtenay Honywood, the present baronet, is at present residing with him at Great Whale Cay.

Mr. Honywood makes frequent visits to New York on business, and he first met his bride about three years ago at a dinner party given by some of her friends. He is a graduate of Uppingham College in England, and has done considerable globe trotting. Last April, on his way from India, he was a passenger on the steamer Edinborough, which was captured by the German raider Moewe and held a prisoner for three weeks. He was finally transferred to a merchant vessel, and put off at the Canary Islands.

He has two sisters, the Misses Zaidee and Hilda Honywood, the latter a nurse in a war hospital in France. His brother, William, who is heir presumptive, is now with the British Army in South Africa.

The Honywood family is one of the ancient families of England, and has resided in the county of Kent since the reign of Henry II.

HAY FEVER GOLFERS OUT.

Maplewood Tourney Starts—Mrs. C. Vanderbilt at Mt. Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 21.—The Maplewood Hay Fever handicap golf tournament started today with many entries and promises to be one of the most interesting events of the season. The annual invitation golf tournament at the Bethlehem Country Club begins tomorrow with a record number of entries. The Country Club also announces its annual Autumn golf tournament for Aug. 29 to Sept. 2.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Outhout of New York have arrived at the Mount Washington Hotel at Bretton Woods. Arriving there today from Spring Lake, N. J., were Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hilton, and A. J. Johnston, Jr., of Allenhurst, N. J. Clark E. Day, who has been absent a week in Brooklyn, has returned to the Mount Washington to spend the remainder of the season.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt who has been the guest of Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb at Shelburne Farms, Vt., has returned to the Mount Washington, making the trip by auto and bringing Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly with her for a short stay. Mr. and Mrs. S. Crowland of Baltimore have come to spend the remainder of the season at the Mount Washington.

Among the younger set the tea dance at Maplewood today were the Misses Boyd of New York, Misses Hammond of Boston, Mrs. Mifflin Frothingham of Boston, Miss Sault and Miss Chene of South Manchester, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Cooney of Greenwich, and D. E. Meeker of Brooklyn.

Mrs. Oren Taft, Jr., and the Misses Taft of Chicago have arrived at the Balsams. Miss Lieutenant Mrs. Edward S. Dove of Washington joined Mrs. Benjamin Pilson and family for a short stay.

Major P. S. Mitchell of Montreal and his family are touring the White Mountains. Mrs. Percy Blair of New York has arrived at the Balsams, and H. G. Colt and son of New York have gone through the Parmachenee in the Magalloway country, where the best late season trout fishing is had in the north country.

Judge Edgar Aldrich of the United States District Court, who has been at his Lodge at Connecticut Lake, returned to Three Oaks, his country place at Littleton, today.

Many Summer residents of Madison, Chocorua, and Ossipee motored to Freedom today to participate in the annual old home week celebration, which began there Saturday evening. The Rev. James MacKenzie preached the old home week sermon yesterday in the village church.

A Daughter to Mrs. W. R. Maloney.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Maloney are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter on Sunday at the residence of Mrs. Maloney's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. McCall, 321 West Eighty-sixth Street. Mrs. Maloney was Miss Ella Gaynor McCall, and her marriage took place in November of last year.

Tourists from Porto Rico.

Among those who arrived yesterday from San Juan on the Carolina were: A. A. Ashman, J. L. Black, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Burns, Miss M. T. Cahill, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Dexter, Miss F. Field, Hugh H. Francis, Captain and Mrs. W. S. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Garrison, Miss C. H. Higgins, Mrs. J. W. Kenney, Mrs. Annie Lucy, H. R. Long, Captain J. Nadal, U. S. A.; H. Porter, W. R. O'Neill, A. M. Somerfield, Miss J. E. White, and N. C. Storey.

Wardrobe Trunks of new and practical designs from $55.

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177 Broadway

HORSE SHOW BOXHOLDERS.

Newport's 20th Exhibition to Open at the Casino Thursday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—All is ready for the twentieth exhibtion of the Newport Horse Show, opening at the Casino Thursday afternoon and continuing Friday and Saturday, with many entries.

Among the boxholders will be Mr. and Mrs. E. Hayward Ferry, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Moore, Miss Helen Brice, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener, Commander and Mrs. Rufus Z. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Miss Martha A. Codman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind,

Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff, Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, Governor and Mrs. R. L. Beeckman, Rear Admiral and Mrs. L. C. Logan, Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar N. Dickinson, Mrs. Hamilton Carhart, General Meany, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome N. Bonaparte, Francis Roche, Mrs. John Alexander Logan, Jr., Commodore and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, and many others.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, accompanied by Lawrence Waterbury, sailed for New York today on the steam yacht Whileaway. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney return Wednesday.

Mrs. Ogden L. FMills arrived today to visit Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman.

Mrs. George P. Messervy has cards out for a luncheon Wednesday, and for a dinner at Hill Top Inn tomorrow.

Mrs. Marcellus Hartley Dodge of New York, visiting Mrs. Charles H. P. Gilbert, Mrs. W. A. Delano and Alexander Hutchinson, New York, who is at the Berkeley. Henry Pratcher Fetchet Washington and J. A. Hill, U. S. N., are registered at the Casino.

Miss Mollo Bjurstedt, who has been the guest of Miss Adele H. Bull, left for New York tonight after meeting Craig Biddle in three lively tennis sets at the Casino today, in which she was beaten.

W. Earl Dodge attended the launching in Boston today of his new power yacht, which arrives here next week.

Miss Margaret Fechteler, who has been the guest of her uncle and aunt, Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. P. Fechteler, left for Long Island tonight.

Mrs. Stuart Duncan will entertain for Geovernor and Mrs. Whitman Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Vogel, Mr. and Mrs. Paul C. Holder, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gordon Crawford and Mr. and Mrs. William Falraudt of New York, and Mr. and Mrc. E. A. Armstrong, and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Harding of Boston, are at the Muenchinger King.

NIGHT PICNIC ON LAKE.

Mahkeenac Boating Club Members Have a Frolic in Berkshires.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 21.A night picnic and bathing party was given by members of the Lake Mahkeenac Boating Club at the club tonight. There were forty at the affair, which was one of the unique events of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop motored from Newport today to Lenox, arriving early this afternoon, having had a morning dip in the ocean before making the start.

Mrs. Edwards Spencer was hostess at dinner tonight at the eLnox Club, entertaining for Richard Cadwalader of Philadelphia and Miss Emily W. Biddle. Mr. Cadwalader is Miss Biddle's guest at Breezy Corners. Miss Gertrude S. Heckscher of Philadelphia will arrive tomorrow to visit Mrs. Spencer at Shipton Court.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris were hosts at luncheon today at Brookhurst.

Charles Lanier, who has been ill for a week at Allenwinden, was able to go for a motor ride today. Mrs. W. Averell Harriman is with Mr. Lanier.

Miss Josephine Willis of New York is staying with Miss Kate Cary at Butternut Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Stanton Blake are leaving Pine Needles tomorrow, where they have been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. George Bazley Blake, to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lowell Blake at Beverly Farms, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Gorham Brooks will arrive this week to pass some time with Mrs. Richard C. Dixey at Tanglewood.

Daniel B. Hanna, Harrie Fahnestock, Harley T. Proctor, Mrs. Edwards Spencer, and Miss Kate Cary are driving coach pairs in Lenox for diversion and business. More horses are being used in the resort this year than in several seasons.

Miss Harriet K. Wells has arrived at Curtis Hotel for the rest of the season.

Representative and Mrs. Bernard Sanford of New York are at Heaton Hall, Stockbridge.

Arriving at Hotel Aspinwall were Mrs. Pierre W. Wilding, Mme. Alma Gluck, Palmer Ballinger, Mrs. Case Edwards of New York, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Shortland of Babylon, Mrs. John W. Falls, New York; Mr. and Mrs. James B. Throckmorton of East Orange, N. J.

Mrs. D. C. Gibboney of Philadelphia, touring with Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Walters of Elkins Park, Penn., are in the Berkshires.

Mr. and Mrs. Grafton B. Perkins of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Maynard of Utica, Miss Maynard, Miss Mabel Ethel Stout of New York, J. M. Walker and Miss Lucy Quid of Chicago, arrived at the Maplewood, Pittsfield.

LUNCHEON PARTY ON BEACH

Mrs. Fisher's Guests in Their Bathing Suits at Narragansett.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 21.—"The Invasion of Serbia and Its Results" was the subject of an address given this afternoon by Mme. Slavko Grouitch (formerly Miss Mabel Dunlop of Virginia) before many of the cottagers at Narragansett, Peacedale, and Wakefield at Hollyhouse, the country place of Mrs. Rowland G. Hazard, at Peacedale, R. I. Mme. Grouitch is visiting Rhode Island in behalf of the Serbian hospital fund in connection with the Serbian Red Cross. Following the address tea was served in the gardens of the Hazard estate.

One of the innovations of the day was a luncheon given by Mrs. Carl Fisher of Indianapolis for twenty guests, who assembled in their bathing spits on the sandy beach of Narragansett. In the party were Mrs. Howard M. Cowperthwaite, Mrs. H. S. Harkness, Mrs. Paul Plunkett, John H. Hanan, Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Hanan, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Spencer and Mrs. Arthur Spencer of Brookline, Mass., and Lieutenant Gustav Brock and Mrs. Brock of Copenhagen, Denmark. After the luncheon on the beach John H. Hanan took the party for a cruise to Prudence Island on the yacht Edithia.

Colonel Samuel Pomeroy Colt motored over to Narragansett from Bristol and gave a luncheon on the Casino plaza today. His guests were the Countess Moroni, Mrs. Imogene S. Waldron and Robert W. Van Boskerck of New York. Members of another luncheon party on the Plaza were Mr. and Mrs. Hay H. Ward and Miss Ward, who arrived here from Newport.

Among others at the Casino for luncheon were Mr. and Mrs. George Francis Kerr, Miss Grace Strachan of New York and William A. Hazard, Secretary of the National Polo Association.

Lieutenant Commander William K. Wartman, U. S. N., and Henry E. Smith of New York are registered at the Casino.

The annual costume ball given by the cotagers of Narragansett will take place on Friday at the Casino.

Interest in outdoor sports at the Pier today centred in the women's tennis tournament, which was continued on the courts of the Point Judith Country Club.

In the singles and semi-finals Miss Gertrude De Coppet defeated Mrs. George Cooke, 6—1, 6—3. Miss Helen Ostby defeated Miss Marguerite Prescitt, 6—2, 6—8, 7—5. The score for the doubles follows: Miss Helen Ostby and Miss Squibbs defeated Mrs. Mason Pfizenmayer and Miss Florence Kane, 6—love, 6—3. Mrs. Charles Schlesinger and Mrs. S. Hinman Bird defeated Mrs. K. M. Murchison and Mrs. George Cooke, 6—4, 6—2. The Misses Gertrude and Beatrice De Coppet defeated Miss Eleanor Chase and Miss Isabel Pratt, 6—1, 11—9. Mrs. Benjamin Chew and Mrs. Foehes defeated Miss Beatrice Lovett and Mrs. D. S. Baker, 6—2, 6—1.

VITAGRAPH CO. SUES FORD FOR A MILLION

Papers Served on Automobile Manufacturer for His Criticism of Film.

ADVERTISEMENT IS QUOTED

"The Battle Cry of Peace" Damaged, Complaint Says, by Charge That Munitions Men Backed It.

Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer and peace advocate, was yesterday served with papers in the $1,000,000 damage suit brought against him in the Supreme Court of New York by the Vitagraph Company of America.

In the complaint, which is dated June 26, 1916, and since when efforts have been made to summon Mr. Ford, the Vitagraph Company alleges that the automobile manufacturer on May 5, "caused to be published in not less than 250 newspapers published in the United States and circulated broadcast throughout the United States and Canada, and elsewhere, an article entitled 'Humanity and Sanity,' in which he charged in substance that the general agitation then prevailing in this country for preparedness and defense of this country against foreign invasion was due to the efforts of munitions manufacturers to promote their selfish interests, and that 'The Battle Cry of Peace,' a film manufactured and produced by the plaintiff at great expense, to wit, $250,000, more or less, was inspired by one Hudson Maxim, a manufacturer of munitions of war, in the interest of munition manufacturers for the personal and selfish gain and interest of said Maxim, and others interested with him in the manufacture and sale of munitions."

Then follows a copy of the advertisement, the offending paragraphs of which read:

"The Battle Cry of Maxim.

"Have you seen that awful moving picture, 'The Battle Cry of Peace'?

"Did you shake with fear and tremble for your country's safety?

"Did you know that others were shaking at the same time, but with laughter at your fear, and with joy over the fat contracts your fear might bring them?

"On the screen you were told that the play was founded on the story of Hudson Maxim, 'Defenseless America.' You saw Mr. Maxim in the picture. He was holding something aloft. It was an instrument of warfare.

"Now, Mr. Maxim was merely advertising his goods and playing on your fears to make a market for his goods.

"Mr. Max imhas something to sell—war munitions."

The Vitagraph Company follows the copy of the advertisement by its specific complaint which is, "that the charge made in said article by the defendant was made and tended to convey to the public the impression that the moving picture, 'The Battle Cry of Peace,' was produced by the plaintiff of and in the interest of the said Hudson Maxim."

Further the complaint says that "the charge made in said articles was meant to and tended to convey the impression to the public that the plaintiff was willfully, wickedly, and maliciously attempting to inspire in the public mind the belief that this country stood in great danger in the event of an invasion by a foreign foe by reason of its inadequate army and navy and its inability to successfully resist invasion, and that this plaintiff did this from ignoble, dishonest, dishonorable, and treasonable motives."

The record in the Vitagraph Company is then given and the allegation made that "the defamatory article published by the defendant has, to a great extent, injured the reputation and plaintiff's business."

In conclusion the complaint says "by reason of the publication of the aforesaid words and matter by the said defendant, thas plaintiff has been greatly injured in its good name, fame and credit, and brought into public obloquy and disrepute throughout the United States of America and Canada, and elsewhere to its damage in the sum of $1,000,000.

"Wherefore, plaintiff prays judgment against the defendant for the sum of $1,000,000, together with the costs and disbursements of this action."

William A. Ulman, an attorney of 233 Broadway, is acting for J. Stuart Blackton, Vice President of the Vitagraph Company. Commodore Blackton said last night that he had sued Mr. Ford "because his false and malicious allegations have injured both my reputation and my business. I am bitterly opposed to his pacifist views," he said, "and I think that his propaganda is working damage and injury to this country, but I do not print false statements and page advertisements stating that he is assuming his present spineless attitude for the purpose of furthering the sale of Ford cars. I wrote and produced 'The Battle Cry of Peace' to further the interests of practical preparedness.

"The accusation that the munitions interests are responsible for the picture is absolutely without foundation."

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Two Liners—The Departures.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

LAFAYETTE, (Bordeaux.)—Thomas Evarts Adams, Miss K. Bassett, J. Bellsle, B. Baldwin, Charles Baird, Lusien Bonheur, Mrs. Bonheur, O. H. Brickner, Count Minette d'Aultbave, Benjamin Eisen, Count Simunan, M. Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. J. Griffin, Mrs. E. Griffin, Miss E. Galvin, E. M. Hutchinson, J. Huguet, Mrs. Huguet, Dr. Adrien, Mrs. Kirghis, Miss A. Leonard, A. Mingot, David McS. Austin, Miss G. Moreland, Georges Murat, Mr. and Mrs. L. Norris, Mr. and Mrs. A. Osborne, Mrs. E. E. O'Neill, D. Peyser, Mrs. Louise A. Remy, Miss Eliane Remy, Mrs. L. Richardson, Austin B. Black, Mrs. E. Sandford, Miss M. Shaughnessy, Miss F. Thompson, Richard H. Tenner, Miss M. Wallace, A. Tonin Worm, G. D. Haskell, M. F. Sykes, W. G. Sharp, United States Ambassador to France; Miss Margaret Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Winslow, A. E. Simpson, and L. B. Sachs.

NIEUW AMSTERDAM, (Rotterdam.)—Miss A. C. Boom, M. W. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Bulloch, G. P. Butler, Mrs. A. Butt, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Cartier, Miss Marion Chartier, Mrs. A. Chaillet, Mrs. A. Codman, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Colby, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cooke, Miss Grace M. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Coster, Mrs. J. Craven, Miss Margaret Craven, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Curtis, R. A. Dickson, Miss Louise Donnelly, W. J. Gardner, Mrs. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Howard S. Harrington, Mrs. E. E. Harrow, Charles Heathcote, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hoffman, Misses E. H. and Nora H. Hoffman, E. H. Hothorne, Mrs. W. James, Miss Margaret James, J. H. Kearsley, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Larmour, J. W. Legget, Dr. G. Martin, Joseph Martin, Charles S. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Miller, Miss N. Nieland, Miss M. Nieland, Mr. and Mrs. George Norrish, Miss E. M. Parmentier, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. D. Perry, Captain Arthur Pollain, Thomas Power, James G. Reece, W. J. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Shotland, Sir Frederick W. Taylor, Miss E. M. Tremain, H. S. Turner, F. Warren, Miss M. Warren, L. C. Wellington, Miss Harriet Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wiberg, Mrs. F. Wilders and L. D. Wilson.

Some of the passengers who sailed yesterday for London, via Falmouth, on the Alaunia were:

Mrs. F. S. Blessing, Mrs. E. T. Brown, Miss A. Butler, A. B. Carrick, Miss A. C. Collingwood, P. A. Cooksley, Mrs. G. E. R. Cotterill, A. J. Dadman, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Damon, S. L. D'Orsay, Mrs. Elizabeth Eaton, Mrs. G. E. Edmeston, Miss J. G. Edmeston, A. Foulds, Miss Rita Foulds, Miss Violet Harrison, Monsignor J. C. Kelly, the Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Luce, F. Michel, Mrs. A. M. Russell, the Rev. and Mrs. R. T. Sadler, George Skinner, Mrs. R. T. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart, Miss Florence Stewart, and Harold Warner.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 19th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 12.49 cents per lb.—Advt.

JAMES TALCOTT DIES; BANKER-MERCHANT

Founder of Big Commission House Succumbs at Lake Mohonk in 82d Year.

HIS PHILANTHROPIC WORK

Donor to Seminaries Established a Professorship for Religious Instruction at Barnard.

James Talcott of 7 West Fifty-seventh Street, banker and commission merchant and founder and senior member of James Talcott, Inc., died yesterday morning at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., in his eighty-second year. He was born in West Hartford, Conn., and was a direct descendant of John Talcott of Saintree, Essex, England, who came to this country in 1633. Others of his ancertors were John Talcott, Treasurer of the Colony of Connecticut during 1652-80, and Samuel Talcott, and original proprietor of Glastonbury, Conn.

Mr. Talcott was educated in West Hartford and at the Williston Seminary, Northampton, Mass., and came here in 1884, sarting in business under his own name, the business being incorporated in 1915. In addition to his own business, Mr. Talcott was interested in several other corporations. He was a Director of the Manhattan Company Bank, the American Hosiery Company, several other companies; a Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the Merchants and Manufacturers Board of Trade, and the Protective Tariff League.

Mr. Talcott was largely interested in philanthropic work, and was a founder and trustee of the Northfield Seminary, in Northfield, Mass., where he had erected a library building. He gave a dormitory building to Oberlin College in Ohio, and built the Grace Talcott Hospital in Shuntefee, China. He founded the Professorship for Religious Instruction at Barnard College, Columbia University. Mr. Talcott was a trustee of the Young Women's Christian Association here, and a member of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was one of the founders of the Jerry McAuley Mission in Water Street, of the Cremorne Mission, and the Home for Intemperate Men.

He gave an arboretum to Mt. Holyoke Seminary at Mt. Holyoke, Mass., and a library building to West Hartford, Conn. Mr. Talcott was a member of the American Geographical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Botanical and Zoological Gardens, and was a life member of the American Geographical Society. Mr. Talcott belonged to the Republican, Patria, American Yacht and New York Riding Clubs.

He married Miss Henrietta E. Francis, and was the father of two sons and two daughters.

PLAYWRIGHTS TO MARRY.

Miss Louise Burleigh and Edward Hale Bierstadt Engaged.

The engagement is announced of Miss Louise Burleigh and Edward Hale Bierstadt, author of a recently published play "Punishment" for which Thomas Mott Osborne wrote the introduction.

Miss Burleigh is a daughter of Mrs. Robert Fletcher Burleigh of Cambridge, Mass., and a great grandneice of William Ticknor of the publishing house of Tickner & Fields, and of Horace Greeley. She was graduated from Radcliffe College, where she specialized in drama, under Professor Baker. She then went on the stage for two years and left it to take up playwriting, and has written several plays.

Mr. Bierstadt is the son of the late Edward Hale Bierstadt, is a member of the Groller Club and a collector of rare editions. Albert Bierstadt, the artist was his grand uncle, and he is a nephew of Judge Van Vechten Veeder, and of Commodore Ten Eyck De Witt Veeder, United States Navy, retired. He is a writer on the drama and theatre, as well as a playwright.

No date has been named for the wedding.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH GRIFFIN, 62 years old, widow of Dennis S. Griffin, who was for many years employed in the construction bureau of the Croton, died on Sunday at her home, 902 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. She is survived by four daughters.

PATRICK McKEON, for many years in the trucking business in Brooklyn and a resident of that borough for forty-five years, died from pneumonia on last Saturday at his home, 110 Utica Avenue, aged 72 years.

Mrs. SARAH ELIZABETH NIVEN, who died at Essex Fells, N. J., on Sunday, was the wife of Thomas Niven and lived at 201 Eighty-third Street, Brooklyn. She was 50 years of age, and was born in London, England.

CHARLES SALIK a manufacturer of boys' clothing in Manhattan and living at 735A Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, died from heart disease on Sunday in his sixty-first year. He left a widow, four daughters, and two sons, who were associated with him in business.

Mrs. JULIA ANNA COLLINS, widow of Michael A. Collins, a real estate dealer in Brooklyn, died at her home, 1,614 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday from heart disease. She was 68 years old, and left four sons and two daughters.

GEORGE HOPEY, an employe in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, died on Saturday at his home, 1,418 East Fifteenth Street, Flatbush, and the interment will be made in Albany, N. Y., where he was born seventy-two years ago.

WILLIAM A. WILSON, a civil war veteran and retired policeman, is dead at his home, 17 Gotham Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-third year. Mr. Wilson had been a member of the force for more than twenty years. He belonged to the G. K. Warren Post, No. 236, G. A. R., and the Monitor Association. War Veterans of Brooklyn.

JULIUS ALEXANDER, in the furniture business in Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home, 461 Fifteenth Street, that borough, aged 60 years. His wife and a son survive him.

Mrs. JULIA M. SMITH, 42 years old, wife of William D. Smith, died on Sunday at her home, 143 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Smith was born in the old Fifth Ward of Brooklyn, where her father was well known in politics and through his charities.

GEORGE DAMEN died on Sunday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John C. McInerney, 540 Third Street, Brooklyn. He is survived by two other daughters, Sister Gertrude Marie and Clara Damen.

Mrs. ANNA KATHERINE BRUNS, a native of Germany, and for many years a resident of Newark, N. J., died on Sunday at the home of her daughter in her seventy-third year.

WILLARD MARSTON, son of Mrs. Everett Marston of Fanwood, N. J., and connected with the Plainfield Trust Company, died yesterday morning at his home, in his twenty-third year.

The Rev. Father NICHOLAS J. QUINN, pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church in Utica, N. Y., died on Sunday in his eighty-third year. He was born in Binghamton, N. Y., and went to Utica twenty-seven years ago.

MORTIMER E. JOINER, a lawyer, with offices at 115 Broadway, died on Saturday at his home near Princeton, N. J. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., and was a graduate of Bates College, in Lewiston, Me.

The Rev. ISAAC T. BROKAW, pastor emeritus of the Freehold Reformed Church and for many years clerk of the Reformed Church Synod of New Brunswick, died on Sunday at his home in Somerville, N. J., in his seventy-second year.

JAMES DARREN GIBBS, Professor of History in the Central High School of Newark, N. J., and President of the Local Option League of Bloomfield, N. J., died yesterday at his home there.

Miss SARAH DOUGHTY, a life-long resident of Somerville, N. J., died on Sunday at her home there.

JOHN W. SEARING, a former resident of Dover, N. J., died on Sunday in Fargo, N. D., in his seventy-first year.

THOMAS OAKES, a resident of Glen Ridge, N. J., for several years, died yesterday at his home there.

Mrs. EMILY QUADLAND, widow of Henry Quadland, is dead at the home of her daughter in Bloomfield, N. J., in her fifty-fourth year.

EDWARD W. DOUGLAS, formerly President of the Troy Chamber of Commerce, and for years a prominent lawyer in Troy, N. J., died yesterday at his home there, in his seventy-first year. He was a close friend and adviser of former Governor Black, and is said to have induced him to go into politics.

BENJAMIN F. HAYNES, editor and proprietor of The Wayne County Independent of Honesdale, Penn., died there yesterday.

Justice William H. Timlin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 21.—William H. Timlin, Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, to which he was elected ten years ago, died at his home here today, in his sixty-fifth year. He was born in Mequon, Wis., and began the practice of law in Kewaunee, Wis., in 1877. His term as Justice would have expired in 1917.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

CROMER.—On Aug. 18, at Hunter, N. Y., to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Cromer of Miami, Fla., a son.

DALE.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Dale of 211 Midland Av., Montclair, N. J., announce the birth of a baby girl on Aug. 18, 1916, named Helen Elizabeth Dale.

JACOBY.—Aug. 20, 1916, 1,161 Bryant Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Jacoby, a daughter.

Engaged

LOCKITT — WHRITNER.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Whritner of 63 Arlington Av., Providence, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie, to Mr. Kenneth P. Lockitt of Suffern, N. Y.

PUDER—WEIL.—Rena Weil to Morris E. Puder.

VARLEY—TODD.—Anna H. Todd to Harry R. Varley.

Married.

McMANNIS—BYRNE.—On Saturday, Aug. 19, 1916, at Cliff Haven, N. Y., by the Rev. John P. Chidwick, D. D., Dr. William T. McMannis to Mrs. Elizabeth A. Byrne.

DAVEY—BINNEY.—At Rocklyn, Sound Beach, Conn., Aug. 21, 1916, by the Rev. Charles A. Marks, Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Binney of Sound Beach, Conn., to James A. Garfield Davey of Kent, Ohio.

BRICE—OAKLEY.—On Aug. 21 at Raquette Lake, N. Y., by the Rev. William Brown-Sermon, Sara, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Oakley, to Lieutenant James Alexander Brice, United States Army.

Died.

ANDERSON.—Suddenly, in Portsmouth, N. H., on Friday, Aug. 18, 1916, Dr. Joseph Anderson, aged 79 years, pastor emeritus of the First Congregational Church of Waterbury, Conn. Funeral services will be held Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 23, at 2:30, at the First Congregational Church, Waterbury. Burial in Waterbury.

ANTOINE.—Lucien of Larchmont, New York, in his 50th year, died suddenly at sea on steamship St. Paul, Aug. 4. Funeral from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d St., near 6th Av., on Tuesday, 22d, at 9:30 A. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

BAKER.—On Aug. 20, 1916, at the Summer residence of her sister, Mrs. Louis T. Wiss, 19 Norwood Av., Avon, N. J., Matilda Foote Baker, daughter of the late Cortland Baker and Matilda Foote Baker of Newark, N. J. Services private. Interment Fairmount Cemetery, Newark, N. J., at convenience of the family.

BAKER.—Harry T., at Milford, Penn., on Aug. 21, 1916. Funeral and interment in family mausoleum at Milford, Thursday, Aug. 24, at 2 P. M.

BLOCK.—On Sunday, Aug. 20, 1916, Richard W., beloved husband of Juliette C. and devoted father of Fred L., Aug. 19. Funeral Richard W. Block, Jr., aged 53 years. Services at his late residence, 34 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Aug. 22, at 8 P. M. Interment Wednesday, 10 A. M., Greenwood. Relatives and friends, also members of Greenpoint Lodge, No. 963, F. and A. M.; Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, B. P. O. E., and Brooklyn Quartet Club are respectfully invited to attend.

BROKAW.—On Saturday, Aug. 19, at Somerville, N. J., Rev. Isaac P. Brokaw, D. D., pastor emeritus of the Reformed Church of Freehold, N. J. Funeral services at First Reformed Church of Somerville on Tuesday, Aug. 22, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaving Liberty-st., New York, (C. H. R. of N. J.) 1:10 P. M.

BURRITT.—On Saturday, Aug. 19, 1916, Ebenezer I. Burritt, aged 81 years. Funeral services at parlor of S. M. Hook & Son, 710 8th Av., Tuesday, at 1 P. M. Interment private.

CATLIN.—On Aug. 20, at Dublin, N. H., Daniel Catlin of St. Louis, in his 79th year. Funeral services at his residence in Dublin on Tuesday, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock.

DOUGLAS.—At Troy, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1916, Edward W. Douglas. Funeral from the residence, 207 Pawling Av., Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

GAST.—On Sunday, Aug. 20, 1916, at her late residence, 3,432 Olinville Av., Bronx, Emilie H., widow of Ernst Robert Gast, in her 85th year. Funeral services Tuesday evening, Aug. 22, 1916, 8 o'clock.

HALL.—At Litchfield, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 20, Susan Kirkam, widow of William A. Hall, in her 88th year. Funeral services at Litchfield on Tuesday morning, 11 o'clock.

HILL.—Monday, at 8 A. M., in Springfield, Mass., Sarah Amelia Hill, 77 years, 7 months, 5 days, daughter of Isaac and Moses Devoe of Fordham, New York City, and wife of the late Wade Hampton Hill of Worcester, Mass.

HULL.—At Hackettstown, N. J., Aug. 20, Courlandt P. Hull, son of the late Edward Hull, Jr., and Edwina W. Hull, in the 81st year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 360 West 21st St., New York City, Wednesday, Aug. 23, at 11 A. M.

KELLOGG.—The Colonial Dames of the State of New York announce with regret the death on Aug. 19, 1916, of Mrs. Frank Kellogg, a member of the society.

ELEANOR VAN RENSSELAER FAIRFAX, President.

THERESE K. THORNE, Recording Secretary.

REILLY.—On Aug. 20, Eleanor Loretta, beloved daughter of the late Michael and Margaret Reilly. Funeral from her late residence, 128 West 90th St., Wednesday, Aug. 23, at 9 A. M. Solemn Mass of Requiem at St. Francis Xavier, West 16th St., where a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

ROTHSCHILD.—On Aug. 21, at White Plains, Rosa, beloved wife of the late Jacob Rothschild. Funeral services will be held at Salem Fields Cemetery on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 23, at 1 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

ROTHSCHILD.—At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of The Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews of New York, held this 21st day of August, 1916, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Almighty has taken from us our esteemed and beloved Vice President, Mrs. Jacob Rothschild, in whose death our institution has sustained an irreparable loss, and

Whereas, Her constant and untiring devotion to the cause of charity has won our esteem and admiration.

Therefore be it Resolved, That we deeply deplore her untimely death, and that we extend to her afflicted family our sincere sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral in a body; that these resolutions be spread upon our record, and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the bereaved family.

JULIUS BALLIN, President.

ARTHUR J. COHN, Secretary.

SALTER.—Suddenly, Aug. 19, Georgiana Harrison, aged 72 years. Friends and relatives are invited to attend funeral services at Crane & McGowan funeral parlors, 268 8th Av., near 23d St., Tuesday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Interment Greenwood.

SELIGMAN.—On Aug. 20, at West End, N. J., James Seligman, in the ninety-third year of his age. Funeral service will be

YANKEES ROUT WHITE SOX, CULLOP GETTING HIS TWELFTH VICTORY TO ONE DEFEAT

CULLOP'S SOUTHPAW UPSETS WHITE SOX

Incidentally Nick Leads the League Now, with Twelve Victories to One Defeat.

PIPP ALSO IN THE VAN

Produces His Ninth Home Run, One Better Than Baker, All of Which Aids Yanks to Win by 6 to 2.

Nick Cullop of Chilhowie, Va., continues to southpaw his way through the American League in an alarming fashion. Nick's left arm has brought him much glory, and when he puts it into action he strikes fear into the hearts of every ambitious batsman on the circuit. Cullop has far and away the best record of the season, with twelve games won and only one lost. He made his victories an even dozen at the Polo Grounds yesterday, when the Yankees beat the White Sox by a score of 6 to 2.

Chilhowie is a town in Smyth County, Va., with a population of only 150, which includes the Postmaster and the station agent. Nick was the only pitcher in town and had to do all the work when the boys played. He didn't dare get knocked out of the box, for, if he did, there was no one to take his place. That early schooling in Virginia did Nick a lot of good, just as early schooling in Virginia neiped a lot of other great men. In Chilhowie, Cullop ranks with Washington, Jefferson, and Robert E. Lee as the great men in the State's history.

The heavy slugging of the Chicago lads, as a whole, came to a sudden stop against Cullop. Jean Jacques Fournier refused to be baited, however, and clubbed four hits, and Edward Trowbridge Collins got a couple, but Nick was tremendously effective in the pinches. The combined chatter of Kid Gleason and Manager Clarence Rowland rolled off Cullop like peas off a knife. He refused to be rattled. He had only one bad inning—the third—and an error by Pipp paved the way for the two runs collected by the Sox.

Pretzel Delivery Puzzles.

When Cullop pitches, he winds up like the Spring of a watch. Then, as he untangles himself, the ball shoots out and comes up to the batsman looking about the size of a pill. Nick has several times displaced a rib or two in negotiating his pretzel delivery, but all his ribs have been reinforced, so that none of them is liable to come loose any more this season.

Behind Cullop yesterday, the Yankees went on a long hit spree, and called it a good day's work after Pipp's home run and two-bagger. High's two doubles, and Lee Magee's triple. The White Sox outfield, consisting of John Collins Felsch and Joe Jackson, ran so much after hits that they will all have to report to the nurse today. Pipp now leads the American League with nine home runs, while Baker is second with eight.

The Rube Oldring mystery was solved yesterday when the Jersey farmer appeared ready for work. It seems that Rube has been suffering from a jumping toothache and he got no relief until the village dentist got him monkey wrench and yanked out the molar. Rube celebrated his return by leaping several feet in the air on a long drive by Eddie Collins in the fifth inning, which was on its way to the right field bleachers.

While none of the YLankee players were injured yesterday, an accident happened to Walter Pipp's bloomers. In the eighth Pipp banged a hit to centre and by swift galloping, slid safely into second base. When Walter emerged from the cloud of dust he found that his haberdashery was badly torn.

Duggan Acts as Tailor.

The hurry call was sent for Trainer Jimmy Duggan, who ran out prepared to fix up a broken bone. Instead he used the adhesive tape on the trousers where it would od the most good. Jimmy has been a trainer all hife, but this is the first time he has ever been called upon to serve as a tailor.

In the first inning Magee tripled to right and scored on High's double to left. High was out when Peck hit to Weaver, who threw Hughey out at third. In the second, Mullen and Baumann both singled, and when Walters rapped safely to centre Mullen scored. Cullop fanned and Magee lifted a foul to McMullen. Then High pounded his second two-bagger to right, scoring Baumann and Walters.

Chicago's two runs came in the fourth. Eddie Collins singled and Jackson was safe on Pipp's error. Collins and Jackson managed a double steal, Collins scoring on Felsch's sacrifice fly to High. Fournier's single to left counted Jackson.

Pipp got his home run in the right-field stand in the sixth and in the eighth with one gone. Pipp doubled to centre and scored on Mullen's screamer to the same terrace.

The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Magee,cf	4	1	1	2	0
High,lf	4	0	2	2	0
P'paugh,ss	4	0	2	1	3
Pipp,1b	4	2	2	11	1
Oldring,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Mullen,2b	4	1	3	5	4
B'mann,3b	4	1	1	1	0
Walters,c	3	1	1	3	0
Cullop,p	3	0	0	1	0
Total	34	6	10	27	13

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J. Collins,rf	4	0	2	2	0
Weaver,ss	4	0	0	3	2
E. Collins,2b	4	1	2	2	3
Jackson,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Felsch,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Fournier,1b	4	0	1	8	0
Schalk,c	4	0	1	7	0
McMullen,3b	3	0	0	3	1
Scott,p	0	0	0	0	1
aNess	1	0	1	0	0
Danforth,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	31	2	9	24	7

a-Batted for Scott in the third inning.
Error-Pipp.

New York	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	—6
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—High (2); J. Collins, Pipp. Three-base hit—Magee. Home run—Pipp. Stolen bases—E. Collins, Jackson. Sacrifice fly—Felsch. Double play—Mullen and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 4; Chicago 5. First base on error—Chicago 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Scott, 6 hits and 4 runs in two innings; off Danforth, 4 hits and 2 runs in six innings; off Cullop, 1 run, Struck out—By Cullop, 3; by Scott, 2; by Danforth, 3. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs Owens and Hildebrand.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTEH—FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	3	1	0	1	5	1	—11	20	0
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—3	7	0

Second Game.

Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	6	...—12	12	0
Richmond	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0— 4	5	..

AT BUFFALO.

Baltimore	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3—8	18	4
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1 0 0—5	15	1

AT MONTREAL.

Montreal	0	2	0	1	5	2	5	3	...—18	18	1
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0— 5	..	2

AT TORONTO.

Toronto	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...—4	8	0
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2	6	1

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Buffalo	62	48	.564
Providence	60	49	.550
Montreal	55	51	.519
Baltimore	57	53	.518
Toronto	55	52	.514
Richmond	52	56	.481
Rochester	47	59	.443
Newark	45	64	.413

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Montreal.
Providence at Toronto.
Richmond at Rochester.
Baltimore at Buffalo.

New York State League.

Binghamton, 1; Syracuse, 0.
Utica, 6; Elmira, 5.
Scranton, 1; Albany, 0.
Wilkes-Barre, 2; Harrisburg, 1.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3.30 P.M. N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c. —Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Chicago, 2.
Boston, 4; Cleveland, 0.
Detroit, 7; Philadelphia, 1.
St. Louis, 4; Washington, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 1; New York, 0.
Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 3.
Boston, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
Pittsburgh, 6; Philadelphia, 3. (First game.)
Pittsburgh, 2; Philadelphia, 1. (Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	67	47	.588
Chicago	65	52	.556
Detroit	64	54	.542
Cleveland	62	53	.539
St Louis	63	54	.538
New York	61	53	.535
Washington	54	59	.478
Philadelphia	23	87	.209

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	67	40	.626
Boston	61	42	.592
Philadelphia	63	44	.589
New York	53	55	.491
Pittsburgh	49	58	.458
Chicago	51	62	.451
St. Louis	51	64	.443
Cincinnati	43	73	.371

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Cleveland at Boston.
St. Louis at Washington.
Detroit at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh. (Two games.)

DETROIT HAS A WALKOVER.

Veach Busy with Bat and on Bases Against the Athletics.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—Detroit had a walkover here today, defeating Philadelphia, 7 to . Veach was the star for Detroit, with three singles and a base on balls in five times at the plate, and two stolen bases. He scored three runs, once going home from second base, when Crowford was thrown out by Picinich on a grounder near the plate. Haley injured a finger and was forced to leave the game. The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	3	2	1	1	3
Bush,ss	3	0	0	1	5
Cobb,cf	5	1	1	3	0
Veach,lf	4	1	3	3	0
Crawford,rf	5	0	2	1	0
Burns,1b	4	0	1	13	0
Young,2b	4	0	0	6	6
McKee,c	4	1	2	11	1
Dauss,p	4	0	1	0	3
Total	36	7	11	27	18

PHILADELPHIA.(A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	4	0	1	1	1
Strunk,cf	2	0	2	2	0
Schang,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Ladoie,2b	4	0	0	1	4
McInnis,1b	3	0	1	15	0
McElwee,3b	2	0	0	0	2
Haley,c	0	0	0	0	2
Picinich,c	3	0	0	4	2
Myers,p	2	0	0	0	3
Total	29	1	5	27	16

Errors—McElwee, Picinich.

Detroit	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	1	0—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Two-base hits—Cobb, Walsh, Strunk. Stolen bases—Veach (2), Walsh. Sacrifice hits—Bush (2). Sacrifice fly—Strunk. Double play—Young and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; Philadelphia, 4. First base on balls—Off Dauss, 2; off Myers, 3. Earned runs—Off Dauss, 1; off Myers, 5. Struck out—By Dauss, 1; by Myers, 6. Time—One hour and thirty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

BROWNS DEFEAT SENATORS.

Davenport Proves the Master of Harper in a Pitchers Battle.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Davenport outpitched Harper today, and St. Louis won from W ashington, 4 to 1. Singles by Shotton, Miller and Pratt, Borton's sacrifice, and Smith's error gave St. Louis three runs in the first inning. Another was scored in the thir on a pass to Burton, and singles by Marsans and Austin. Shanks's triple and Milan's single accounted for Washington's run. The score:

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	5	1	2	1	0
Miller,rf	5	1	1	4	0
Borton,1b	2	1	1	11	0
Pratt,2b	4	1	1	1	4
Marsans,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Severeid,c	4	0	0	2	1
Austin,3b	4	0	1	2	0
Lavan,ss	4	0	1	3	0
Davenport,p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	9	27	11

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Morgan,ss	4	0	0	2	4
Shanks,3b	4	1	1	2	3
Foster,2b	3	0	0	3	0
Milan,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Smith,rf	3	0	0	0	0
aSawyer	0	0	0	0	0
Jamieson,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Judge,1b	4	0	1	6	0
Henry,c	2	0	1	4	0
Gharrity,c	1	0	1	3	0
Harper,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	32	1	5	27	11

a-Ran for Smith in the ninth inning.
Errors—Shotton, Lavan, Foster, Smith.

St. Louis	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Two-base hitJudge. Three-base hit—Shanks. Stolen bases—Shanks, Marsans (2.) Sacrifice hit—Borton. Double plays—Foster, Morgan, and Judge; Shanks and Foster; Pratt, Lavan, and Borton. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Washington, 6. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 3; off Davenport, 1. Earned runs—Off Harper, 3; off Davenport, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Davenport, Smith. Struck out—By Harper, 5; by Davenport, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

ERRORS FATAL TO INDIANS.

Three by Morton Contribute Largely to 4 to 0 Victory of Red Sox.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Boston won a rather loosely played game from Cleveland today by 4 to 0. Morton was hit at opportune times, and his three errors and another by Speaker figured in the scoring by the Red Sox. Shore had the visitors well in hand all the way and was given perfect support. Jack Barry got four sacrifice hits in four times up. The score:

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	3	2	2	1	0
Barry,2b	0	0	0	3	4
Lewis,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Mobilitz,1b	3	0	1	13	0
Walker,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Gardner,3b	2	0	1	0	2
Scott,ss	4	1	1	1	4
Cady,c	4	0	0	2	2
Shore,p	3	1	1	0	3
Total	27	4	7	27	15

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Chapman,3b	4	0	0	1	1
Speaker,cf	4	0	0	1	1
Roth,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	0	11	2
Wambs'g,ss	3	0	2	0	5
Turner,2b	3	0	0	2	3
O'Neill,c	2	0	0	6	2
Coleman,c	1	0	0	1	0
Morton,p	2	0	1	2	1
Gould,p	0	0	0	0	0
aMoeller	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	0	5	24	16

a-Batted for O'Neill in the eighth inning.
Errors—Speaker, Wambsganss, Morton, (3.) Barry, Walker.

Boston	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	—4
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Scott. Stolen base—Hooper. Sacrifice hits—Barry, 4. Double play—Gandil and O'Neil. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Boston, 7. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Morton, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Morton, 6 hits and 3 runs in seven innings; off Gould, 1 hit and no runs in one inning; off Shore, 5 hits and no runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Morton, 3; by Shore, 1. Wild pitch—Morton. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and O'Loughlin.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 7; Memphis, 5.
Little Rock, 2; Birmingham, 0.
Nashville, 6; New Orleans, 1.
Chattanooga, 2; Mobile, 1.

American Association.

Louisville, 7; Kansas City, 5.
St. Paul, 7; Toledo, 3.
Minneapolis, 6; Columbus, 5.

Eastern League.

New London, 4; Lowell, 3.
Worcester, 6; Portland, 2.
Lynn, 4; Bridgeport, 3.
Lawrence, 7; Hartford, 5.

GIANTS LOSE, ARE RUNLESS WONDERS

McGraw's Men Again Shut Out by St. Louis in Spite of Good Pitching by Sallee.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—Twenty-eight consecutive innings have come and gone since the Giants made a tally. Their run-making ability is becoming more and more depleted every day. Whitewashes are coming to them thick and fast. The second one in two adjoining days came today. They were beaten 1 to 0 by the Cardinals. They didn't score yesterday and they didn't score in the last ten innings in Chicago last Saturday.

Defeats have accumulated so fast since they crossed the Hudson that nine in the last ten games have been piled up. In five of those nine defeats they've been shut out. They are the runless wonders. Making a timely hit, that is a bit when somebody is on base within reasonable scoring distance, is becoming a lost art. Both Sallee and Tesreau on this trip have done splendid pitching which has gone to waste, because in the same games the batting of the Giants was weak.

The team is down in the mouth. It isn't ineuiterent playing which makes it lose, though the prolonged unproductiveness of effort may make it appear that way. It is a case of execution on the offense drooping and drooping despite effort to get out of the rut. As to whys and wherefores it looks as if the trouble was organic, that the team simply is shy of the playing strength to do more than battle for a place in the first division, with no good prospect of holding that at the rate it is traveling.

Sallee, in his first game in St. Louis under the banner of McGraw, was opposed by Mule Watson. Sallee pitched in first class style, slightly, but only slightly excelled by the youngster. Nobody can win when his team cannot score, and that's the batting support Sallee received. Nevertheless, in spite of the jibes and taunts of the experts in that line who inhabit the bleachers in this rancously partisan provincial point, Sallee went ahead coolly and competently and acquitted himself with credit notwithstanding.

It was an even forleak between Sal and the clever Watson, except for a transient period in the first inning and the game was decided then and there. For the most part the playing of the Giants, because they made little headway in attack, appeared mechanical and colorless. They gave the impression of men who were playing because it was their business and not because they enjoyed it. They were trying hard, but in a not very hopeful way. Giants were on the bases frequently in the first three innings, but when they were Watson hit up the clip and their bats became so much excess impedimenta.

Kauff opened the game with a walk. Benny has been getting on often and lead off men it seems to help. He was forced by Herzog. Burns launched the second inning with a base hit. The next three men, Doyle, Fletcher and Merkle, were not extra good opposition for Watson. Doyle popped, Fletcher whiffed, Merkle grounded to Watson. Burns, who made one of the four New York hits, played left field in rare style. He was fast, sure and covered acres of ground.

In the third the Giants put forth a short-lived rally. Sally started it. He singled with one out. Kauff doubled and sent Sallee to third. That was all. Herzog grounded to Betzel, who didn't have to budge except to throw out Herzog. Sallee didn't dare retire. Wilbert Robertson up Watson reckoned discretion the better part of valor and passed Dave. He took a chance on Burns, although as fourth-place hitter Burns is supposed to be a slugger. This time he was slugless. He holsted one high to Long.

After that, so far as the Giants' attack was concerned, it was—quick, Watson, the needle. Something about his pitching was complete anaesthesia for the Giants. They were put to sleep their bats quickly. Nobody reached first after the third inning except with two out, and then he was forced or copped stealing by Gonzales's educated Cuban arm.

Cardinals were retired just as swiftly, barring the first inning, when they organized a brief but successful sortie with two out. Bescher doubled to left and Hornsby tripled to right. Those two boisterous drives, representing the only crack in Sallee's otherwise flawless armor, did for the Giants. The score:

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Long,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Snyder,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Bescher,lf	3	1	1	2	0
Hornsby,ss	3	0	1	6	0
Wilson,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Miller,2b	3	0	0	1	3
Gonzales,c	3	0	0	3	0
Betzel,3b	3	0	0	1	5
Watson,p	3	0	1	0	3
Total	29	1	6	27	11

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kauff,cf	2	0	1	1	0
Herzog,3b	3	0	0	1	3
Robertson,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Burns,lf	3	0	1	4	0
Doyle,2b	4	0	0	2	1
Fletcher,ss	3	0	0	1	4
Merkle,1b	3	0	0	10	0
Kocher,c	3	0	0	2	0
Sallee,p	2	0	1	0	1
aLobert	1	0	0	0	0
Anderson,p	0	0	0	0	0
bStock	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	0	4	24	9

a-Battel for Sallee in eighth inning.

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Kauff, Gonzales, Bescher. Three-base hit—Hornsby. Stolen base—Long. Double play—Stolen, Fletcher and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 5; St. Louis, 4. First on balls—Watson, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Sallee, 5 hits and 1 run in seven innings; off Anderson, 1 hit and no runs in one inning; off Watson, 40 hits and no runs in nine innings. Struck out, by Anderson, 1; by Watson, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Harrison.

BRAVES WIN IN THE NINTH.

Schneider Weakens After Holding Boston to One Hit for Six Innings.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21. — Schneider weakened in the ninth and Boston won the second game of the series from Cincinnati here today, 2 to 1. Up to the seventh only one hit had been made off Schneider and three off Rudolph. In the seventh, Magee singled and scored from first on Konetchy's double. In the last half Groh singled, was forced by Roush, who tied the score on Griffith's triple.

In the ninth Schneider passed Snodgrass, who advanced on Wilholt's sacrifice, Magee was hit, after which Snodgrass scored the winning run on Konetchy's single. The score:

BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'tville,ss	4	0	0	2	2
Snodgr's,cf	3	1	0	2	0
Wilhoit,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Magee,lf	3	1	1	2	0
Konetc'y,1b	4	0	2	12	1
Smith,3b	4	0	1	2	1
Egan,2b	3	0	0	1	4
Blackb'n,c	3	0	0	3	1
Rudolph,p	2	0	0	0	3
Total	29	2	4	27	12

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Neale,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Groh,3b	4	0	1	1	4
Roush,cf	3	1	2	1	0
Chase,1b	4	0	0	14	0
Griffith,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Wingo,c	3	0	0	5	1
Louden,2b	3	0	0	0	2
Hobbs,ss	3	0	0	4	5
Schneider,p	3	0	1	0	3
Total	31	1	6	27	15

Error—Louden.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Konetchy. Three-base hits—Roush, Griffith. Stolen base—Rudolph. Sacrifice hit—Milhoit. Double plays—Egan and Konetchy; Groh and Chase. Left on bases—Boston, 4; Cincinnati, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Base on balls—Off Schneider, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Rudolph, 6 runs and 1 hit in nine innings; off Schneider, 4 hits and 2 runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Rudolph, (Roush); by Schneider (Magee.) Struck out—By Rudolph, 2; by Schneider, 5. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

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CUBS FEAST ON ROBINS.

Artie Hofman Comes Back, Batting In First Run of the 5 to 3 Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—With Artie Hofman in the outfield for the Cubs, Tinker's team won from Brooklyn today by 5 to 3. Because the Cubs are badly crippled and because of Artie's recent showing with the Yankees, Tinker decided to give him a chance. So Artie came back to the scene of his former conquests and to the team which he had aided to pennants under the régime of Frank Chance.

His return was unheralded. Few knew he was there until after he had taken his stand in left field. Circus Solly got his first real chance in the fifth, and he produced. Knabe opened the session with a double, and, after Wortman had popped to Cutshaw, Mollwitz was called upon to swat for Jim Vaughn. The lanky lad dropped a bunt inside the third base line, and when Knabe beat the throw to third both runners were safe. Hofman then slammed a single over Cutshaw's head, which scored Knabe with the first run for the Cubs.

Jeff Pfeffer was counted on to bring victory to the Robins until a blow-up in the eighth. Previous to that he had held the Cubs to four hits and a single run. Meanwhile his mates were mauling Jim Vaugnn and had what appeared to be a safe lead. When Vaugnn was removed to let Mollwitz swat for him it marked the fourth successive time that he has started and failed to finish a game against the Robins.

A wild pitch gave the invaders their first tally, in the third. Pfeffer walked, but was forced at second by Johnston. Then Vaughn turned loose his untamed pitch, Johnston reaching third and scoring on Stengel's swat. Two more were added by the Dodgers in the fifth. After two were out, Johnston singled and stole second. Stengel nicked the wall in right-centre for a double, and Johnston scored. Myers sent a long drive over Hofman's head, good for two sacks, scoring Stengel.

Hofman and Flack were out in the eighth when Olson fumbled a grounder from Mann. Saier's second double of the afternoon sent Mann to third, and a pass to Zimmerman filled the bases. Elliott whacked a single to centre, scoring Mann and Saier, and when Johnston made a bad heave to third trying for Zim, the third run of the inning and Elliott reached second. Knabe kept up the work with a double against the right-field wall, on which Elliott chased home.

Jeff Packard went to the box for the Bruins at the beginning of the sixth, and got by nicely, although the Dodgers did succeed in getting at least one runner to base in each of the succeeding frames.

The score:

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hoffman,lf	4	0	1	2	1
Flack,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Mann,cf	4	1	0	2	0
Saier,1b	4	1	3	14	0
Zim'man,3b	2	1	0	0	2
Elliott,c	4	1	1	2	2
Knabe,2b	4	1	2	5	4
Wortman,ss	4	0	0	5	4
Vaughn,p	1	0	0	0	2
Packard,p	1	0	0	0	2
aMollwitz	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	7	27	19

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston,lf	4	2	2	2	0
Stengel,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Myers,c	4	0	1	7	0
McCarty,1b	4	0	2	8	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	1	2	1
Mowrey,3b	3	0	2	2	0
Olson,ss	4	0	0	3	2
Meyers,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Pfeffer,p	2	0	0	0	5
bO'Mara	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	11	24	8

a-Batted for Vaughn in the fifth inning.
b-Batted for Pfeffer in the ninth inning.
Errors—H. Myers, Olson, Knabe.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Stengel, Mowrey; H. Myers, Saier (2.) Knabe (2.) Stolen bases—Johnston, H. Myers, Olson, Zimmerman. Sacrifice hit—Cutshaw. Double plays—Wortman and Saier; Wortman, Knabe and Saier. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Chicago, 6. First on errors—Chicago, 1. First on balls—Off Pfeffer, 2; off Vaughn, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Pfeffer, 7 hits and 3 run in 8 innings; off Vaughn, 7 hits and 3 runs in 5 innings; off Packard, 4 hits and no runs in 4 innings. Struck out—Pfeffer, 1; Vaughn, 2. Wild pitch—Vaughn. Passed ball—Elliott. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires —Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

PHILLIES DROP TWO GAMES.

Timely Rallies by Pirates in Closing Innings of Both Contests.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 21.—Pittsburgh won a double-header from Philadelphia here today, the score in the first game being 6 to 3 and in the second 2 to 1. In the opening contest the Pirates made three runs in the eighth inning on a base on balls to Carey, Schulte's single, Niehoff's error, and Baird's double. The winning run in the final game was made in the ninth inning when, with the score a tie, Carey bunted safely, took third on Schulte's sacrifice, and scored on Hinchman's single. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Warner,3b	4	0	1	1	1
Carey,cf	3	1	0	5	0
Schuite,lf	4	2	2	3	0
H'chman,rf	4	1	0	2	0
Johnst'n,1b	3	0	0	10	0
Baird,2b	4	0	3	1	5
M'Carthy,ss	3	1	1	1	2
Schmidt,c	3	0	0	4	0
Jacobs,p	3	1	1	0	1
Total	30	6	8	27	9

PHILADELPHIA.(N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	4	1	2	4	0
Niehoff,2b	5	0	0	3	4
Byrne,3b	3	1	0	2	1
Cravath,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Whitted,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Luderus,1b

FEW TENNIS STARS IN PLAY ON THE FIRST DAY AT SOUTHAMPTON

MANY DEFAULTS IN SOUTHAMPTON PLAY

Few of the Tennis Stars Actually Compete in First Two Rounds at Meadow Club.

WILLIAMS WINS EASILY

Beats Watters, but Injured Ankle Retards Ex-Champion—McLoughlin in Singles Today.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The last test of tennis skill before the national championships at Forest Hills began here today when the annual invitation tournament opened at the Meadow Club with an entry of eighty-eight players, among whom were some of the strongest in the country. Included in the entries are such men as William M. Johnston, the present singles champion; Richard Norris Williams 2d, champion of two years ago; Ichiya Kumagae, who conquered Johnston at Newport, and Maurice E. McLoughlin, who will make his first Eastern appearance of the season at this event.

Interest centres about the appearance of McLoughlin, who, despite his wonderful record, stands as the dark horse in relation to the singles championship. The Coast star did not appear for play today, but positive assurance was received that he would come to Southampton late tonight or early in the morning and that he would compete in the singles.

Players as well as spectators are waiting to see the former champion in action, for only then will there be set at rest the conflicting rumors this year regarding his ability. The Californian drew a first-round bye, and according to the schedule will play Reginald Coak in the second round.

In the upper half of the draw, with McLoughlin, are included Williams, Watson M. Washburn, Willis E. Davis, Kumagae, Theodore Roosevelt Pell, and Joseph J. Armstrong, who defeated Kumagae at Longwood. The prominent men in the lower half are Johnston, George M. Church, William J. Clothier, national champion of several years ago; Dean Mathey, Roland Roberts, and E. P. Whitney.

Robert Lindley Murray, the Palo Alto star, who has twice this season conquered Kumagae, was in the lower half of the draw, but he defaulted his first-round match, as did the Boston star, Nathaniel W. Niles. Another who defaulted was Clarence J. Griffin, who has defeated Williams in two tournaments this season, once at Longwood and another time at Newport.

Johnston May Not Play.

It was rumored today that Johnston and Kumagae might decide not to play in the singles, but there was no definite statement to this effect, and the latter was advanced to the second round by the default of E. L. Norton. Church and Davis were numbered among the absentees this afternoon, but each drew a first-round bye, and they are expected for their second-round matches tomorrow.

The play today held nothing of a startling nature. Most of the contestants were late in arriving at the Meadow Club courts, and consequently competition did not begin until well along toward the close of the day. With all of the matches calling for the best two out of three sets, however, it was possible to complete all of the first round, with the exception of one match, and a number of matches in the second round were also finished.

Thus early in the tournament there were no clashes between the leading stars, and every round played went in straight sets, with the exception of one, in which Count Otto Salm defeated William Rand, 3d, of Harvard at 6—3, 4—6, 6—3, which came as near being a surprise as anything which the day produced. Rand has been playing some excellent tennis lately, while Count Salm has been a mark for most any of the lesser lights of the game. Today, however, the Austrian nobleman was having one of his better moments, and Rand was vanquished.

The match of chief interest today brought together Williams and Douglas Watters of the North West and although Watters is not so much in expectation of keen competition, but rather because it might indicate the condition of Williams, who sprained his ankle while playing against Roberts in the Newport tournament. Williams won in straight sets at 6—3, 6—3, but his work was hardly reassuring to those who have made him their choice for the national singles championship.

Ankle Retards Williams.

The play of the former champion at first did not reflect his recent injury, but no long period elapsed before it was evident that he was hardly in shape for a severe match. When Watters kept chopping and sometimes sending the ball low over the net so that it dropped in the forecourt, the weakness in Williams's injury became apparent. He favored his right ankle and often refused altogether to go to the net to get shots that would ordinarily be easy for him.

Watters, even though Williams was playing with little of his accustomed dash, could not present himself in the rôle of a serious contender. Williams took the contest rather easily, but his weakness of foot does not augur well for him in the matches to come. His next opponent will be the winner of the E. W. Peaslee-Ward Dawson match, and should he face the latter, as seems probable, Williams may have a hard time to save himself from defeat.

The Philadelphian also showed a weakness of stroking. In several matches recently it has been noticeable that Williams's backs and was not dependable, and the same condition prevailed today. Watters played to his opponent's backhand repeatedly and the former champion frequently netted.

Only two of the Californian group of players competed today. H. Van Dyke Johns had a fairly close contest with R. L. Oakley, which he won at 6—4, 6—4. In this Johns showed a bit steadier play than has marked his work recently, and though the score was close, he always appeared to have the match in hand.

Warren Defeats Baggs.

The other Pacific Coast man to come through the first round by actual competition was Eugene Warren, whose victim was Ralph L. Baggs. In this match the score was 6—3, 6—4. Roberts, the San Francisco champion, also came through the first round, but his progress was made by a reason of a default. Roberts, who almost wrested a victory from Williams in the Newport tournament, will have as second round opponent Mikami, who won a second round bracket by defeating Paul Van Derventer at 6—2, 6—2.

A. H. Coffey of Princeton had a sharp tussle before he could gain a victory over H. G. Trevor, Jr. The latter carried each of the two sets to deuce, but Coffey pulled out the victory at 7—5 in each instance.

Conrad B. Doyle was the only player to go through two rounds. It was in the Clay Court championship. Today he won by default from S. W. Merrihew in the first round, and then vanquished A. J. Biddle in a second round encounter, taking both sets at love, which may indicate that he will cause trouble for the leading lights in subsequent matches.

E. H. Whitney and Joseph J. Armstrong took brackets side by side as a result of their victories, the former disposing of E. F. Thomas, Jr., at 6—2, 6—2, while the latter was conquering G. G. Stebbins at 6—0, 6—0. Armstrong, who defeated Kumagae at Longwood, will again try conclusions with the Oriental should each win their second-round matches tomorrow. The Jap, however, may default. The summaries:

SINGLES. First Round—A. J. Biddle won from W. F. Harlow by default; C. B. Doyle won from S. W. Merrihew by default; George Helm defeated Frank Howe, 6—3, 6—3; E. H. Whitney defeated E. F. Thomas, Jr., 6—1, 6—2; J. J. Armstrong defeated H. H. Stebbins, 6—0, 6—; E. W. Wilson, Jr., won from C. M. Bull, Jr., by default; Ichiya Kumagae won from E. L. Norton by default; G. A. L. Dionne defeated Joseph H. Hunt, 6—1, 6—1; W. D. Cunningham won from Dr. Stafford McLean by default; T. R. Pell won from G. R. Bigelow by default; E. H. Hooker defeated W. P. Belknap, 8—6, 6—1; S. H. Voshell won from N. W. Niles by default; J. S. Pfaffman won from R. Lindley Murray by default; G. Colket Caner defeated W. R. Tuckerman, 6—0, 6—0; H. Van Dyke Johns defeated R. L. Oakley, 6—4, 6—4; Hashishiro Mikami defeated P. Vanderventer, 6—2, 6—2; Roland Roberts won from S. A. Crosby by default; Arthur S. Cragin defeated F. W. Watson, 6—0, 6—0; Dean Mathey won from J. S. Cushman by default; Eugene Warren defeated R. L. Baggs, 6—3, 6—4; A. M. Hyde won from Murray Mitchell by default; Harry S. Parker won from S. Wainwright by default.

Second Round—R. Norris Williams, 2d, defeated Douglas P. Watters, 6—3, 6—3; Fred C. Baggs defeated Louis Preston, 6—3, 6—1; Joseph A. Richard defeated W. L. Niles, 6—3, 6—2; Whitney Shepardson won from Clarence J. Griffin by default; Conrad B. Doyle defeated A. J. Biddle, 6—0, 6—0; Fred C. Inman defeated Lay Martin, 6—0, 6—1; A. H. Coffey defeated H. H. Trevor, Jr., 7—5, 7—5; Count Otto Salm defeated William Rand, 3d, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3; R. S. Stoddart won from C. W. McMullen by default.

GOELET WINS GOLF TROPHY.

Defeats Good Field on Newport G. C. Links for President's Cup.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—Robert Walton Goelet won the President's cup, offered by Royal Phelps Carroll, at the Newport Golf Club today. He had a net score of 73, gross 78, in an eighteen-hole medal play match against a field of seventeen other players. There was some good golf, despite the heat. J. Gordon Douglas, scratch man, had a round in 70 to his credit. Others playing were J. F. A. Clark, Governor Beekman, Stuyvesant Leroy, H. O. Havemeyer, Norman Der Whitehouse, William Gemmell, and Miss Anna Sands.

MISS KAISER GETS MEDAL.

Leads Western Women in Qualifying Round for Championship.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 21.—With the course dry and fast and the weather scorching hot, ninety-three women played the eighteen-hole medal play qualification round, which initiated the Fourteenth Annual Women's Western Golf Championship Tournament on the links of the Kent Country Club here today.

The lowest score of the day was turned in by Miss Laura Kaiser of Flossmoor, Chicago, who went out in 49 and came back in 46, for a total of 95, bettering the women's par at Kent by four strokes. Mrs. W. F. Anderson of Hinsdale, Chicago, was second, with 96, and Miss Marjorie Edwards of Midlothian, Chicago, third, with 97. Others who qualified today and their scores follow:

Mrs. Ernest I. Bedfield, Ravisloe, 98; Mrs. F. C. Letts, Jr., Cincinnati; Mrs. Louise Ferguson, Glenview, and Miss Elizabeth Allen, Rock Island, 99; Mrs. E. R. Whitcomb, Milwaukee, 100; Mrs. Melvin Jones, Glen Oak; Mrs. J. W. Douglas, Westmoreland, and Miss Vera Gardiner, Glen Oak, 101; Mrs. F. L. Colburn, Glen View, 102; Mrs. Lewis Wiggins, Springfield; Miss Ethel Chatfield, Kiswaukee, and Mrs. Harry Hammond, Indianapolis, 103.

Goss Wins Shenecossett Medal.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 21.—W. M. Goss won the gold medal in the qualifying round of the club championship at the Shenecossett Country Club today with a score of 81. The first round will be played tomorrow.

DIXON VICTOR AT TRAPS.

Breaks 197 Out of 200 on First Day of Grand American Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 21.—A late start, due to late arrivals, made it impossible for all contestants to shoot in the St. Louis Introductory, the opening event in the Grand American Handicap Trap Shooting tournament which opened here today. The contest will be resumed early tomorrow. None of the New York participants had competed when the shooting was stopped because of darkness.

A record number of contestants for an opening day was present, with 215 amateurs and 62 professionals. From the showing today it is expected that records will fall before the tournament is over. Shooting eighteen yards at 200 targets, Harve Dixon of Joplin, Mo., made a score of 197, the highest for the day.

T. Hall of Laomi, Ill., ranked second in the day's shooting with 194. R. A. King of Denver was third with 193. P. Baggeman of St. Louis was tied with Mark Arle of Thomasboro, Ill., for fourth place. The eighteen yards of others who undoubtedly will find themselves near the top when the event is completed tomorrow follow: P. Hood, Pittsburgh, Kan., 189; F. Plum, Atlantic City, N. J., 188; W. K. Warren, Atlanta, Ga., 188; C. M. Powers, Decatur, Ill., 188; J. T. Austin, Shreveport, La., 188; E. F. Fosgard, Houston, Texas, 188.

The first event of the day had an exciting finish, with three professionals tied for first place and five tied for first place and five tied for second. The event was the professional hundred-bird race.

H. D. Gibbs of Union City, Tenn.; P. R. Miller of St. Louis, and Homer Clark of Alton, Ill., made scores of 99 out of a possible 100 each. T. A. Marshall of Chicago; R. O. Heike of Dayton, Ohio; R. W. Clancy of Chicago; B. Lewis of Auburn, Ill., and H. Kennicott of St. Louis made scores of 97. The shoot-off will take place later.

The national championships, open only to Sttae champions, will be contested tomorrow. David T. Leahy of New York City and P. H. Willey of Dansville, N. Y., are among the New York State participants in the tournament. A remarkable feature of this shoot is the extremely low scores by the Far Western men. Some shot as low as 150.

NEW COURSE FOR LONG RACE

Jamaica Bay Power Boats to Go to Poughkeepsie and Back.

Determined to get a power boat race this season if possible, the Yacht Racing Association of Jamaica Bay has decided to change the course for its long-distance run from a trip around Long Island to one that will take the craft from the Belle Harbor Yacht Club anchorage out of Rockaway Inlet into the ocean around Norton's Point at the end of Coney Island, through the lower and upper New York Bay into the Hudson River, and up that stream to a point off Poughkeepsie, and then back over the same course to the Belle Harbor Club's anchorage. The date for the race has been fixed for September 9, and prizes have been offered for eleven classes under the American Power Boat Association rules of 1915. This race is to take the place of the one around Long Island which was to have been sailed on July4, but which had to be abandoned as but one owner could be found who would take his craft over that long and trying course.

The Association's Orchard Shoal race, which also had to be postponed, is now set for Sunday, Sept. 10, thus giving the power boat owners two days of racing if they should happen to be in a mood for it and their power boats stand up after the strain of the run to Poughkeepsie and return.

Candidates for A. A. U. Office.

Both the Harlem and Bronx Athletic leagues will have candidates in the field for the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan A. A. U. at the annual meeting next month. The Harlem League has advnced Fred W. Niles of the Pennant A. C. as its candidate, and the Bronx club has named Charles Bergen of the Pennant A. C.

WOMEN AT TILLERS OF RACING YACHTS

Mrs. E. V. Willis Sails Altair to Victory in Atlantic Yacht Club Regatta.

Members of the Atlantic Yacht Club were exceptionally fortunate in having perfect weather conditions for the opening of their race week yesterday. There was just enough of a southerly breeze to tempt the ladies to try their hands at sailing the small yachts, the only trouble being a shortage in the number of craft for the would-be sailors. However, twenty-three yachts were mustered for the opening regatta, one of the conditions of which was "ladies only permitted at the tiller from the time of preparatory signal to conclusion of race." So those of the fair sex who came to the Gravesend Bay club house prepared to sail in the races, but doomed to disappointment for lack of a yacht, sat about on the roomy verandas and made more or less kindly comment and criticism on the sailing abilities of those fortunate enough to find a boat to sail. This was easy, as the course lay from the Atlantic Club House dock across the bay to Bensonhurst, thence east along shore to Fort Hamilton, and then back to the club house dock, a distance of 7.3 nautical miles, when sailed twice around, the movements of the yacht being visible over the whole course.

Joy, which is the crack yacht of the Gravesend Bay fleet, and owned by Commodore Le Sauvage of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club, sailed yesterday by Mrs. W. T. Davis, was the first of the fleet to start, shortly after the Regatta Committee—John R. Brophy, Samuel L. Finlay, and Dr. Charles L. Atkinson—set the signal, and was also the first to finish, making the course in 1:50:01, thus winning the first of the trophies for the lady skippers. Her only competitor was the Saginaw, sailed by Miss M. De Plesso, which was beaten by 25 minutes in actual time, and 15 minutes with her handicap allowance deducted.

Interest in the day's sport centred in the Star class, with a dozen starters. The lot got across the line in a compact bunch, with Cash, sailed by Mrs. C. L. Bonner, in the lead, and Altair, with Mrs. E. V. Willis at the tiller, just astern, but in the weather position. Banshee, sailed by Mrs. Sohst, and handow, with Mrs. M. L. Hunter at the helm as skipper, were next, the quartet getting well away from the rest of the fleet before a half mile had been sailed.

By that time Altair had worked into the lead, outfooting the rest of the class to the first mark. In the reach on the second leg and the beat on the third she constanly increased her lead, and was over the course for the first time in fifty minutes, five minutes in front of Shadow, which was only thirty-eight seconds in front of Vega, with Canis Minor fifty-one seconds further back. From this point on Altair had things her own way, and finished seventeen minutes and 14 seconds in front of Shadow. The pair of Bayside Birds—Curlew, sailed by Miss Lucy Willard, and Oriole, sailed by Mrs. C. L. Atkinson—finished just astern of Altair and in front of Shadow. Miss Willard won the trophy for the Bird class with Curlew, the other winners being Mrs. H. G. Pimm, with X-tra, and Miss E. N. Hoffman in the third division of the handicap class with Spider.

The summaries:

HANDICAP CLASS—FIRST DIVISION.

Start, 2:20. Course, 7.3 Miles.

Yacht and Skipper.	Finish.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Joy, Mrs. W. T. Davis	4:10:01	1:50:01
Saginaw, Miss M. De Plesso	4:35:28	2:15:28

Corrected time on Joy, 1:50:01; Saginaw, 2:06:40.

Time at end of first round—Joy, 3:13:58; Saginaw, 3:28:35.

BIRD CLASS.

Start, 2:35. Course, 7.3 Miles.

Curlew, Miss Lucy Willard	4:41:10	2:06:10
Oriole, Mrs. C. L. Atkinson	4:43:20	2:08:20

Time at end of first round—Curlew, 3:40:20; Oriole, 3:40:30.

STARS.

Start, 2:40. Course, 7.3 Miles.

Altair, Mrs. E. V. Willis	4:40:56	2:00:56
Shadow, Mrs. W. L. Inslee	4:42:10	2:02:10
Vega, Miss K. Taylor	4:44:14	2:04:14
Canis Minor, Mrs. C. L. Bonner	4:45:01	2:05:01
Zete, Mrs. G. W. Elder, Jr.	4:45:14	2:05:14
Banshee, Mrs. Sohst	4:46:11	2:06:11
Little Dipper, Mrs. G. A. Corry	4:47:24	2:07:24
Sea Star, Miss M. Inslee	4:47:31	2:07:31
Little Bear, Mrs. Allan Walker	4:49:06	2:09:06
Big Dipper, Miss M. Talley	4:49:27	2:09:27
Nereid, Miss Mary Little	4:52:41	2:12:41
Meteor, Miss Louise Klotz	5:00:25	2:20:25

Times at end of first round—Altair, 3:38:41; Shadow, 3:42:08; Vega, 3:42:40; Canis Minor, 3:43:37; Banshee, 3:44:21; Little Dipper, 3:44:54; Little Bear, 3:45:02; Zete, 3:45:46; Big Dipper, 3:46:14; Sea Star, 3:47:03; Nereid, 3:50:40, and Meteor, 3:56:47.

KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 2:45. Course, 7.3 Miles.

X-tra, Mrs. H. G. Pimm	4:43:08	1:58:08
Mouse, Miss Johana Schmidt	4:44:00	2:00:00

End of first round—X-tra, 3:46:08; Mouse, 3:48:00.

HANDICAP CLASS—THIRD DIVISION.

Start, 2:45. Course, 7.3 Miles.

Spider, Miss E. N. Hoffman	4:50:14	2:14:14
Bug. II., Miss A. Rottammer	5:07:00	2:42:00

Corrected time on Spider, 1:57:29; Bug II., 2:17:51.

Time at end of first round—Spider, 3:57:41; Bug II., 4:07:52.

NEW YORK A. C. DINGHIES.

Start, 2:50. Course, 3.65 Miles.

Mercury, Miss May Moran	4:17:00	1:27:00

YACHT RACE COURSE SET.

Judges and Course Also Chosen for Manhasset Bay Challenge Race.

The Regatta Committee of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, custodian of the Manhassett Bay Challenge Cup, has announced the selection of Stuyvesant Wainwright to represent the Indian Harbor Club of Colorado, Aemellus Jarvis of Toronto, Canada, to represent the challenging club—the Corinthian Yacht Club of Boston—and James Sparkman as a third member of the committee to act as judges during the races which are set for Aug. 28, 29, and 30, and such subsequent days as may be necessary.

In addition, the club announces the official selection of Nahma as the defender of the cup, with Joyant to represent the Larchmont Club, Aleda to represent the Manhassett Bay Club, and Anita to represent the New Rochelle Yacht Club, all three of which have challenged, as well as these clubs from Eastern waters: Corinthian, Eastern, Portland, Hingham, Boston, Manchester, Quincy, and Gloucester Yacht Clubs, whose official representatives have not been named, except Britomart, which will represent the original challenging club, the Corinthian of Marblehead, Mass.

The committee has decided on a twenty-mile course, which will run, roughly, from a mark off Captains Island, across the Sound to Oak Neck, thence to the spar buoy off Mattinicock Point, and then back to the starting point. The course will be sailed over twice, to leeward on the first day's race, to windward on the second, and then alternating until the race is finally settled. The winner of the match is to be determined by the point system, each yacht entering and finishing a race receiving one point for her entry and one additional point for each yacht she defeats, the winner being that yacht which scores the highest number of points in all the races of the match. In case there is no decision in the first three races, the races will continue daily, Saturday and Sunday excepted, until the winner is determined. It has also been decided that, in order to have a race of the match to count, one of the competing yachts must finish within five hours after the starting signal is given, at 1 P. M.

Nominations for the race with the official measurements of the yachts must be filed with the committee of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club by noon of Aug. 27.

128 AFTER TENNIS TITLE.

Draw for First Round of Championship Shows Fine Field.

Seven of the first ten ranking tennis players will compete in the lower half of the first round of the national championship in singles, which will start on the courts of the West ide Tennis Club, at Forest Hills, L. I., next Monday, as the result of the blind draw made yesterday at the headquarters of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, 20 Broad Street. Of the sixty-four players drawn for the upper half, only R. Norris Williams, 2d, of Philadelphia, No. 2 on the ranking list; Clarence J. Griffin of California, No. 7, and Walter Merrill Hall of New York, No. 10, are included.

The lower half contains the names of the national champion, William M. Johnston; the California Comet, Maurice E. McLoughlin; Ichiya Kumagae, the Nipponese star, who triumphed over Johnston at Newport on Saturday; George M. Church, the Princeton and West Side youth, who ranks ninth; R. Dindley Murray, the national indoor champion; Theodore R. Pell of New York, Nathaniel W. Niles of Boston, No. 6; Karl H. Behr, No. 4, and a host of other leading players.

Practically every section of the country will be represented on the Forest Hills courts in the first round of the titular tournament, provided all of the 128 players entered decide to make a bid for the championship. Only a comparatively few of the players ranked are missing from the list, and while in number the entry is not the largest ever received, it contains all the class of any previous tournament.

Twelve California players will be seen. In the contingent are Willis Davis, clay court champion; H. Van Dyke Johns of Leland Stanford, Griffin, Johnston, McLoughlin, Ward Dawson, McLoughlin's doubles partner; E. R. McCormick, Roland Roberts of San Francisco, Kenneth Hawkes, E. Warren, and Greayer Clover.

R. Norris Williams, 2d, will be the first of the big five to get into action in the lower half, for his name was drawn sixty-third on the list and appears opposite that of Jerry Weber of the Chicago Tennis Club. Joseph J. Armstrong of Philadelphia, who has been playing a strong game throughout the season, will meet Willis Davis, while Watson M. Washburn has been drawn against Edmund J. Fixman, Captain of the New York University team. Johnston will meet Howard Notman of the Brooklyn Heights Casino, anad appears in the list just above Nat Niles, who meets Henry Harrison of Montclair. McLoughlin, whose name was the one hundred and third to fall from the drawing box, is coupled with R. B. McClave of the Scranton Country Club. Kumagae will put his skill against Lanford Geer of Hoosick Falls, while Church opposes Herbert Chase of the West Side Club.

The full draw is as follows:

Wallace F. Johnson, Merion Cricket Club, vs. Harry Seymour, Pittsburgh A. A.

J. T. Allen, Kings County T. C., vs. Dr. William Rosenbaum, N. Y. Lawn Tennis Club.

C. G. Plimpton, West Side T. C., vs. Count Otto Salm, Austria.

A. H. Man, Jr., West Side T. C., vs. H. Van Dyke Johns, Pacific States Tennis Association.

T. R. Plimpton, Newton Center Squash T. C., vs. W. Merrill Hall, West Side Tennis Club.

J. W. Anderson, Kings County T. C., vs. Charles S. Garland, Pittsburgh A. C.

Charles M. Bull, Jr., West Side T. C., vs. William Rand, 3d, Apawamis T. C.

Walter Roberts, Hartford Golf Club, vs. Arthur E. Copeland, Rutherford L. T. C.

W. P. Burden, Newport Lawn T. C., vs. Reginald A. Cook, Meadow Club.

Fred C. Baggs, West Side T. C., vs. Clarence Griffin, Pacific States T. A.

Arthur S. Cragin, West Side T. C., vs. Richard S. Maynard, Williams College.

Ralph Baggs, West Side T. C., vs. B. W. Stale, N. Y. Lawn T. Club.

L. Gwynne French, Montclair A. C., vs. George V. Peak, Jr., Dallas L. T. C.

Ward Dawson, Pacific States T. A., vs. E. H. Whitney, West Side T. C.

Harold D. Harvey, West Side T. Club, vs. George McKearin, Hoosick Falls C. C.

J. C. Hooly, Jr., Western Lawn Tennis Association, vs. E. S., McCormick, Pacific States T. A.

Irving Riker, Seabright Lawn Tennis and Country Club, vs. Benjamin M. Phillips, Woodmere Club.

Henry S. Parker, Rockaway Hunting Club, vs. Paul W. Gibbons, Cynwyd Club.

Douglas S. Watters, New Orleans Lawn Tennis Club, vs. R. A. Holden Jr., Cincinnati Tennis Club.

Elliott H. Binzon, New York Lawn Tennis Club, vs. George King, County Tennis Club of Westchester.

C. L. Johnston, Jr., Iron Mt. Tennis Club, vs. G. A. L. Dionne, West Side Tennis Club.

Lloyd Hartel, Elmhurst Tennis Club, vs. C. C. Burrows, Kings County Tennis Club.

Lyle E. Mahan, West Side Tennis Club, vs. J. A. Pfaffman, Longwood Cricket Club.

Louis Oshman, Jr., New York Public Parks Association, vs. Harold R. Mixsell, Wee Burn Golf Club.

H. Mikami, Japan, vs. William J. Clothier, Merion Cricket Club.

Colin H. Sweet, Des Moines Golf and Country Club, vs. F. T. Frelinghuysen, Country Club of Westchester.

Richard Harte, Longwood Cricket Club, vs. Sidney Thayer, Jr., Merion Cricket Club.

Dr. B. F. Drake, New Rochelle Tennis Club, vs. Cedric A. Major, West Side Tennis Club.

Laidlow Vandoventer, Princeton Tennis Association, vs. Robert Leroy, West Side Tennis Club.

R. Norris Williams, 2d, Longwood Country Club, vs. Jerry Weber, Chicago Tennis Club.

Leonard W. Knox, Glen Ridge Tennis Club, vs. R. D. Little, West Side Tennis Club.

C. Drummond Ker, Philadelphia Country Club, vs. B. S. Prentice, West Side Tennis Club.

Roland Roberts, Pacific States Tennis Association, vs. Craig Biddle, Newport Tennis Club.

Joseph J. Armstrong, Merion Country Club, vs. Willis Davis, Pacific States Tennis Association.

Winfield D. Bourne, New York Athletic Club, vs. R. C. Van Vliet, University of California.

Edward J. Fixman, Harlem Tennis Club, vs. Watson M. Washburn, West Side Tennis Club.

A. W. Macpherson, Russian Lawn Tennis Assoc., vs. F. C. Inman, West Side Tennis Club.

Dean Mathey, West Tennis Club, vs. Clarence C. Pell, West Side Tennis Club.

Leonard Beekman, West Side T. C., vs. Irving C. Wright., Longwood C. C.

W. T. Tilden, Jr., Cynwyd Club, vs. Harold A. Throckmorton, Elizabeth Town and Country Club.

Spencer Palmer, Glen Ridge T. C., vs. Walter L. Pate, Nassau Country Club.

Robert F. Nathan, Jr., Hollywood Golf Club, vs. C. W. MacMullen, West Side T. C.

Francis N. Hunter, New Rochelle T. C., vs. Arthur H. Coffey, Jr., Princeton Univ. T. A.

William M. Johnston, Pacific States T. A., vs. Howard Notman, Brooklyn Heights Casino.

Henry C. Harrison, Montclair A. C., vs. N. W. Niles, Longwood Cricket Club.

David McClure, Southern L. T. A., vs. R. Mason Kirkland, Elizabeth Town and Country Club.

T. R. Pell, West Side T. C., vs. Edmund W. Peaslee, West Side T. C.

James S. O'Neale, Jr., Hamilton Grange T. C., vs. Fred B. Alexander, West Side T. C.

Kenneth Hawks, Pacific States T. A., vs. Robert C. Rand, Apawamis T. C.

M. E. McLoughlin, Pacific States T. A., vs. R. B. McClave, Scranton Country Club.

George M. Church, West Side T. C., vs. Herbert Chase, West Side T. C.

Stanford Geer, Jr., Hoosick Falls C. C., vs. I. Kumagae, Japan.

E. Warren, Pacific States T. A., vs. Charles Chambers, Kings County T. C.

G. A. Walker, Jr., County T. C. of Westchester, vs. Greayer Clover, Pacific States T. A.

Arthur D. Sweet, Longwood C. C., vs. Ernest F. Thomas, Jr., Ridgewood C. C.

R. Lindley Murray, Bergen Point T. C., vs. Alfred S. Dabney, West Side T. C.

Roland von Maur, Scranton T. C., vs. Frank A. Fall, Colonial Heights T. C.

Abraham Bassford, Jr., County Tennis Club of Westchester, vs. Richard Stevens, Newport Lawn Tennis Club.

C. B. Doyle, Columbia Country Club, vs. Karl H. Behr, West Side T. C.

James Webber, Chicago T. C., vs. J. Harold Randolph, St. Petersburg (Fla.) T. C.

E. P. Larned, Country Club of Westchester, vs. Donald McCord, Seabright L. T. and C. C.

George W. Wightman, Longwood Cricket Club, vs. James S. Cushman, West Side T. C.

ATHLETIC NOTES.

The entries of John W. Overton, of Yale; Dick Gifford, of McCaddin Lyceam, former champion walker, and Gus Brouilicht, of the Long Island A. C., were rejected by the Senior Championship Committee of the Metropolitan A. A. U. yesterday. The reason for this action was because they were received too late for consideration.

A cablegram was received yesterday by Mr. Rubien of the A. A. U. from Erik Bergvall of the Swedish National Gymnastic and Sporting Association, accepting the arrangements made by Mr. Rubien for Ted Meredith and Joe G. Loomis to compete at Stockholm early in October. These two athletes, together with another to be selected after the

QUAKER BOYS LEAD NEW YORK RUNNERS

Philadelphia Clubs Take First and Second Point Honors in Catholic Union Title Meet.

New York's aspirants for the track and field championships of the Catholic Young Men's National Union were left so far behind by the representatives of Philadelphia clubs at Celtic Park yesterday that in the competition for points the first two places went to Quaker City organizations. With a team composed of many of the leading performers of the Middle Atlantic division of the Amateur Athletic Union, the Victrix Catholic Club of Philadelphia captured the team championship with a total of 38 points. The youths of the victorious organization were closely pursued by the Shanahan C. C., another Philadelphia club, whose representatives tallied 26 points. The Knights of St. Antony of Brooklyn was the first local club to figure in the scoring, finishing third with 17 points. With 10 points, both gained by Mike Doyle, the Newark sprinter, Father Matthews T. A. B. Society gained fourth place, while the St. Anselm's A. C., leader of the Manhattan clubs, was fifth with 7 points. Other clubs scoring were the St. Alphonsus A. A. of Boston, 5; Annunciation A. A., New York, 3; Aquinas . .. New York, 2.

number of fine performances on the track were witnessed by an enthusiastic crowd. No records were broken, though a number were approached.

The running of Doyle was one of the features of the meeting. This youngster has been rapidly developing into a star performyer, and won both the 100 and 220 yard sprints without much effort. In the century dash he was compelled to step in somewhat livelier style than he did in the furlong, to win by a yard in 10 3-5 seconds. In the 220-yard race he ran around his field to triumph in hollow fashion in 24 4-5 seconds.

Jimmy Power, the Australian mile champion in 1914, carried the colors of the St. Alphonsus Club of Boston, and raced to an easy victory in the mile, jogging through the last 220 yards. Power turned the mile in 4:35 4-5, and could have cut ten seconds off this mark had he let himself out to the limit.

A courageous finish, which enabled him to close up a five-yard gap in the last twenty yards, brought Eddie Garvey of the Knights of St. Antony in the front in the 880-yard championship. Garvey's chest hardly broke the tape before J. O'Brien of the Victrix Club, Philadelphia, threw himself over the finish line. O'Brien had the race in hand, but misjudged the sprint of Garvey.

Frank Rosey, successor to Ted Meredith as Captain of the University of Pennsylvania track team, had to move at a fast clip to get home first in the quarter-mile run. He ran for the Shanahan C. C., Philadelphia, and had his teammate, Eddie Meehan, at his heels throughout.

A pretty exhibition was given by J. Kelly of the Shanahan C. C. in the two-mile run, which he annexed in the good figures of 10:21. Kelly seemingly never extended himself, but covered ground in a graceful, attractive fashion, drawing away from his rivals as he pleased.

The best performance ni the field was recorded by J. Comerford of the Shanahan C. C. in the sixteen-pound shot-put in which he tossed the weight 42 feet 1 inch.

The summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Michael J. Doyle, Father Matthew's T. A. B. S., Newark; J. Brennan, Victrix C. C., Philadelphia, second; James F. Ryan, Knights of St. Antony, Brooklyn, third. Time—0:10 3-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by Eddie Garvey, Knights of St. Antony, Brooklyn; J. O'Brien, Victrix C. C., Philadelphia, second; M. Sullivan, Victrix C. C., Philadelphia, third. Time—2:01 3-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by Frank Dorsey, Shanahan C. C., Philadelphia; R. Meehan, Shanahan C. C., Philadelphia, second; Elliot Balestier, Knights of St. Antony, Brooklyn, third. Time—0:33 3-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by James Power, St. Alphonsus C. C., Boston; Paul Lafuna, Victrix C. C., Philadelphia, second; A. Hisler, Victrix C. C., Philadelphia, third. Time—4:38 4-5.

220-Yard Run.—Won zy Michael J. Doyle, Father Matthew's T. A. B. S., Newark; J. Brennan, Victrix C. C., Philadelphia, second; James F. Ryan, Knights of St. Antony, Brooklyn, third. Time—0:24 4-5.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by J. Kelly, Shanahan C. C., Philadelphia; P. Lafuna, Victrix C. C., Philadelphia, second; J. McClennan, Victrix C. C., Philadelphia, third. Time—10:21.

One-Mile Relay Race.—Won by Victrix C. C., Philadelphia, with team composed of O'Brien, Baxter, rBennan, and Sullivan; Knights of St. Antony, Brooklyn, second, with team composed of Balestier, Garvey, Banfield, and Buttrosa; St. Anselm's A. C., New York, third, with team composed of Lenton, Lopes, King, and Hannon. Time—3:39 4-5.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by E. McGrady, Victrix C. C., Philadelphia, with 20 feet 11 inches; R. Hutchinson, Knights of St. Antony, Brooklyn, second, with 20 feet; S. Smith, Victrix C. C., Philadelphia, third, with 18 feet 1 inch.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by T. Comerford, Shanahan C. C., Philadelphia, with 42 feet 1 inch; T. Dougherty, Victrix C. C., Philadelphia, second, with 37 feet 3¼ inches; L. Le Clair, Annunciation A. C., third, with 31 feet 9¼ inches.

Running High Jump.—Won by S. Smith, Victrix C. C., Philadelphia, with 5 feet 8 inches; H. McGrath, Shanahan C. C., Philadelphia, second, with 5 feet 7 inches; E. Benainger, St. Anselm A. C., New York, third, with 5 feet.

196 ENTRIES ARE MADE.

I. A. A. C. and N. Y. A. C. Have Majority in Metropolitan Title Meet.

Supplying slightly more than half of the nominations made for the senior metropolitan track and field championships which take place next Saturday afternoon at the Brooklyn P. S. A. L. field, the Irish-American A. C. and New York A. C. will once more make a dual meet of the titular sports. Of the 196 entries which were favorably passed upon by the Senior Championship Committee, 53 were made by the New York A. C. and 49 by the Irish-American A. C. Several of the more prominent small clubs, among them the New Haven A. A., have named strong squads, but they are too small to have a chance to combat the overwhelming teams which will represent the two biggest athletic organizations of this section.

Weakened by the loss of several star men who are now serving with the militia on the Mexican border, the I. A. A. C. contingent holds out little hope of giving Coach Lawson Robertson another title—the last metropolitan honors he may have a chance to win as coach of the Winged Fist athletes. The squad nominated by the N. Y. A. C. is the strongest that has represented the club in outdoor competition for many years, and its chances for winning the title, on which the I. A. A. C. has had a virtual monopoly for some time, are particularly rosy.

Jack Eller, Captain of the Irish-American track team, is to make a strenuous effort to bring victory to his club. Eller has given himself the task of placing in five events, for he has been entered in the three hurdle contests and both the sprints. Evergreen Jack will have only small fields to oppose in all three timber-topping contests, and may get a place in each. He has done it before.

Irving Howe, the big colored sprinter from Boston, will not be in the I. A. A. C. ranks for the seniors, having reported too late to get into condition for the games. His lose to the I. A. A. C. is counterbalanced, however, by the defection of Homer Baker from the N. Y. A. C. ranks.

Roy F. Morse, the national 220-yard champion,

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COTTON PRICES HIT NEW HIGH LEVELS

Closing Range Makes a Record for This Season Not Attained in Generation.

NET GAIN 33 TO 46 POINTS

Figures on October Option Are $25.30 a Bale Above Prices of a Year Ago.

Cotton yesterday displayed a great deal of strength, with prices working up to new high levels and closing practically at the top. In fact, the closing range represented the highest level for this season of the year in more than a generation. The net gain for the day was a matter of 33 to 46 points. October was ominously strong and closed at a discount of only 4 points under December, compared with a discount of 13 points on Saturday.

As pointed out in this column last week, there is evidently an effort to attract cotton to New York through the medium of boosting the the October price. The certificated stock in New York is now less than 25,000 bales, while the licensed New York warehouse stock is only 60,000 bales. The amount of cotton that can be delivered on contract, therefore, is exceedingly small. Bulls are predicting a corner in the October option.

The market opened firm at an advance of 11 to 13 points, influenced by very strong cables from Liverpool. Private advices from the English market stated that the tone there was very steady on Continental buying, induced by continued dry weather in Texas and a scarcity of offerings.

The weather over Sunday was considered unfavorable, chiefly from the point of view of continued drought in the Southwest. Oklahoma reported no rain, while all except one weather station showed temperatures of 100 to 105 degrees. Texas advices were generally to the effect that the crop was deteriorating on account of the dry hot weather.

The bulls made the most of their advantage, and, with the market so much stronger at the opening, they found their task comparatively easy. Reactions were trifling and heavy buying orders sent in just before the gong struck gave the market a very strong tone at the close.

The high price of cotton is beginning to be reflected in the Texas movement. Yesterday's receipts at Houston were 9,092 bales, against 4,546 last week, and 2,126 last year. Present prices, taking the October option as a basis, are now 506 points, or $25.30 per bale above the level prevailing one year ago.

Market closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug	14.40	14.75	14.75	14.80 bid	14.40 bid
Oct	14.40	14.74	14.40	14.73@14.74	14.28@14.29
Dec	14.52	14.75	14.52	14.77@14.78	14.41@14.42
Jan	14.37	14.83	14.37	14.82@14.83	14.40@14.47
Mch	14.72	14.98	14.72	14.96@14.97	14.62@14.63
May	14.95	15.10	14.90	15.10@15.11	14.76@14.77
July	14.90	15.10	14.95	15.17@15.19	14.84@14.85

*Bid.

The local market for spot cotton was steady at 40 points advance; middling at 14.85c. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were steady at 12 to 30 points advance; New Orleans, 14.38c; Galveston, 14.80c; Savannah, 14.85c; Memphis, 14.62c; Augusta, 14.15c; Houston, 14.85c. New Orleans market closed firm.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct	14.15	14.40	14.15	14.39@14.40	14.07@14.08
Dec	14.32	14.56	14.32	14.55@14.56	14.24@14.25
Jan	14.46	14.66	14.45	14.65@14.66	14.34@14.35
Mch	14.63	14.81	14.62	14.81@14.81	14.51@14.53
May	14.91	14.93	14.89	14.96@14.98	14.65 bid

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling 5 points higher, at 8.91d. Sales, 7,000 bales; receipts, 49,000 bales, including 41,000 bales American. Closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Oct-Nov.	8.62	8.77	8.62	8.76	8.62
Jan-Feb.	8.56	8.70	8.56	8.69½	8.56
Mch-Apr.	8.55	8.67	8.55	8.67½	8.55
May-June	8.52	8.62	8.52	8.64	8.51½

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: Aug., 14.68c; Oct., 14.59c; Jan., 14.86c; March, 14.80c; May, 14.94c; July, 15.02c. The market there was due to open today 7½@8½ points higher.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	903	...	44,143	103,385
New Orleans	648	209	94,954	117,705
Mobile	246	...	11,540	12,231
Savannah	2,287	1,426	31,366	56,434
Charleston	47	21	23,446	42,063
Wilmington	33	95	28,887	33,014
Norfolk	1,188	355	24,163	39,894

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	156	213	32,080	67,871
Memphis	40	1,013	47,282	60,617
St. Louis	482	203	7,694	12,575
Houston	9,092	2,126	27,694	56,486

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	7,750 to 8,750	3,120	Total
New Orleans	3,200 to 3,800	4,706	1,569

Exports yesterday were 43,749 bales, thus far for this season, 287,578 bales, last season, 120,772 bales.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; Mrs. D. B. Varden, art goods; 23 E. 26th.
ALTOONA, Penn.—L. Bergman; Mr. Bergman, ladies' hats; 72 Madison Av.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Ernest L. Rhodes Co.; R. A. Beara, hats; 700 Broadway.
ANNISTON, Ala.—Gerham D. G. Co.; L. H. Carr, millinery, ready-to-wear; Wallick.
ATLANTA, Ga.—G. Cohen & Co.; G. Cohen, clothing, furn. goods; Broadway Central.
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Mandell, Myer & Co.; J. Mandell, winter goods; Flanders.
ALBANY, N. Y.—John G. Myers Co.; Wm. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Wm. Whitney & Co.; P. J. McManus, cloaks, suits; Miss Dwyer, waists; 41 Union Sq.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; M. Douthit, carpets, upholstery goods; 1,140 B'way.
ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Brothers Co.; F. A. Sheram, notions, gloves, leather goods, toilet goods; 148 West 23d; Latham.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holzheimer & Shaul; P. D. Shaul, millinery, muslin underwear; 340 Broadway.
ATHENS, Ga.—A. Joel & Sons; J. B. S. Joel, men's clothing, furnishing goods, shoes; 1,161 Broadway; Sherman Square.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Cohn, Coblens Co.; Miss G. Moses, waists; Claridge.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Stewart & Co.; W. W. Stone, women's, children's furnishing goods; Miss A. Brauer, Miss Frasier, millinery; 18 West 35th.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; 15 West 26th.
BALTIMORE—Joel, Gutman & Co.; Miss M. Butler, gloves; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Brothers; A. Delevie, floor coverings; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Klein-Moffett Co.; D. A. Moffett, ready-to-wear; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; Miss Lindeman, Miss Frederick, millinery; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; H. S. Messersmith, remnants; 354 4th Av.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; H. B. Scates, shoes; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; F. C. Hincks, furnishing goods; 243 Church.
BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss F. Schlager; costumes; Miss L. Sclager, cloaks, suits; 25 West 33d.
BOSTON.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Milliken, infants' haberdashery; Mr. Michel, leather goods, watches; Miss Louis, trimmed millinery; Mr. Hunting, misses coats; Miss Reddington, waists; basement; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, juniors' coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Tomson, corsets, house dresses, negligees; Mr. Tobey, shoes; Mr. Ring, dresses; Mr. O'Brian, ladies', misses' coats, suits; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, kimonos, sweaters; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON, Mass.—E. T. Slattery Co.; F. Schager, costumes, street dresses; L. Schager, coats, skirts; 25 W. 33d.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—John L. Morgan Co.; H. L. Riggs, domestics, dress goods, silks; G. Thurston, dry goods; Grand.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; C. E. Bassett, millinery; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; F. C. Stinehart, draperies; 18 W. 36th.
BILLINGS, Mon.—A. Lipsker, clothing; 395 Broadway; Wallick.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; R. F. Smith, cloaks, suits, furs, shawls, waists; 18 W. 25th.
BRISTOL, Va.—H. P. King Co.; R. B. Fronenberg, dress goods, silks; 1,178 Broadway; Flanders.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Dreenan Co. Department Stores; L. Ackerman, merchandise manager; 1,150 Broadway; Latham.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; Mrs. O. K. Fitch, furniture; 212 5th Av.; Collingwood.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; P. F. Brett, hosiery, underwear; R. E. Evans, housefurn. goods, china; F. G. Brost, lighting fixtures; M. J. Mauer, millinery; R. F. Smith, ready-to-wear; Latham.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Siegrist & Fraley; C. E. Jack, men's furnishing goods, umbrellas, undermuslins, ladies' neckwear, gloves, sweaters; 1170 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Looby's; J. M. Looby, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 1,133 B'way.
CHICAGO—F. Dessauer & Co.; F. Dessauer, general mdse.; 396 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Lurkins & Weeks; Miss E. H. Lurkins, millinery; Great Northern.
CHICAGO, Ill.—The Fair; F. Wise, fancy goods, pillow tops, linens, white goods; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Hillsman's; Mrs. Wardell, muslin underwear; 315 5th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; Miss N. Graves, gowns, suits, costumes; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; A. Silverman, silks, dresses; H. Salomon, trunks, bags, suitcases, toys, dolls, games, novelties; 213 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. T. Mathias, shirts; F. L. Brethauer, lace curtains; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; J. C. Gardiner, fancy, leather goods, umbrellas, silverware; R. W. Hall, silks, velvets; D. C. Le Count, rugs; 115 Worth.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Hirsch Co.; Miss E. Cohen, dresses, waists, skirts; 470 4th Av.
CHARLOTTE—Little, Long Co.; J. H. Little, dry goods; Imper al.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus D. G. Co.; Miss M. Burns, millinery; Imperial.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bailey Co.; Mr. Gerber, laces; Wm. Kobacher, notions, leather goods, ribbons; W. Wesselman, housefurn. goods, toys; 72 Madison Av.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—M. Furchgott & Sons; A. Furchgott, ladies' garments, dress goods, millinehy; 333 4th Av.; Latham.
CINCINNATI—Fair Store Co.; Miss F. Fischel, laces, ribbons, handkerchiefs, veilings; 23 E. 26th.
CHESTER, S. C.—Rodman-Brown Co.; Mr. Dernell ladies' ready-to-wear; 1,182 B'way.
COLUMBIA, Tenn.—Maury D. G. Co.; J. T. Wooten, general mdse.; Breslin.
COLUMBIA S. C.—J. L. Minnaugh & Co.; D. McCarthy, clothing, women's ready-to-wear, millinery; 45 West 34th; Aberdeen.
CHATTANOOGA.—Miller-Mitchell Co.; H. Miller, general mdse.; Longacre.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—McAlpin Co.; E. R. Spingler, laces, hosiery; J. F. Hoppen, domestics, linens; 225 E. 26th.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Fair Store; G. E. Creeron, millinery; 23 E. 26th.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Root & McBride Co.; T. J. Simpson, waists; 72 Leonard.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; W. H. Gerber, laces; 72 Madison Av.
DETROIT—Ettlinger's; M. Ettlinger, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss E. Millner, waists; 116 W. 32d.
DENVER, Col.—Joslin D. G. Co.; G. L. Mason, representing; 23 E. 26th.
DENVER, Col.—Denver Dry Goods Co.; H. Shields, books, stationery; 30 E. 20th; Continental.
DENVER, Col.—Denver Dry Goods Co.; F. H. Luke, art goods, bric-a-brac; 30 E. 20th; Sherman Square.
DAYTON, Ohio—L. Traxler Co.; L. Traxler, silks, dress, wash goods; S. E. Francis, ready-to-wear; 19 W. 32d.
DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss Mahoney, misses' suits, dresses; 354 4th Av.
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; E. Stern, notions; 19 East 24th.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; R. H. Schooner, domestics; 354 4th Av.
EDGEFIELD, S. C.—W. H. Turner, general mdse.; Miss Samuel, millinery; Churchill.
FINDLAY, Ohio—C. D. Levy; Mr. Levy, ladies' hats; 72 Madison Av.
FLINT, Mich.—O. M. Smith & Co.; A. J. Doyle, piece goods, underwear; Breslin.
FITCHBURG, Mass.—Chamberlin-Huntress Co.; J. H. Brosseau, ladies' garments; Park Av.
GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—Up to Date; D. E. Sovetts, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
GRAND RAPIDS—Wurzburg D. G. Co.; Mrs. I. Langley, millinery; 315 5th Av.
GREENWOOD, Miss.—J. W. Duckett, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
GREENVILLE, S. C.—Smith & Bristow; A. A. Bristow, clothing, furnishing goods, hats; Great Northern.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—C. Trankla & Co.; F. Kerr, domestics, upholstery goods; G. W. Hampson, laces, notions, jewelry, toilet, leather goods; J. Traill, F. E. Burlingame, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 432 4th Av.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Stores; J. M. Lloyd, cloaks, suits, dresses; 72 Madison Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; Miss Sullivan, millinery; 75 Spring.
HAMILTON, Ontario—T. C. Watkins Co., Limited; J. G. McKechnie, silks, dress, wash goods; W. Sparling, coats, suits; J. C. MacLachlan, merchandise manager; Mrs. M. McLean, millinery; 23 East 26th.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Watts, Ritter & Co.; H. L. Kurtzhalz, dry goods; W. K. Gibson, notions, laces, hosiery, gloves, ready-to-wear; Mr. McCabe, representing; 43 Leonard.
ITHACA, N. Y.—Rothschild Bros.; J. Rothschild, dry goods; Miss M. Crance, muslin underwear, millinery, ribbons; Miss Fisher, millinery; Imperial.
INDIANAPOLIS—Wm. H. Block Co.; C. B. Drake, toilet goods, silverware; 1,261 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—I. E. Solomon & Co.; H. R. Friedman, women's ready-to-wear; Room 1417, 1,133 Broadway.
KALAMAZOO, Mich.—Gilmore Bros.; W. S. Chapman, general mdse.; J. Terbeck, domestics; A. Miller' dress goods, silks; B. E. Dunn, representing; 315 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Missouri Credit Clothing Co.; B. A. Leiberman, ready-to-wear; 43 W. 27th.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; C. Kennedy, domestics, flannels, white goods, silks, dress goods, linings, velvets; 25 Madison Av.
LEXINGTON, Ky.—Graham & Co.; E. L. Graham, men's furnishing goods; Grand.
LEXINGTON, Ky.—J. D. Purcell Co.; K. K. Danniston, housefurnishing goods, china; 315 5th Av.; Grand.
LOWELL, Mass.—Gilday Gown Shop; Miss G. A. Gilday, ready-to-wear; Sherman Square.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—G. Bloss Co.; J. N. Battle, silks; 148 West 23d; Cumberland.
LANCASTER, Penn.—M. T. Garvin & Co.; J. H. Ross, cloaks, suits, millinery, infants' wear, boys' clothing; York.
LEWISTON, Me.—Great Dept. Store; S. S. Peck, corsets, muslin underwear; E. V. Powers, dry goods; Park Av.
LOGANSPORT, Ind.—Seybold D. G. Co.; D. E. Miller, coats, suits, millinery; Prince George.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—H. P. Selman & Co.; Mr. Epstein, waists; 1,261 B'way.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Wrubel's; Miss R. Wrubel, ladies' wear; Park Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—E. E. Atkinson & Co.; Miss M. Brice, gowns; 115 W. 25th.
MIAMI, Fla.—E. B. Douglas Co.; Miss D. Douglas, millinery; 1,178 Broadway; Brostell.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; F. Goldsmith, merchandise manager; 148 West 23d.
MANITOWAC, Wis.—O. Torrison & Co.; G. H. Torrison, general merchandise, carpets; Imperial.
MALDEN, Mass.—Hopkins, Blakeslee Co.; A. F. O'Malley, ready-to-wear; Sherman Square.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Goldsmith & Sons; H. C. Castle, boys' clothing; 148 West 23d.
MADISON, Wis.—A. Rohnhauser; Miss R. Baker, corsets, muslin underwear; McAlpin.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Miss E. Spillane, cloaks, suits; 230 5th Av.
MOBILE, Ala.—L. Hammel D. G. Co.; Mrs. E. A. Skalender, corsets; 1,140 Broadway; Navarre.
MEMPHIS—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; D. S. Levy, toys, sheet music, pictures; 148 West 23d; Wallick.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Powers Mercantile Co.; Mrs. C. Joyes, art goods; 18 W. 35th.
MONTREAL, Canada—J. Murphy Co.; G. McClusky, women's waists; Room 738, 47 W. 34th.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; T. S. Mayer, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,170 B'way.
NEW ORLEANS—L. Holmes Co.; F. W. Evans, general merchandise; 15 East 26th.
NEW ORLEANS—F. S. Kaufman, millinery; Elk's Club.
NOGALES, Ariz.—M. Karam Sons Co.; M. Karam, dry goods; 212 5th Av.; Albert.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—D. H. Holmes Co.; L. C. Soule, toys, trunks; 19 E. 26th.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Niagara D. G. Co.; F. J. Fisher, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford D. G. Co.; A. J. Laliberte, ready-to-wear; 75 Spring.
NEW ORLEANS—L. Fellman, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
OGDENSBURG, N. Y.—Lamoda Skirt Co.; R. J. Algie, cotton goods, silks; Latham.
OGDEN, Utah—W. J. Burt, general merchandise; Murray Hill.
PHILADELPHIA—Paris Cloak and Suit Co.; S. Kolinsky, Fall suits; Room 802, 1,270 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods, waists, dresses; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—Greenebaum Sons & Co.; S. Greenbaum, cotton piece goods; R. 322, 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; Miss Ransford, Fall serge, silk dresses; Miss Lustig, children's serge, cotton dresses; Miss Lustig, jobs cotton dresses; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA — Berg Bros.; Mr. Weinberg, Fall suits; J. A. Hudson, jobs Fall skirts; 1,140 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; C. Gilman, white goods; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Rosenbaum Co.; Mrs. F. M. Graff, millinery; 116 West 32d; Collingwood.
PITTSBURGH — Rosenbaum Co.; Miss M. Osborne, suits; Mrs. Kerr, coats; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufman-Baer Co.; Mrs. K. Schmidt, M. J. Sternberg, millinery; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; N. Kaufmann, negligees, kimonos, infants' wear, muslin underwear; Miss MacNellly, dress skirts; Miss Annis, coats; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—McCheery & Co.; J. A. Jalkert, millinery; 23 East 26th.
PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; Miss C. Jones, coats; Mr. Bendel, men's furn. goods; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss C. Cooke, infants' wear; 1,140 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Miss Rosenberg, dresses; Miss Meyers, shirts; I. Seder, general mdse.; 364 5th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; Mrs. G. M. Ridlon, coats, suits, dresses; 432 4th Av.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Jones & Logan; M. A. Jones, dry goods; T. H. Logan, dress goods, silks; T. Fy Shea, dry goods; Grand.
PARIS, Tenn.—Johnson & Van Cleave Co.; F. M. Van Cleave, men's, women's clothing; Breslin.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; L. E. Cohen, representing; 75 Spring.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; Miss Hammond, musline underwear, corsets; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—McCurdy-Robinson Co.; W. H. Weeks, cloaks, suits, furs, waists, dresses; 333 4th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Hub Clothing Co.; B. W. Weinfeld, clothing; Navarre.
READING, Penn.—Lord & Gage; S. Lustig, ribbons, stationery, jewelry; W. Bien, ready-to-wear; 23 East 26th.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Hogan Bros.; G. S. Hogan, clothing; Breslin.
ROANOKE, Va.—M. Rosenberg & Son; M. Rosenberg, men's, women's clothing; New Strand.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; A. L. Shaw, furs; 432 4th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; W. R. Scott, dress goods, silks, linings, trimmings; 432 4th Av.
READING—The Fashion; H. Bash, coats, suits, dresses; Room 1,401, 303 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Rosenberg Bros. & Co.; J. L. Rice, woolens; 200 5th Av.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—A. B. Frank Co.; O. J. Brunner, men's furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Poole Dry Goods Co.; J. C. Poole, merchandise manager; 315 4th Av.; Wallick.
SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—H. C. Prange Co.; A. W. Korthals, men's furnishing goods, clothing; 353 4th Av.; Park Avenue.
SALISBURY, Md.—R. E. Powell Co.; A. Toadvine, dress goods, white goods, domestics, trimmings; Aberdeen.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Cleland & Simpson Co.; T. H. Starr, cloaks, suits; Breslin.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Hunter-Tuppen Co.; Mrs. C. McCarthy, Miss Blowers, millinery; Breslin.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—E. W. Edwards & Son; Miss I. Davis, laces, handkerchiefs; Aberdeen.
SOLUDA, S. C.—L. L. White & Co.; J. W. Pitts, notions, millinery; Mrs. E. E. Ramsy, millinery; Churchill.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Batavia Fashion Stores; M. Batavia, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 43 W. 27th.
SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Robertson Bros. Co.; Miss Vahlert, millinery; 1,239 Broadway.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Bros. Co.; E. Moor, domestics, linens, silks, dress goods; 1,261 B'way.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Macpherson & Edward; G. M. Wilson, coats, suits, waists; Knickerbocker.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Famous & Barr Co.; O. D. Hall, domestics, wash goods; 37 W. 26th.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Tootle-Campbell D. G. Co.; C. B. Deiterich, notions, ribbons; 75 Leonard.
ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Scruggs - Vandervoort-Barney D. G. Co.; J. A. Spring, linens; 23 E. 26th; Prince George.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co.; W. Wise, millinery; 621 B'way; Marsellus.
ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Scruggs - Vandervoort-Barney Dry Goods Co.; M. W. Eckert, silks, velvets; 23 East 26th.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Stix, Baer & Fuller; M. B. Joel, wash goods, white goods, linens, blankets, spreads; 1,140 B'way.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Lion Dry Goods Co.; F. J. Commerford, umbrellas, gloves, hosiery, underwear; 23 E. 26th.
TOLEDO, Ohio—J. Nast, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.
TROY, N. Y.—G. V. S. Quackenbush & Co.; J. J. Madden, cloaks, suits; Imperial.
TIPTON, Ga.—Wade-Corry Co.; F. H. Corry, general merchandise; Latham.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Root D. G. Co.; R. O. Dodge, rugs, upholstery goods; 23 E. 26th.
TOPEKA, Kan.—Pelletier Stores Co.; Miss G. Kelly, laces, dress trimmings; A. P. McKowen, representing; Miss L. Havens, notions, toilet, leather goods, stationery; Miss M. Wingert, gloves, hdkfs., neckwear, jewelry, umbrellas; E. M. Goldberg, art goods, ribbons; 116 W. 32d; McAlpin.
TAMPA, Fla.—Bentley-Gray D. G. Co.; E. P. Rohrer, notions, ribbons, laces, carpets, trunks, upholstery goods, bags; 43 Leonard.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—A. Herz; E. Bauer, cloaks, suits; 116 West 32d.
UTICA, N. Y.—L. W. Street, stationery; Murray Hill.
VICKSBURG, Miss.—Valley Dry Goods Co.; L. L. Switzer, cloaks, suits, dresses; 315 5th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann, Sons & Co.; S. L. Nye, stationery, books, fans; 215 4th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; M. F. Fromm, coats, suits, furs, dress, waists; 230 5th Av.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Long, L.; Miss A. Levinson, millinery; Sherman Square.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; Miss T. F. Beasman, women's hosiery, underwear; 43 West 23d; Albert.
WILMINGTON, N. C.—G. Dannenbaum, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.
WHEELING, W. Va.—Sonneborn & Co.; H. Sonneborn, millinery; Imperial.
WILMINGTON, Ohio—H. B. Patterson Co.; H. B. Patterson, men's, women's ready-to-wear; 31 Union Square.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Wilkes-Barre Dry Goods Co.; A. Latimer, ready-to-wear; 23 East 26th.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Duncan & Homer Co.; Miss K. V. Barrett, petticoats; 212 5th Av.
WACO, Texas—Siegel's Supply Co.; Mr. Siegel, cloaks, suits; 15 W. 34th.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; S. J. Watts, house furn. goods, china; 354 4th Av.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Youngstown Dry Goods Co.; E. V. Kemper, ready-to-wear; 72 Leonard.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—George L. Fordyce Co.; E. L. Morgan, gloves, hdkfs.; 75 Spring.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. M. McKelvey Co.; Miss Froggett, books; 1,270 Broadway.
YORK, Penn.—J. McLean & Sons; J. R. Chambers, domestics; 432 4th Av.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—R. Strouss-Hirshberg Co.; H. Goldstein, bargain basement; I. Wagner, gloves, hosiery, men's furnishings; 351 4th Av.

NO REAL PATENT LEATHER.

Patent Kid Will Take Its Place—Some of the New Shoes.

Real patent leather is a material which will be practically minus in the shoe world this season. Ask a shoe man if the price of patent leather has gone up and he will tell you that you cannot raise the price on something you do not possess. Real patent leather is made of coltskin and it comes from Germany. Something that approaches it is made of calfskin, and the patent leather which will appear on the shoes of the season will be patent kid.

It will be possible to find a pair of women's slippers of the real patent leather and they will cost $12. There will not be enough of the leather to discuss. Dress shoes will be made of the patent kid, with mat uppers. These have the Louis-Cuban heel, high but not as small or with as decided a curve as the pure Louis heel worn on dress slippers.

High shoes are a little higher than they have been, 8½ inches. The fine morning or walking shoe of tan or black Russia leather has uppers of buckskin in shades of tan and gray, with dark gray pearl buttons. Shoes will run 50-50 as to button or lace, the former for dress and the latter for walking.

The average evening slipper is in plain satin to match the gown or in white or delicate tones to match a note of color in the costume. Black is always worn, and there will be slippers of gold and silver cloth. There will also be a few brocades, usually made to order.

Any amount of money can go into a dress slipper by means of the buckle. One of these, simple in effect, is solid gold, hand wrought, and costs $45. That means $55 for a $10 slipper, and there may be rhinestones set in the heel. This done to order, a simple design is outlined on the satin heel, which is pierced and the stones set in, costing $11, bringing the price of the slipper to over $66. Rhinestone buckles cost $30 or $35. A little buckle, which is more like a small bow, is made of solid gold and silver threads and coats $16. These are made in Belgium.

CUBA RAILROAD SHOWS GAIN

Gross Earnings Were $6,815,697 Increase Over the Previous Year.

The Cuba Railroad Company, profiting from the prosperity the war brought to Cuba, reported yesterday for the fiscal year ended June 30 gross earnings of $6,815,697, which compares with $5,206,714 in the previous year. Expenses were $3,288,670, against $2,479,114 in 1915, and net income $2,545,415, against $1,873,648.

President G. H. Whigham says:

"During the last year the general development in the Islands of Cuba has been very marked, especially in the territory served by the Cuba Railroad. The number of sugar mills is constantly increasing, there being six under construction for the coming crop, while the capacity of many of the existing mills is being largely increased. This will necessitate large additions to the rolling stock and general facilities, for which provision has been made. The railway and its equipment and appurtenances have been well maintained and are in excellent condition."

The company paid the regular preferred dividend and 6 per cent. on the common, and carried $1,225,415 to surplus.

WE SPECIALIZE IN— COATS ALONE
$3.75 & Better
THAT'S WHY WE TOP THE WORLD IN STYLE & VALUE
WEINREB & HOROWITZ
1140-6 B'way, Cor. 26th St. N.Y.C.

Ladies, When You Buy
SNAP FASTENERS
Be Sure to Ask for the Famous
Storm Queen Superior Spring Snap Fasteners

THE LEADER OF THEM ALL

Guaranteed not to rust.
All sizes in white and black. Can be had at all department stores and shops.
Best in Quality. Lowest in Price.
I. GROSSMANN, INC., Distributors.
320 5th Ave., New York City.
Chicago Office—Security Building.
St. Louis Office—Silk Exchange Bldg.
San Francisco Office—742 Market St.

WILL PAY
SPOT CASH
For Any Quantity
OF
BROADCLOTH
AND
WOOL VELOUR
Joseph Durst, Inc.
1333 Broadway.

WONDER COATS
Wool mixtures with fur collars, $6.50
Coats from $6.50 to $25.
Immediate Delivery.
N. Y. Coat Co., 145 W. 30th St.

SUITS and COATS
SEE OUR LINE FIRST
Stock Always on Hand
10.50 and up
KARL LIGHT,
45 WEST 27TH ST.
"The Best For the Price."

Closing Out Entire Stock of
NOTIONS—PEARL BUTTONS,
Safety Pins—JOB Barrettes, etc.
UNITED MERCHANDISE,
640 Broadway. Spring 9861.

FOR SUIT VALUES
Still
COOPER & GRAPES,
145 W. 28th St.

$1.75 THE BEST ALL-WOOL SERGE SKIRT $1.75
QUEEN COSTUME CO.,
149 West 36th St.

SUITS of the better grade at popular prices. A. JACOBS CO., 130 W. 29th St.

How Far Can You Go On Credit?

Cash has the loudest voice in these bustling times. Of course your credit is good—but you can't run a factory on credit.

Right now I'm financing many important concerns. I'll do the same for you and accept your ledger accounts as security.

My charges are only 6 per cent. per annum plus a small commission. No binding contract. Strictest confidence assured and a square deal.

Confer with me in person, or I'll send you a man.

Universal Discount Co.,
Jacob Rosenblatt
100 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

$1,000,000.00
TO LOAN
to responsible Merchants, Manufacturers and Selling Agents, in amounts to suit.
Charges moderate. Service confidential
Further Information on Request.
COLEMAN & CO.,
1133 Broadway
TEL. FARRAGUT 9763.

Display Your Goods and You'll Sell Them.
Our Humanized Wax Figures, Enamel Suit & Waist Forms show your goods to the best advantage and add 100% to displays.
WAX FIGURES, Lifelike, Natural, $15 up
It will pay you to get our prices before placing your orders. Illustrated Booklet on request.
Feldman Fixture Co., 24-28 W. 30th St.

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS.
Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

More Buyers visit New York in August than any other month in the year.

The most economical and effective means of reaching these prospective customers is a concisely worded advertisement on the Business Page of The New York Times.

Thousands of merchants, buyers, jobbers, and manufacturers are readers of this page.

Now, while they are in the market and ready to buy, is the time to tell them about your goods.

Telephone Bryant 1000 today and ask to have a representative of the Advertising Department call to help prepare a business-getting announcement.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Large Western jobber placing orders on ladies' and misses' cloth coats; prices $5 to $15; can furnish materials if desired; write for appointment. Y 351 Times Annex.

COATS.—Jobber will look at Fall coats all day from $6 to $15. Call with samples. S. J. Fliessler, 234 East 14th St.

COATS.—Manufactures and sub-manufactures wanted on fine cloth coats; plenty work. B 183 Times.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $8.75. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

CLOAK OR SUIT line wanted for New England; have Boston office with large trade acquaintance. Address Y 391 Times Annex.

CORDUROYS.—Open for quantity at low price. Rubin, 116 West 29th.

COTTON and SILK and COTTON.—Manufacturers can find a market through me on commission. Edwin A. Weiller, 256 Church St. Phone 1727 Franklin.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Will buy 200 pieces good quality at a price for cash. Schulman & Steinberg, 22 West 21st.

CREPE DE CHINE.—We are interested in a quantity of crepe de chine at a price. Fansy Waist Co., 153 West 23d St.

DRESSES, Skirts wanted for cash, jobs dresses and skirts. Levin, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Wanted, 1,000 silk dresses; spot cash. Spitelberger, 1,170 B'way, Room 704.

MACHINE.—"Singer" 95-1 wanted. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th.

MIDDY BLOUSES and Children's Dresses.—Jobber looking at samples Tuesday and Wednesday, 12-1 and 4-5 P. M. Room 422 Fifth Avenue Building.

POPLINS.—Silk and cotton poplins; open for 200 pieces at a price; spot cash. Rosner & Ulman, 17 West 17th.

POPLINS.—Silk and wool; all weights and colors; enclose samples. G 97 Times.

SATINS and CHARMEUSE.—Open for 50 pieces of plum shade for cash. Broder & Co., 28 West 27th.

SATIN.—We are open for a quantity of light blue and pink satin. G 111 Times.

SERGES AND VELOURS.—Will pay cash. Telephone Madison Square 4122.

SUITS and Coats.—Jobbers placing orders on snappy styles in suits and coats. Call all week from 8-10 A. M., 4th floor, 130 West 25th.

SUITS.—Will place orders suits below $8. Write for immediate appointment. N. F., 109 Times.

SUITS.—Cash jobber placing orders on ladies' suits. 55 East 11th, 7th floor.

SUITS.—Open for suits below $10. Call immediately, 12th floor, 141 West 28th.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies', children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard, Franklin 2950.

WOOLENS.—Open for heavyweights, fancies and staples. Room 630 Imperial Hotel.

ZIBELINE.—Open for juilliards, quality 6717, green. Louis Greenberg & Bro., 114 East 23d.

OFFERING TO BUYERS.

AMOSKEAGS.—American juillards, poplin, and serges to close. Madison Square 6777.

BOTANY FLANNEL.—Quantity to close out; variety of colors. B 181 Times.

CLOTHING.—$100,000 worth of men's, young men's and boys' light and heavyweight clothing, in lots to suit purchasers, below market prices. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 Broadway, New York City.

COATS.—We have wonderful novelties in better grade coats; also plush coats for $5.90 less than elsewhere. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers call to see six good numbers at $6.75 of exceptional value. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS, SUITS.—Wool poplin, fur trimmed, $8.75; snappy styles. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Salts Exquimette plush coats, fur trimmed, $15.75 up to cash buyers. Room 425 Breslin Hotel.

COATS.—Sample line to close out; coats, $3.75 up, for immediate delivery. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—Good values; cloth, plush coats. Call and convince yourself. Jos Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

CORDUROYS.—J. S. Boyd's narrow wale, style 3100; 5 pieces Copen., 2 rose, 1 taupe. Lorenz, Friedman & Schulhoff, 129 West 29th.

CORDUROYS.—Black, 24 and 27-inch, dark colors, seasonable. 37 West 28th, 11th floor. Madison Square 7816.

CORDUROYS.—Fine lot of narrow wales, all colors, to close out; good inducement for cash buyers. V. S. Everett, 12 West 21st.

CORDUROYS on hand for immediate delivery; all colors. Gramercy 2940.

COTTON GOODS.—Sale entire stock of cotton goods, laces, trimmings. Joseph Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

DRESSES, SKIRTS, WAISTS.—1,000 wash skirts, 500 dozen cotton and wash waists, 25 dozen wash dresses to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—200 dresses to be sold as jobs; silks and serges. Cohen & Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Children's colored always on hand for delivery from Crown Art Dress Co., 80 University Place, corner 11th.

DRESSES.—100 wool serge, 7,801 material, close out, $3.50. Standard Dress Co., 1,204 Broadway.

DRESSES.—350 new silk dresses to close out at a price. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 W. 26th.

DRESSES.—Jobs to sell; serges, charmeuse, combinations. Fifth floor, 30 East 20th.

DRESS FASTENERS, all sizes. Snap-Fastener Sales Co., 47 West 34th. Greeley 2682.

FALL COATS, dresses; job to close out. E. Q. S., 43 West 24th.

LACES.—25,000 dozen Valenciennes laces to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

LAWN STRIPS, 100,000 yards; fine lawn strips, 3 inches wide, 50-yard lengths, for sale by the pound. Phillips, 113 Leonard St.

MARABOU.—Black and natural, 10,000 yards; also samples of capes and muffs for sale. Apply to L. Friedman, 16 West 37th.

NEVA CARACUL.—About 60 pieces of Salts Goldwater & Co., Inc., 182 Avenue C.

PETTICOATS.—Silk, latest designs, at lowest prices. Samuel Corn, 152 West 25th.

POPLIN.—Silk and wool, 50 pieces at $1.06 per yard net, good quality; 25 pieces silk chiffon velvet at $3.75 per yard net, fine quality. Ben Erdman, 7 West 30th St.

SERGE.—Hamilton, 33-inch, black, to close out. Telephone Farragut 9097.

SILKS for all trades; immediate delivery. Marks & Sener, 354 4th Av., 9380 Mad. Square.

SILKS.—All kinds of jobs. Silk & Dry Goods Exchange, 423 4th Av.

SKIRTS.—Awning stripes and white at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

SNAP FASTENERS, Rubber Bathing Caps, Toothbrushes; spot delivery. Burnstine & Nachman, 442 Broadway.

SUITS AND COATS for immediate delivery; all wool suits, $6.75 up; silk plush coats, $8.75 up; mixture coats, $3.75 up. Robert Kamber, Frank & Bregstein, 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Do not fail to see our wonderful American poplin suits for $8.75. M. Kanapack, 34 West 17th St.

SUITS.—Specializing from $7.50-$13.50; quick deliveries. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

SUITS, 1,000 immediate delivery, from $7.25; serges, poplins. Rubin-Ullins, 50 West 17th.

SWEATERS and Fancy Knit Goods in jobs and regular merchandise at attractive prices. Sunshine Knitting Mills, 377 Broadway. Telephone Franklin 3847.

VELOURS.—Black wool; suiting and coating weights; immediate delivery. G 36 Times.

VELOUR.—Wool, F. and H., all colors. Farragut 6161.

Help and Situations Wanted.

DESIGNER and cutter, also good all-around man, seeks engagement. G 104 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names Saturday, 3½@4¼

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Simple Form of Scarf.

A length of soft tulle or a fine net has been popular for some time for women to wear with evening gowns. It was simple, inexpensive, and more becoming than many scarfs of lace. A very beautiful form of this simple scarf, elaborate without appearing so, is one which is bordered with an embroidery of long pearl beads in a conventional design.

Fine Gray Cottons Very Active.

Yesterday was a big day in the fine-yarn end of the local gray goods market. Voiles sold in a large way at top prices for deliveries running into July and August of next year, while plain 40-inch lawns also sold into next year at full figures. Organdies moved well, too, deliveries in some cases beginning in March next to run into July and August.

Italian Silk in Lingerie.

New Italian silk underwear for women is coming in elaborately trimmed with laces. Some of these are of the distinctly Italian laces and others are beautiful and attractive, but less easily classified. The garments are in single pieces or in combinations. Italian silk is being constantly more worn and occupies as distinct a place in the wardrobe of many women as the French lingerie.

Burlap Prices Softening.

Under the influence of a slightly easier tone to Calcutta and limited buying here prices on heavy 40-inch burlaps have slipped off a little in the last few days. Forty-inch, ten-ounce cloths can now be had for spot shipment at 8 cents, while 10½-ounce stock is now worth 8.15 cents for prompt delivery. Lightweight 40s continue steady at 6.65 cents for 7⅛s and 6.75 cents for 8s. Reports from Calcutta do not tell of much activity there, while at Dundee, though the mills are starting again this week, it is not thought there will be a great deal doing for several days yet. September jute is now held at £32 a ton at London.

Sheeting Business Good.

A nice business was done in sheetings in this market yesterday. Sales of 48 square, four-yard goods were told of at 6½ cents for deliveries running into next year. Forty-inch 4.25s also took well, especially with the bag trade, at 6¼ cents for similar shipments. Several other constructions also were taken, but in smaller quantities. Additional business in gray cloths for the day included warp and filling sateens, of which the specialty converters were the principal buyers. Converters to the clothing trade appear not to be operating as liberally as they might. The goods spoken of bought top prices, and will be delivered early next year.

Clipped Ostrich Feather Fans.

Clipped ostrich feathers are being seen in many ways in the new articles for women's wear and use this season. One of these is in the open and shut fans. They are made of the feathers cut close on either side of the stem so that there is no curl to them. They are seen in some of the brilliant colors which will be used in new costumes or give notes of color to them. There are fans with the ostrich in vivid green or in flame, and they come, also, in the softer colors of amber or gray. The sticks are of amber or of tortoise shell. The ostrich feather fans with the long curled feathers are still seen, but those with the clipped effects have a smarter appearance.

Empire Effects Are Prominent.

Empire effects are strongly in evidence in this Fall's lines of women's undergarments, especially combinations, chemises, and corset covers. Nightgowns also bear evidence of the trend of fashion in this direction. Another feature is the amount of trimming that is used on the average garment. Laces, embroideries, and ribbons galore are shown in this capacity, and many items make considerable use of pin tucks. In the bodies of the garments dainty silks vie with fine cottons for supremacy. Chemises of the envelope type continue to be very big sellers, both in silk and cotton garments, with combinations of one kind or another also moving well. Full-cut, short effects are generally in favor. Among the more extreme offerings are pantalettes, which are said to be quite the thing for wear with dancing frocks.

Meat Products Must Have Meat.

The Treasury Department is insisting that the standard of strength must be kept up if importers are to obtain the benefit of free entry for various meat products intended for consumption in the American market. Collector Malone had before him yesterday a case involving the classification of so-called "sandwich paste." The product was described as consisting of chopped-up protein matter, spices, French truffles, and other ingredients. An official analysis showed the presence of a small amount of meat fibre. The importers claimed duty exemption under the provision for "prepared or preserved meat." The Collector held that as the commodity contained only the slightest trace of meat, it would have to stand duty on the basis of 15 per cent. as a "non-enumerated manufactured article."

Wall Paper Business Booming.

The annual exhibition of new lines of wall paper went into its second week at the Hotels Imperial, Breslin, and Park Avenue yesterday, and there, as at the showrooms where the lines of the local manufacturers were shown, the salesmen were kept busy attending to the wants of the jobbers and big retail buyers who were in the market. It would not be much of an exaggeration, it was said, to describe the business as booming, and this in spite of the higher prices asked as the result of increased costs of paper stock, colors, labor, &c. In many cases it was said that leading jobbers were making larger commitments than usual, apparently in the belief that prices would go still higher before they returned to the old levels, if they ever do. There has been no change to speak of in the trend of buying since the show opened, thirty-inch papers, many in textile effects of one kind or another, being much in favor. Not only do these papers afford a chance for a better decorative effect, but the cost of applying them is said to be lower than that of eighteen-inch stock.

Printcloths Active Enough.

Not much fault could be found with the buying of printcloths in this market yesterday, in spite of the high prices asked. One of the day's features was the sale of some spot 38-inch 80 squares at 8 cents. For spot 38½-inch 64-60s, 6¼ cents was paid, while this construction sold into early 1917 at 6¼ cents. Prompt deliveries of 38½-inch 60-48s were also sought, and sales were recorded at 5¼ cents. The same was true of 38½-inch 60-52s, which moved for immediate delivery at 5¼ cents. While it is said that both of these constructions can probably be bought for later deliveries at an eighth less, the mills do not seem any too anxious to entertain this idea. One of the things told of yesterday was the apparent unwillingness of buyers to pay more than 6¾ cents for any delivery of 39-inch 68-72s, for spot shipments of which most mills are asking 7 cents. Closing printcloth figures were:

39-inch, 80-80s	8c	38½-inch, 64-60s	6¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	7½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	*6c
39-inch, 68-72s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	*5¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	*5¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	*4½c

*Asked.

"Dipped" Silk Hose Very Scarce.

The retailer who goes into the Fall season with anything like a normal stock of "dipped," or piece-dyed silk hose for women, can count himself luckier than the average mortal, for present indications point to the greatest scarcity of these goods in the next few months that the hosiery trade has ever seen. They are very scarce now in most colorings, and the shortage is going to increase right along until by Dec. 1 goods that retail in the neighborhood of $1 a pair will be about as scarce as the well-known hen's teeth. While the shortage of dyestuffs has a good deal to do with it, this reason plays second fiddle to that marked scarcity of goods in the gum that has followed the sharp rise in raw silk. This advance has made it impossible to produce good silk hose to job at $8.50 a dozen, and many of the leading manufacturers have put their figures up at least $1 a dozen. One concern alone has refused orders for at least 3,000 dozen of these goods in the last couple of weeks. Another house has reduced its color assortment from eighty-five shades to twenty-five. White, purple, and emerald green are among the hardest colors to get just now.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading in the Curb Market in Fair Volume, with Prices Irregularly Changed.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 408,819 shares of stocks and $78,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 94,010; oils, 81,609 and mining, 283,200. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
82,475	‡Aetna Expl.	12¾-13	14½	12⅝	14¼
1,800	Am. Int. Corp.	50	51⅝	50	51½
600	B.-A. T. ord.	19¼	19¾	19¼	19½
450	‡Butler Chem.	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
200	Can. Nat. Gas	1	1	1	1
800	‡Car L. & P.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	Chevrolet M.	208	204	201	202
800	Curtiss Aero., pf. ctfs.	22½	22½	20	20
10	Driggs-Seabury	98	98	98	98
500	‡Electric Gun	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
180	Em'son Phono.	9¾	10	9¾	10
3,450	‡Gaston, Williams & W.	42½	44½	42½	43½
200	H. & B. Car.	87½	88	87½	88
18,000	‡Imp. Carbon Chaser Co.	30	32	30	30
5,500	‡‡Joplin O. S. (new stock)	58	60	55	58
600	Kapo Mfg. Co.	5⅝	6¼	5¼	5⅝
100	‡Kelsey W. pf.	100	100	100	100
100	‡Lake Tor. B.	8½	8½	8½	8½
750	Manh. Transit	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
300	Marconi of A.	2¾	3⅛	2¾	3
2,500	‡Maxim Mun.	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅝
10,900	‡Midv. Steel	63¼	63¼	62½	63⅛
600	Peerl. T. & M.	26	28	25¾	26
1,300	‡P. V. C.	6⅞	7	6¾	6¾
750	‡P. V. C. pf.	3	3	2⅞	3
800	‡S. M. C. C.	78	78½	78	78½
100	‡S. B. C.	6¼	6¼	6	6⅛
475	Spring, B. C.	51⅛	50½	50½	50¾
70	S. B. C. pf.	85	85	85	85
700	‡St. Jo. Lead	119	119	119	119
600	‡Strom. Car.	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15¼
200	Stutz Motor	66	66	65	65
850	‡T. con. v. t. c.	35¼	35½	35½	35½
800	‡U. S. Light & H. Corp.	47	47	46	46⅞
450	U. P. Shar.	27⅝	31½	27⅝	31½
400	U. S. Steam.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2,800	‡United M.	64¼	64¾	64	64⅝
100	‡W.-P. Ter.	19	19	19	19
1,000	White M. C.	53⅜	54½	53⅜	53⅝
1,100	World F. C. v. t. ctfs.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	‡Zinc Con. C.	4¼	4¼	4	4⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
3	Illinois P. L.	168	168	168	+ 3
65	Prairie P. L.	233	231	233	+ 5
1	S.W. P. P.L.	109	109	109	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
900	††Alberta Pet., (prospect)	57	57	57
600	‡Barn. O. & G.	3	3	3
300	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	13⅜	13⅜	13½
800	‡Cos. of G.	11½	11½	11½
2,500	‡Federal Oil	1	1	1
1,000	‡Inter. Pet.	1⅜	1⅜	1
500	‡Key. Oil, N.Y.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1,500	Mex. Pet.	78	78	78
20,000	††Mid. Oil	12⅝	14	12⅝
150	‡Musk. Ref.	41	41	39
900	‡N. Y.-Ok. Oil	3¼	3¼	3⅛
15,000	††Okla. Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Ok. Pr. & R.	7½	9	7
27,880	††Omar O. & G.	9⅞	9⅞	8⅝
500	‡Sinclair Oil	38¼	*89	87
6,300	††Tex. M. Pet.	93	94	93
1,600	‡Un. W. Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
700	‡Victoria Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Way. O. & G.	4	4	4

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
800	††Ala.-B.C. Mg. a prospect	53	55	53
1,600	††Ala.-West.	⅝	⅝	⅝
5,000	††Ariz. Copper	2⅜	2½	2⅜
6,700	††Arizona	10	10½	10
5,400	Big Ledge C.	3⅝	4⅛	3⅝
300	Bingham	10½	10½	10½
2,500	††Booth	12½	12½	12½
1,400	Boss & Mont.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,700	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
800	Calaveras C.	5¼	5¼	5
2,300	Caledonia	68	68	66
700	Canada Cop.	14½	14⅝	14⅛
1,900	Cons. Ariz. S.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,900	‡Cons.-Home.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	‡Cal. Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼
875	Dundee-A. Co. a prospect	1¼	1½	1¼
1,200	††Emma Cop.	66	69	65
1,500	††Goldfield Con.	82	82	81
10,000	‡Greenmonster	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,250	††Hecla Min.	5	5	4⅞
4,800	‡Inspir. Hecla (a pros.)	70	72	69
600	‡Iron Blos.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
60,000	Jerome Verde (a prospect)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	‡Jim Vic. Ex. (a prospect)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,200	††Jim Butler	85	85	82
4,500	††Jumbo Ext.	52	54	52
2,000	††Kewanas	11	11	11
100	Keweenaw	¾	¾	¾
1,500	††Marsh Min.	10¼	11	10¼
300	††McKin.-Dar.	60	60	59
15,300	††Mitch. G. M. & Mill.	64	65	64
500	‡Mojave Tung.	3¼	3¼	3¼
800	††Mont. G. M.	98	98	98
400	Montor Silver	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
18,000	††Motor Lode	81	81	81
6,500	††Newray M.	51	51	51
575	N. Y. & Hond. Ros. Min.	15¼	15¾	15¼
400	Nip. Mines	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
500	††Oat. Lexing.	65	65	65
8,500	††Ore Em. L.	18	19	16
300	‡Ray Her.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅜
7,300	††Rex Con. M.	19	19	18
2,300	††Roch. Mines	50	60	18
500	‡St. Clz. & L.	1¾	1¾	1¾
25,500	††Silver Pick	12	18½	12
6,500	††Success M.	36	36	35
1,000	††Tem'kaming	59	59	59
100	Tonop Bel.	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,000	Tonop. Ext.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
7,200	††U.S. Con. M.	5¾	5¾	5¾
3,500	††Un. V. Ext.	82	82¾	81¾
600	Unity G. M.	75	80	75
1,200	††W. End Con.	77	78	77
400	‡Wh. Oaks M.	5½	6	5½
800	‡Yuk. Al. tr. cfs.	44	44	43¾
100	Yukon G. M.	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	‡Yusc. Cons.	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$10,000	Con. Ar. S. 5s	48	48	48	48
27,000	‡Cos. O. 6s, w. l.	101¼	101¾	101	101
10,000	‡Russian Gov.				
21,000	‡Sinc. Oil 6s	106⅝	106⅝	100¼	100½
10,000	Sulzberg. 6s	100	100	106	106

*Odd lot. ‡Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday.		Saturday.	
	Bid. Asked.		Bid. Asked.	
Brit.-Am. Tob.	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛
Can. Car & Fy.	50	53	50	53
Can. Car & Fy. pf.	75	78	75	78
Car. Light & Power	4	4¼	4	4¼
Charcoal Iron of Am.	5⅜	6⅛	5⅜	6⅛
Char. Iron of Am. pf.	6⅞	8	6⅞	8
Corp. R. & H.	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
Emerson Motor	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾
Essex Motors	3½	3¾	3½	3⅝
Grant Motor Car	77	78	77	78
Holly Sugar	7¾	8¼	7¾	8¼
Holly Sugar pf.	45	47	45	47
Hupp Motor Car	94	96	95	96
Int. Arms & Fuse	6½	..	6½	..
International Motors pf.	19	20	19	20
Kuhlman Stroms pf.	15	20	15	20
Metropolitan Motors	18½	20	18½	20
Motor Prod.	3½	4	3½	4
Mitchell Motors	62	68	62	68
Saxon Motor Car	65	67	65	67
Princess Motors	77	78	77	78
Standard Motors	6	6½	1	1¾
U. S. Lt. & Heat pf.	4½	5	4½	5
United Zinc	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
United Drug	69	71	69	71
United Drug 1st pf.	50	52	50	52
United Drug 2d pf.	87½	89	87½	89

OIL STOCKS.

Cosden Oil & Gas pf.	4¾	5	4¾	5
Houston Oil	14	16	14½	16¾
Keystone Oil of N. Y.	75	80	75	80
Mexican Oil	12¼	12¾	12¼	12⅝
Sapulpa Oil	9¼	10½	9½	10¼
Savoy Oil	9¼	10½	9½	10½
Wayside Oil & Ref.	52	54	52	54

MINING STOCKS.

Butte & N. Y.	1⅝	2	2	2½
Cash Boy	4½	5	4½	5
Cerro de Pasco	35	36	35	36
Goldfield Red Lion	13	15	13	15
La Rose Cons.	⅝	1	⅝	1
Pittsburgh Jerome	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
San Toy	13	14	14	15
Kerr Lake	..	5	4¾	5
Peterson Lake	22	24	22	24

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	81	83	80	82

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	60	64	59	63
American Brass	282	286	280	290
Atlas Powder	183	185	175	190
Atlas Powder pf.	98	101	98	101
Babcock & Wilcox	123	126	123	126
Bliss (E. W.)	590	610	590	615
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	80	75	85
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	180	200	180	200
Canadian Explosives	400	480	400	480
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	810	820	800	825
Du Pont Powd., new	298	302	295	310
Du Pont Powd., deb.	100	104	100	104
Hercules Powder	320	323	310	320
Hercules Powder pf.	112	116	112	116
International Arms	14	16	14	18
Niles-Bement-Pond	160	170	160	170
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	105	110	105	110
Scovill Mfg. Co.	590	610	595	610
Winch. Rptg. Arms	1,300	1,500	1,350	1,500

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

New high records for the season were again established in the wheat market and while there was heavy profit taking indulged in and prices at one time experienced a setback of about 3 cents a bushel from the top, they rallied sharply and closed with net gains of 2⅝@2¾c. Receipts at primary points were quite liberal and the visible supply increased 2,236,000 bushels for the week compared with 573,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.63½; No. 2 hard, $1.63; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.79½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.75½, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	1.50¼	1.47⅝	1.50½	1.47⅝	1.00⅝
Dec.	1.53	1.51⅛	1.53	1.51⅛	97⅝
May	1.58⅝	1.55⅝	1.58	1.56⅛	1.01⅛

CORN.

Rains in the Northwest and prospects of cooler weather over the belt generally had a tendency to check the upward movement in the corn market, and at the close of the day values were ⅝c net lower to ⅛c net higher. The visible supply showed a decrease for the week of 817,000 bushels against a decrease of 419,000 bushels last year. In the local spot market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.00¼, cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	87¼	86½	86¾	86¾	74⅞
December	75¼	73⅞	74½	75¼	63½
May	78⅝	77¼	77⅞	77⅞	64⅞

OATS.

The oats market was sustained by the strength in wheat, but price changes were narrow, and closing quotations were ⅛c@⅜c net higher. The visible supply increased 3,324,000 bushels, against an increase of 1,025,000 last year. The local cash market was firm; No. 3 white quoted at 52½@53c; No. 4 white, 51½@52c; fancy clipped white, 54@55c, and ordinary clipped white, 53@54c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	45⅜	45	45⅛	45⅛	37⅜
December	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	37⅞
May	53	51⅝	52¼	51¾	39⅝

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active and prices were firm early in the day, prompted by an advance in the price of live hogs, a fairly active cash demand, and evidences of buying by packers. Later there was a partial reaction with more or less liquidation, especially in September. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 31,000, and estimated for Tuesday 15,000. Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 2,800.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	13.92	13.85	13.92	13.82	8.12
October	13.90

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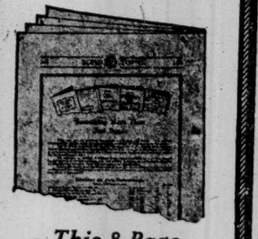

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Industrials Rise Sharply In Active Trading—Most Railroads Lag.

United States Steel common sold yesterday at the highest price in the fifteen years of the company's history, and it closed at the top price of the day. This would be almost enough to tell the story of yesterday's trading on the Stock Exchange were it not that the railroad stocks when they followed the movement of the industrials did so haltingly and in many cases went in the opposite direction. But there was an exception to this statement. Reading was very active and showed a net gain of more than three points. Reading, however, when speculators dream of it, is thought of more as a great coal company than as a railroad. That is one reason why it is easy to advance the stock when industrials are strong and when the rest of the railroad list is lagging.

It would be easier to explain the further rise in the industrial list were it not that many of the conditions to which one has to point in explanation of that movement have existed for a long time. New emphasis, however, has been laid upon some of these favorable conditions, and Wall Street's mind has become inclined to look upon the drawbacks, which exist now as they did a while ago, as the imperfections in a very favorable situation rather than as the controlling factors in the business and financial situation. That after all is sufficient explanation of the contradiction seemingly implied in the statement that the stock market is advancing now because of the conditions which have existed in American industry for many months. And the effect of such forces is cumulative. That is another reason why one finds the steel stocks advancing as they did yesterday and why most other industrials followed a similar course. The latest statement of the Steel Corporation showed that it was earning at the rate of about 40 per cent. on its common stock. This is more or less typical of American industry generally, just as the movement in the corporation's stock is typical of the movement of the market as a whole. What was merely hoped for a year ago has become an accomplished fact. Moreover, what is of much effect, conditions continue to promise the same sort of activity which we have been enjoying in the recent past.

It does not seem surprising in view of the momentous negotiations now under way at Washington that railroad stocks should for the most part be laggards in an advancing stock market. What is reflected for these shares is not the fear of a strike, for Wall Street is pretty thoroughly convinced that there will be none. The heaviness of these shares is due rather to appreciation of the fact that the railroads will probably have to incur added expense. That will put them to some disadvantage, even if the hope that rate increases will be allowed to offset higher wages bear fruit later on. There are some powerful figures in Wall Street who believe that it would be very much better for the railroads to resist even if that led to a strike, but even among these there are few who think that a strike will occur.

But whatever misgivings any feel about the railroad crisis and the manner in which it may be settled are much more than offset, so far as the market as a whole is concerned, by the fact that attention is again being turned to the extraordinary profits which American industry is enjoying. It is not strange that the Street becomes optimistic whenever it thinks of the business situation as it has been and is.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond		4	4	4½
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances.		
	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60. 60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3½ 3½	3½
New York	3	3½ 3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3½ 3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½ 3½	3½
Richmond	4½	3½ 3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½ 3½	3½
Chicago	5	4 4	4
St. Louis	5	3 3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½ 3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4 4	4
Dallas	4½	3½ 3½	3½
San Francisco	5½	3 3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2%@2¼%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2%@3

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2¼	2¼	2¼

Time.

60 days	2%@3	5 months	3%@4
90 days	3¼@3½	6 months	3¾@4
4 months	3¾		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	@3¼
4 to 6 months	3¼@3¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¼@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	—.00⅛
France—				
Demand	5.90⅛	5.90⅛	5.90⅛	—.00⅛
Cables	5.90	5.90⅛	5.90⅛	—.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	72.25	72.25	72.25	..
Cables	72.31¼	72.31¼	72.31¼	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅛	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.90⅛	5.90
95.28 Berlin	72.25	72.31¼
5.1826 Switzerland	5.29¼	5.28¼
19.295 Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45 Russia	30.70	30.75
5.1826 Italy	6.48	6.47¼
20.56 Austria	12.40	12.45
26.78 Scandinavia	28.65	28.75
19.20 Spain	20.15	20.20
40.19 Holland	41.25	41.37½
China—		
Hongkong	51.00	51.13
Shanghai	72.00	71.00
India—		
52.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84 Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.50	41.75
32.44 Rio	24.62	24.75

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝	$4.70⅝	$4.68⅝

†Less ⅛.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $273,746,364; balance, $16,936,912; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,405,682.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $1.5625 to $1.875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31 7-16d, up ⅛d; in New York, 66c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 50¾@54¾c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$11,492,377	$27,020,058
Ord. internal revenue	22,395,805	54,550,130
Income tax	1,390,919	9,190,669
Miscellaneous	8,813,570	14,372,354
Total receipts	$43,592,673	$105,133,219
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	12,562,674	19,590,280
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts	15,204,328	25,629,967
Expenditures	56,155,348	124,723,499

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	118	123	118	123
American Cigar pf	98½	99½	98¼	99½
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F.	172	176	171	176
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	250	260	250	260
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	510	525	510	525
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	121	123	121	123

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	100	..	100	..
4½s	Sept., 1917	102⅛	..	102⅛	..
4½s	June, 1963	108½	108⅝	108½	108½
4½s	Mar., 1963	108⅛	108⅜	108⅛	108¼
4½s	Nov., 1957	107⅞	108¼	108	108⅜
4½s	May, 1957	107⅞	108¼	108	108⅜
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅜	101	100⅜	101
4½s	May, 1917	100⅛	..	100⅛	..
4½s	April, 1966	102⅞	103¼	102⅛	103⅛
4½s	Mar., 1964	102⅞	103¼	102⅛	103⅛
4½s	Mar., 1963	102⅞	103	102⅛	103
4½s	Sept., 1960	102⅞	103	102⅛	103⅛
4½s	Mar., '60, op. '30	102⅛	102⅞	102⅛	102⅜
4s	May, 1959	100½	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1958	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛
4s	May, 1957	100⅛	100¼	100	100⅜
4s	Nov., 1955	100	100⅜	100	100⅜
4s	Nov., 1956	100	100⅜	100	100⅜
4s	Nov., 1936	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	100¼
3½s	Nov., 1955	90½	..	89¾	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	91½	92¼	91	91⅜
3½s	May, 1954	91¼	92	91	91⅜

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1917	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	1918-1928	4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
3½s	1924-1930	4.10	4.00	4.05	3.95
3½s	1950-1954	4.00	3.95	4.00	3.95
3½s	1940-1950	4.00	3.95	4.00	3.95
3½s	1930-1940	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1918-1924	4.00	..	4.00	..
3½s	1916-1918	4.00	..	4.00	..
3s	1918-1925	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s	1916-1918	4.00	..	4.00	..
2s	1940-1950	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95

VOLUME OF WAR SCENES.

Stirring scenes, military and naval leaders, famous diplomats, and orators figuring in the European war splendidly pictured in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial. Bound volumes, ten numbers, at $1. Time Square, New York.—Advt.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, AUG. 21, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	863,831
Same day last year	899,450
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	102,009,464
Same period last year	91,820,166
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
53	53½	100	Acme Tea	52½	52⅝	52½	52½	+1
133½	140	100	Adams Express	133⅝	133⅝	133⅝	133⅝	—5¼
64	66	200	Ajax Rubber	65	65	65	65	..
16	16⅝	1,700	Alaska Gold Mines	16⅛	17	16	16⅞	+ ⅝
7⅞	8	200	Alaska Juneau	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
24	24⅞	2,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	24	24⅞	24	24⅝	+ ⅛
79	80	700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	79⅝	80	79⅝	80	+ ⅛
78	78⅞	1,800	Am. Agricul. Chem	78	79⅜	78	78⅞	+ ⅛
90⅝	90¾	6,600	Am. Beet Sugar	88½	90⅝	88½	90¼	+1⅝
98	101	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	100	100	100	100	..
60¼	60½	26,100	Am. Can	59¼	61	59¼	60⅜	+1¼
111	112¼	100	Am. Can pf	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	+1
63½	63⅝	9,000	Am. Car & Fdry	61½	63⅝	61½	63⅝	+2½
147⅜	149	600	Am. Coal Products	146½	147½	146½	147½	— ⅜
52¼	53⅛	500	Am. Cotton Oil	52½	53⅛	52½	53⅛	+1⅛
104	104⅞	300	Am. H. & Leather	104	104⅞	104	104⅞	+ ⅝
52	52½	1,800	Am. H. & Leath. pf	50¼	52½	50¼	52½	+1⅝
28¼	28⅞	200	Am. Ice Securities	28	28	28	28	..
22⅜	23	6,800	Am. Linseed	22¼	23⅜	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅛
51¼	51¾	1,800	Am. Linseed pf	51	51⅞	51	51¾	+1
76⅛	76⅞	24,900	Am. Locomotive	72	76⅞	72	76⅞	+4¾
104½	105	200	Am. Locomotive pf	104⅜	105	104⅜	105	+1
40	41	200	Am. Malt pf	40	40	40	40	— ⅜
99¼	99¾	5,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	98⅜	99⅝	98⅜	99⅛	+ ⅜
111¾	112⅜	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	110⅜	112⅜	110⅜	112⅜	+ ⅜
103	108	20	Am. Snuff pf. new	107	107	107	107	..
55	55¼	600	Am. Steel Fdries	55⅛	55⅛	55¼	55¼	+ ⅜
110	110⅜	200	Am. Sugar Ref	110¼	110⅜	110¼	110⅜	..
131½	131⅞	300	Am. Tel. & Tel	132⅛	132⅛	131⅜	131⅝	— ⅜
45	45¼	1,200	Am. Woolen	45½	45½	44⅞	45¼	+ ⅛
97	98¼	900	Am. Woolen pf	98	98½	98	98¼	+ ⅛
27	27⅛	400	Am. Writing P. pf	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
32	33⅛	300	Am. Zinc, L. S	32½	33½	32½	33½	+ ⅛
86	86⅞	25,300	Anaconda Cop. Co	85¾	86¾	85¾	86	—1⅛
68⅝	69¼	380	Associated Oil	68¾	69	68¾	69	+ ⅛
103⅜	103⅝	2,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	103⅜	103⅝	103¼	103½	— ⅛
98⅜	98⅞	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	98⅞	98⅞	— ⅛
113	113⅜	100	Atlantic Coast Line	113½	113½	113½	113½	— ⅜
65	68	300	At., G. & W. I. tr. cfs	65½	65½	65½	65½	+ ⅛
71½	72¼	6,300	At., G. & W. I. cfs	72	73	72	72	+ ⅛
78⅜	78⅝	3,700	Baldwin Loco	75⅞	78⅝	75⅝	78⅝	+2⅛
86½	86¾	2,100	Baltimore & Ohio	86½	86⅝	86	86	— ⅛
73½	73½	300	Baltimore & O. pf	73	73⅜	73	73⅜	+ ⅛
460	465	200	Bethlehem Steel	467½	467½	467½	467½	—2
84½	84⅞	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84⅝	84⅝	84⅜	84⅝	+ ¼
61	61½	365	Brown Shoe	60¾	61	60¾	61¼	..
67½	68	700	Butte & Superior	67⅞	68	67½	67½	..
176½	177¼	1,300	Canadian Pacific	177⅜	177⅝	176	177¼	..
80	84	200	Case (J. I.) pf. ext	84	84	84	84	—1
..	..	4,500	Central Leather Co	57	57½	57	57½	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Central Leather pf	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	+ ⅛
61¾	62¼	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	61	62¼	61	62¼	+1¼
93¼	93½	8,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94¼	94½	92¼	93⅜	— ⅞
123	127	200	Chi. & Northwest	126½	127	126½	127	..
16½	16⅝	5,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	16⅞	17⅛	16¼	16½	— ⅜
19⅞	20	700	Chile Copper	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
51⅞	52	1,100	Chino Copper	51¼	51⅞	51¼	51⅞	+ ⅛
49½	49¼	14,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	48⅝	49½	48½	49¼	+1¼
35	36	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	53½	53½	53½	53½	— ⅛
129	140	300	Consolidated Gas	138½	139	138½	139	+ ⅜
98¼	99¼	900	Continental	99½	99⅝	98	98¼	— ⅛
15	15⅛	1,000	Corn Products Ref	14⅞	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
90	91¼	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	+ ⅛
76¼	76½	31,700	Crucible Steel	73¼	77	73¼	76¾	+3¼
117	118	300	Crucible Steel pf	117½	118	118	118	..
59	59¼	15,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	58	59	57¾	59	+1⅛
93¼	95⅜	400	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	93	95¼	93	95¾	+ ¼
138	140	130	Detroit Edison Co	139	..	139	139	+1⅜
45¼	46	500	Distillers' Secur	45¾	46	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
25⅛	26	500	Dome Mines x d	25⅞	25⅞	25¼	25¼	— ½
9	10	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	10	10	10	10	..
36⅜	36⅞	3,200	Erie	36½	37	36¾	36¾	+ ⅜
52¾	53	600	Erie 1st pf	52⅞	53	52⅝	53	+ ⅜
14	18	100	Federal M. & S	17½	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
170	170¾	1,100	General Electric	170	171⅜	170	170¾	+ ½
560	585	100	General Motors	580	580	580	580	— ¼
122	122½	3,000	General Motors pf	122½	124½	122¼	122¾	+1¾
72¼	72⅞	1,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73	73¾	72¾	72¾	+ ¼
80	88	200	Granby Consol	87⅞	87⅞	87⅛	87⅛	— ¾
116⅜	118	1,600	Great Northern pf	117⅜	118	116¾	116¾	—1⅛
40¼	40½	8,000	G. N. certs. ore prop	39	40⅜	39	40¼	+1¼
95	97	100	Gulf States S. 1st pf	95½	95⅞	95¼	95½	— ⅛
101	102	100	Illinois Central	101	101	101	101	— ⅛
52½	52½	6,200	Inspiration Copper	52	52⅜	52	52⅜	+ ⅛
16¼	16⅜	100	Interb. Con.v.tr. cfs	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
12⅜	13½	200	Int. Agricultural	13	13	13	13	..
42½	45	100	Int. Agricultural pf	43	43	43	43	..
114	117	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	115	115	114¼	114¼	—1½
38⅜	38⅞	84,500	Int. Mer. Mar.	37¼	39⅜	36⅞	38⅝	+1⅝
102¼	102½	76,300	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	100	104	100	102	— ⅞
42	42¼	1,400	Int Nickel	42⅛	42¼	41⅞	42	..
15⅝	16	300	Int. Paper	16⅛	16¼	16	16⅛	— ⅛
71½	72¼	300	Int. Paper pf	72¼	72⅞	71¾	71¾	— ⅜
24⅞	24½	200	Kansas City South	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ⅜
72¼	72⅝	1,800	Kelly Springfield	72¼	72⅝	72¼	72⅝	— ⅜
96	97	100	Kelly Springfield pf	96⅜	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝	+ ⅛
49¾	49¾	8,000	Kennecott Copper	48⅞	49¾	48⅝	49¾	+ ⅝
76⅞	77	5,800	Lackawanna Steel	75½	77	75⅝	76⅞	+1⅝
45½	46¼	400	Lee Tire	45	45½	45	45¾	— ⅛
79	79½	1,400	Lehigh Valley	79	79½	79	79½	+ ⅛
121	125	11	Liggett & Myers pf	121	121	121	121	..
129¾	131¼	500	Louis. & Nash	130	130	130	130	+ ⅛
84½	84⅝	4,500	Maxwell Motors	83⅞	85⅝	83⅞	84⅝	+ ⅛
57	57½	800	Max. Motors 2d pf	57	57	56⅝	57	— ⅛
62	62½	200	May Dept. Stores	62¼	62½	62¼	62¼	— ⅜
101¾	102¼	9,400	Mexican Petroleum	100⅛	102⅝	100⅛	101⅞	+1⅝
34⅜	35	600	Miami Copper	35	35	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
122½	123	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	121⅞	122½	121⅜	122½	—1⅜
4	4¼	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4¼	4½	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
5	5¼	2,000	Missouri Pacific	5	5	5	5	..
4⅜	5¼	200	Mo., Pacific tr. cfs	5¼	5¼	5	5	..
23	23½	400	Missouri Pacific w i	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
49	50	500	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	49¼	49¼	49¼	49½	+ ¼
23¼	24	200	Nat. En. & St. Co	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
135¾	136½	200	Nat. Lead Co	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¾	+ ⅛
114	117⅝	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	+1⅛
18⅝	18½	1,900	Nevada Con. Cop	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
138	138⅝	700	N. Y. Air Brake	137	138	137	138	+2⅞
103⅞	104	3,300	N. Y. Central	103¼	104¼	103¼	104	+ ⅛
90	92	424	N. Y., N. H. & H	60	60	59⅝	60	+ ⅛
26¼	27½	400	N. Y. Ont. & West	27	27	26¾	26¾	—1¼
129½	130	700	Norfolk & Western	129¼	130	129¼	129⅝	+ ⅜
110½	111	1,500	Northern Pacific	111	111⅝	110¾	110¾	— ⅞
..	..	100	Pacific Coast	65	65	65	65	..
..	..	11,100	Pacific Mail	28½	31	28½	29½	+1⅝
..	..	1,456	Penn. R. R.	56	56	55¾	55⅞	..
98	98¾	100	People's Gas, Chi	101⅞	103	101⅞	102½	+ ⅝
..	..	100	Philadelphia & Read	11	11	11	11	—1
..	..	200	Philadelphia Co	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
..	..	400	Pittsburgh Coal cfs	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
..	..	200	Pitts. Coal pf. ctfs	101½	101½	101	101	+ ⅝
..	..	1,600	Pressed Steel Car	53	54½	53	54½	+1⅜
..	..	200	Pressed Steel C. pf	100	100	100	100	+ ⅛
..	..	200	Pullman Co	167	167	167	167	..
..	..	10,500	Railway Steel Sp	46¾	47¾	46¼	47⅛	+ ⅜
..	..	4,650a	Ray Con. Copper	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
..	..	99,500	Reading	103⅞	107½	103⅞	107	+ ⅝
..	..	300	Reading 1st pf	44	44½	44	44	..
..	..	21,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	45⅞	46	45⅜	46	+1
..	..	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	51⅞	53¼	51⅝	53½	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Seab. Air Line pf	113½	113¼	113½	113¼	+ ¼
..	..	2,200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	38¼	38¾	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
..	..	200	Shattuck-Arizona	204	208	204	206	+2⅜
..	..	300	Sloss-S. S. & Co	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
..	..	1,900	Southern Pacific	48½	49⅜	48½	48⅞	+1¼
..	..	300	So. Porto Rico Sug	98½	98⅝	98¼	98¼	— ¼
..	..	3,000	Southern Railway	184	184	184	184	..
..	..	300	Southern Ry pf	23½	23½	23	23¼	..
..	..	2,100	Standard Milling	68½	68½	67½	67½	—1½
..	..	4,550	Studebaker Co	92	92	92	92	—7
..	..	2,100	Studebaker Co. pf	130⅝	131	129¼	130	+1
..	..	900	Tennessee Copper	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	+ ⅛
..	..	700	Texas Co	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¾	— ¼
..	..	700	Texas & Pacific	194	196½	194	196½	+3½
..	..	2,800	Third Avenue	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	— ¼
..	..	100	Underwood Typew	42½	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
..	..	400	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	102	102	102	102	..
..	..	11,300	Union Pacific	41¼	41¼	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
..	..	200	Union Pacific pf	139¼	140¼	139⅛	140	+ ⅜
..	..	700	United Cigar Stores	82¼	82¾	82¼	82¾	..
..	..	10,520	United Fruit Co	167	167½	166¾	167	+ ⅛
..	..	375	U. S. Express	101¾	102¾	101¾	101¾	+ ⅛
..	..	2,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	112¼	114⅝	112¼	113¾	+ ⅜
..	..	100	U. S. Red. & Ref	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
..	..	100	U. S. R. & R. pf	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅝
..	..	6,700	U. S. Rubber	52⅜	53¼	52⅜	53	+ ⅛
..	..	172,200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	— ¼
..	..	1,100	U. S. Steel	91⅛	95	91⅛	95	+3⅝
..	..	600	U. S. Sm., R. & M	70¼	70⅞	70¼	70⅜	+ ⅛
..	..	15

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
500	Cities Service	271	265	266	271
200	Cities Service pf.	85¾	85	85	85¾
453	Commonwealth P. 6s	63½	63½	63½	64¼
600	Commonw. P. pf.	85¼	84¾	84½	85
100	Consumers Pr. pf.	99	99	98	99
50	Gas Securities	290	289	290	...
100	Michigan St. pf.	99	99	97½	99
300	Ohio Cities Gas	63	62½	62½	63½
35	Republic R. & L.	38½	38¼	38½	38¾
100	Tenn. R. & L.	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¾
50	Tenn. R. & L. pf.	48¾	48½	48	50

BONDS.

$12,000	Mich.R.6s,'19	101¼	101¼	101	101½
7,000	Peoria, G. & E. 1st 5s,'23	100½	100¼	100	101
12,000	Springfield R. & L. 5s,'33	88	88	87½	88½

The following quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	26½	27½
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	75	80
American Cities	4	12
American Cities pf.	45	46½
American Gas Co.	120	123
American G. & E.	148	151
American G. & E. pf.	49½	51
American Light & Traction	380	383
American Light & Traction pf.	109½	111
American Power & Light	71	72½
American Power & Light pf.	84	86
American Public Utilities	42	46
American Public Utilities pf.	73½	75½
American W. W. & E.	8¼	8¾
American W. W. & E. partic. pf.	22	23
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	62	64
Atlantic P. & L.	93½	96
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	...
Carolina Powe. & Light	28	31
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	76	79
Central States Electric	15	17¼
Central States Electric pf.	71	71¾
Colorado Power	24½	26½
Colorado Power pf.	99½	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	79	82½
Connecticut Power pf.	92	...
Dallas Electric notes	98¾	99½
Eastern Texas Electric	60	62
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	91	93
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Elec.	125	130
El Paso Elec. pf.	100	...
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	105
Empire District Electric pf.	88½	92½
Federal Light & Traction	11¾	13
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	47
Galveston-Houston Electric	35	...
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	75	80
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	100
International Traction	49	52
International Traction pf.	90	94
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	13	15
Mississippi River Power pf.	35	38
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	59	63
Northern States Power	86½	87½
Northern States Power pf.	96	96½
Northern Texas Electric	57	60½
Northern Texas Electric pf.	84	87
Ohio Cities Gas pf.	87	89
Ozark Power & Water	43	47
Pacific G. & L.	58	59
Pacific Gas & Electric	58	58¾
†Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	89¼	90
Public S. Inv. Co. pf.	85	86
Puget Sound Traction	14	16
Puget Sound Traction pf.	50	52½
Pennsylvania Light Co.	29½	30½
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	78	83½
Republic Ry. & Light pf.	75	76½
Securities Corp. General	18½	23
Securities Corp. General pf.	80¾	84¾
Southern California Edison	91	92
†Southern California Edison pf.	105	107
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	14¾	15¼
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	39¾	40¾
†Tampa Electric	131	135
Toledo Traction	41	43
Toledo Traction pf.	80	83
United Gas & Electric	10	14
United Gas & Electric pf.	70	75
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	11	14
United Light & Railways	50	51
United Light & Railways pf.	74	76
Western Power	19½	20½
Western Power pf.	70	71

†Ex dividend.

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921	99½	100½
American W. W. coll. 5s	74	75
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	...
Central Ill. Lt. 5s	95	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	100¾
Columbia G. & L. 1st 5s, 1927	80	83
Columbia G. & L. deb. 5s, 1927	70	75
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	96	...
Cumberland Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, 1942	95½	98
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	98¾	...
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	96¾	97¾
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Eastern Texas E. 6s, 1918	99½	100¼
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s	92	95
Empire Gas & F. 6s	98¼	100
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	90	93
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-28	99	100
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	89	90
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	97½	99½
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	100
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	95
Middle West U. 6s, 1926	97	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	98¼	99
Miss. R. Power Co. 1st 5s	77	77½
Miss Val. G. & E. 5s, 1922	91¼	93½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	98	99
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	95¼	96½
North Texas E. col. t. 5s	90	94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	95½	98
Pensacola El. 1st 5s	85	...
Seattle El. con. 5s	94½	97¼
Tampa El. 1st 5s	98	101¼
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	90¾	93
West Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	95½	96½

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
2d week Aug.	$1,276,610	$1,060,405	$216,205
July 1-Aug. 14	7,621,680	6,580,288	1,041,442

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

2d week Aug.	241,489	195,485	45,954
July 1-Aug. 14	1,283,077	1,160,314	122,763

WESTERN MARYLAND—

2d week Aug.	216,942	202,017	14,924
July 1-Aug. 14	1,374,065	1,237,211	136,874

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—Southern Railway:

2d week Aug.	1,409,619	1,225,043	183,577
July 1-Aug. 14	8,121,974	7,757,527	364,447

Alabama Great Southern:

3d week Aug.	102,188	83,910	18,258
July 1-Aug. 14	841,007	673,091	67,916

Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific:

2d week Aug.	215,827	163,780	52,047
July 1-Aug. 14	1,328,402	1,105,572	222,830

Georgia Southern & Florida:

2d week Aug.	38,800	36,913	1,887
July 1-Aug. 14	266,840	259,724	6,016

Mobile & Ohio:

2d week Aug.	222,039	199,637	22,402
July 1-Aug. 14	1,356,027	1,300,737	56,190

COLORADO & SOUTHERN—

2d week Aug.	301,193	289,638	11,555
July 1-Aug. 14	1,822,665	1,669,655	153,010

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for July—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	938,024	561,905	531,094
Net aft. taxes	366,523	175,279	148,302

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for July—

Gross	947,581	831,356	945,268
Net aft. taxes	365,402	320,762	331,140

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for June and twelve months—

Gross	958,235	592,919	538,241	
Net aft. taxes	400,288	213,134	181,433	
Gross	9,184,516	5,428,080	7,658,424	
Net aft. taxes	3,603,676	1,888,329	2,561,784	

CUBA RAILROAD for twelve months—

Gross	6,815,697	5,206,714	5,164,671
Net aft. taxes	3,523,659	2,727,539	2,470,922
Cons. chgs.	978,244	858,856	819,417
Ex. replace.			185,000
Balance	2,545,415	1,873,684	1,516,505
Pf. dividends	600,000	600,000	600,000
Balance	1,945,415	1,273,684	916,505
Com. div.	720,000	600,000	600,000
Surplus	1,225,415	673,684	316,505

Equal to 12.9 per cent. on the $15,000,000 common stock, against 12.7 per cent. on $10,000,000 common previous year.

Public Utilities.

GREAT WESTERN POWER OF CALIFORNIA for July and 12 months—(Western Power Corporation subsidiary.)—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	309,847	244,137	65,210
Net aft. taxes	198,366	170,648	27,718
Total income	277,448	187,931	89,516
Sur. aft. chgs.	87,082	81,740	5,342
7 mos. gross	2,119,188	1,684,140	476,017
Net aft. taxes	1,383,501	1,157,021	206,480
Total income	1,597,136	1,276,331	280,806
Sur. aft. chgs.	696,125	539,457	96,671
12 mos. gross	3,514,222	2,798,094	716,038
Net aft. taxes	2,280,345	1,972,884	316,461
Total income	2,810,004	2,170,841	439,162
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,087,874	923,492	165,384
Bal. aft. divs. on Cal. Elec. gen. pf.	937,847	772,492	165,355

GEORGIA RAILWAY & POWER for July—

Gross	552,718	513,818	38,899
Exp. & taxes	310,062	296,976	13,087
Net earnings	242,655	216,842	25,813
7 mos. gross	3,978,143	3,671,653	306,490
Exp. & taxes	2,231,907	2,155,277	76,630
Net earnings	1,746,236	1,516,376	229,860

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT for July—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	2,214,928	1,939,906	1,961,265
Net	993,453	844,211	819,365
Sur. aft. chgs.	178,186	37,615	4,199

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

United States Steel common sold on the Consolidated Stock Exchange at 95⅛, the highest it touched in Wall Street, and a new record figure for the stock. Its advance aroused widespread interest throughout the day and exerted a favorable influence upon the entire market. The strength displayed by the market as a whole was in the face of advices indicating a continued threatening railroad strike situation as well as in the face of an advance in the grain markets based upon crop damage reports.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Alaska Gold	16½	16½	16⅛	16⅛
60	Allis-Chalmers	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝
420	Am. Beet Sug.	90	90%	89%	90
1,240	Am. Can	59⅜	60⅜	59⅜	60⅜
440	Am. C. & Fdy.	61½	62⅜	61½	62⅛
10	Am. Cot. Oil	53½	53½	52⅝	53⅜
160	Am. H. & L. pf	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
70	Am. Ice Secur.	28½	28½	28½	28½
140	Am. L. Oil pf.	51⅜	51⅜	50⅞	51¼
4,380	Am. Locomo	73⅜	76⅜	72⅜	76⅜
430	Am. Smelting	99⅜	99⅞	98⅝	99⅛
10	Am. Zinc	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
1,590	Anaconda	85½	86¼	85½	86⅛
660	Baldwin Loco.	77⅛	78⅜	76⅞	78⅜
120	Balt. & Ohio	86½	86½	86⅜	86⅜
20	Brklyn R. T.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝
280	Cent. Leather	56⅞	57⅜	56⅞	57
120	C. R. I. & P.	17¼	17¼	16¾	16¾
720	C., M. & St.P.	93½	98⅛	92⅜	98⅛
70	Chino Copper	51⅞	51½	50⅝	51¼
1,860	Col. F. & Iron	48⅞	49⅝	48⅝	49½
40	Corn Products	15	15	15	15
3,890	Crucible Steel	73¼	76⅜	73¼	76⅜
80	Cuba Sugar	58	58¼	58	58
140	Distillers' Sec.	46	46	45⅝	45⅝
480	Erie	36⅝	37	36⅝	36⅝
2,410	Int. Mer. Mar.	87¼	89⅝	87¼	88⅝
4,280	Int. M. M. pf.	100¾	104⅛	100¾	102⅝
60	Goodrich Rub.	72⅞	73⅝	72⅜	73⅜
145	Gt. Nor. Ore	39⅝	40⅝	39¼	40⅛
160	Int. Nickel	41⅞	42⅛	41⅞	42⅛
30	Interb. Con.	16½	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝
270	Inep. Copper	51⅞	52⅝	51⅞	52⅜
50	Int. Paper pf.	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
240	Kennecott Cop.	49⅛	49½	48⅞	49⅛
30	Lack. Steel	76⅞	76⅞	76⅝	76⅝
20	Lee Rubber	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
40	Nat. Enamel'g	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
180	N. Y. Central	104	104⅛	103⅝	104⅛
20	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
40	N. Y. O. & W.	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
140	Nor. Pacific	110⅜	110⅝	110⅛	110⅜
527	Pacific Mail	28⅝	31	28⅝	29¼
20	Penn. R. R.	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
20	Pres. Steel Car	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
280	Ry. Steel Sp'g	47⅞	48	47¼	47⅜
60	Ray Con. Cop.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜
10,150	Reading	106⅞	107	106⅞	106⅞
440	Rep. Iron & S.	53⅜	53⅜	51⅞	52⅜
160	So. Pacific	98⅜	98⅝	96⅝	96⅝
240	So. Railway	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23¼
290	Studebaker	130⅜	131½	129¾	129⅝
890	Union Pacific	139⅞	140¼	139¼	140¼
480	U. S. Rubber	59⅜	59⅞	57⅝	59⅜
30,510	U. S. Steel	91⅝	95¼	91⅝	95¼
220	U. S. Ind. A	113	114	113	113⅝
220	Utah Copper	82	83¼	81⅝	82¼
960	Va.-Car. Chem.	42⅞	43⅝	42¾	43
120	Westinghouse	59⅞	60⅜	59⅜	60⅜
480	United Fruit	167	169½	166⅜	167
60	Willys Over'd	56	56	56	56

MINING STOCKS.

600	Comstock	.08½	.08½	.08¼	.08¼
200	Goldfield Con.	.83	.83	.83	.83
2,000	Gypsy Queen	.06	.06	.05	.05
1,100	Jumbo Ext.	.52	.52	.50	.52
400	Montana	.25	.25	.25	.25
200	Mispah	.20	.20	.20	.20
2,800	Silver Pick	.17	.17	.11½	.17
500	West End Con.	.79	.79	.79	.79

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1928	99½	99¼	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	97⅛	98¼	5.70
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'16	100	100⅛	4.85
Argen. Govt. Dis.		Feb.21,'17	97	97⅛	5.90
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'17	100¼	100⅜	5.55
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	99⅝	100¼	5.95
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99⅜	100¼	4.95
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅝	100¼	4.95
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.88
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¼	100⅛	4.95
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99⅞	100¼	4.97
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99⅞	100⅛	5.40
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99½	5.15
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1928	104	107	4.70
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101¼	102½	4.15
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100⅜	101⅛	1.50
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100¾	4.90
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99½	100¾	4.93
G. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	97½	98½	5.50
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100	100¾	6.45
Prov. of Sask.	5	Feb., 1918		98	5.25
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100¾	101	2.55
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	99¾	5.05
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99¾	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	100¾	4.24
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100½	101	3.90
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99¼	100½	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99⅛	100⅛	4.45
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	98¼	98½	4.85
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101	3.13
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101	101⅛	3.45
A.V.R.L.& P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. L. & Pac.	7.6	June, 1921	101½	102¼	5.45
Bklyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅞	100¾	4.90
Can. North	5	Sep., 1917	98½	99¼	5.90
Can. North	6	July10,'17	99¼	100	6.00
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102⅜	103	3.75
C., B. & Q.	5	July, 1921	97⅞	98⅛	4.43
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅝	99⅞	5.15
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916		95	...
Cub.-Am.Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102	102¼	5.30
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	98¼	99	6¼
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	3.71
Gen. Rubber	6	Dec., 1918	100¼	100½	4.74
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅝	99⅞	5.30
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.24
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101	101⅛	5.95
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100⅛	101⅛	5.75
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100¾	101⅛	5.40
Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	...	6.00
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1916	99	99½	...
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	96⅜	97¼	9.25
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99⅜	100	5.00
N.Y., N.H.&H.	4½	May, 1917	99⅞	100	4.50
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99⅜	99⅝	6.00
Otis Elev.	5	Apr., 1920	98¼	99¼	5.25
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5,'21	100⅛	100⅜	4.32
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100	100⅜	4.75
Rem. A. Un.					
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb.19,'19	89¼	90¼	9.50
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅞	100⅞	3.63
U. R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98½	99½	5.30
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100¾	101	4.88
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	101¼	4.05
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100½	1.00
Win. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	97¼	97¾	6.50
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99	100½	5%
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	5.00
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15/18	100¾	101	5.45

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—This is the condensed statement of condition of local associated banks at close of business on Aug. 19:

	Aug. 19, 1916.	Increase.
Circulation	$6,465,000	*$11,000
Loans, discounts and inv.	418,516,000	*309,000
Individual deps. in U. S.	329,854,000	7,358,000
Due banks	126,133,000	2,256,000
Time deposits	24,016,000	*$17,000
Exch. for Clearing House	11,543,000	*465,000
Due from banks	38,906,000	2,785,000
Cash reserve	24,375,000	682,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Banks	24,596,000	2,196,000
Res. with other banks	39,812,000	1,954,000
Cash excess	1,048,000	365,000
Excess in New York	24,280,000	1,742,000
Excess with Fd. Res. Bk.	5,156,000	1,804,000
Total excess	30,464,000	4,011,000

*Decrease.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
292	Ahmeek	99	100	99	99½
300	Alaska Gold	16¾	17	16¾	17
65	Allouez	68½	68½	66	66½
1,050	Am. Zinc	32⅝	33¼	32⅜	32⅝
380	Am. Zinc pf.	65	65	64½	64½
345	Anaconda	85½	86¾	85½	86⅛
335	Arizona Com'l.	9¼	9¼	8⅝	8⅝
100	Butte-Balak	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Butte & Sup.	67⅜	67⅞	67⅜	67⅝
187	Cal. & Arizona	71½	71¾	71	71½
143	Cal. & Hecla	545	560	545	560
788	Copper Range	63¼	64¾	63¼	64½
15	East Butte	13⅝	13⅝	13	13
15	ranbGy	88	88⅛	88	88¼
100	Indiana	3½	3½	3½	3½
90	Isle Royale	28¾	29¼	28½	29½
10	Kerr Lake	5	5	5	5
200	Keweenaw	3½	3¼	3½	3¼
100	Mason Valley	2½	2½	2½	2½
210	Mass Con.	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¾
10	Miami	35	35	35	35
1090	Michigan	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
310	Mohawk	90¾	90½	90	90½
3	Nevada Cons.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝
50	Niplissing	7	7	7	7
100	North Butte	23¼	23½	23¼	23¼
300	North Lake	2	2	2	2
1,025	Old Dominion	69½	70½	69½	70¼
10	Osceola	90	90	90	90
115	Pond Creek	15	15½	15	15½
75	Quincy	90	91	90	91
10	Shannon	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
100	South Lake	7	7	7	7
120	St. Mary's Ld.	74⅜	75	74⅜	75
10	Superior Cop'r.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
905	Tamarack	39½	43	39¼	43
143	Trinity	5½	6	5½	6
1,375	U. S. Smelting	70⅜	71	70¼	71
88	U. S. Sm. pf.	50¼	50⅜	50½	50½
100	Utah Apex	3½	3½	3½	3½
65	Utah Metal	8	8¼	8	8¼
75	Winona	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½
70	Wolverine	52¼	52½	52¼	52½
200	Wyandot	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝

RAILROADS.

28	Boston Elev.	74½	74½	73½	73½
70	Bos. & Maine.	42⅜	42⅜	42¼	42⅜
5	C.&M. class 4.	100	100	100	100
10	Fitchburg pf.	75	75	75	75
2	Mass. Electric.	7½	7½	7½	7½
10	Mass. Elec. pf.	40½	42¾	40½	40
13	N.Y.,N.H. & H.	59½	59½	59½	59½
100	Reading	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
4	West End	56	56	56	56

MISCELLANEOUS.

110	Am. Ag. Ch.	78	79¼	78	79¼
15	A. A. C. pf.	100¼	101	100¼	101
25	A. P. Serv. pf	12½	12½	12½	12¾
20	Am. Sugar	110	110¼	110	110½
23	Am. Sug. pf.	118½	118½	118½	118½
324	Am. T. & T.	132¼	132¾	131½	131¾
282	Am. Wool pf.	97⅜	98¾	97⅝	98¼
7,838	A. G. & W. I.	71½	72⅜	71⅜	72
815	A. G. & W. I. pf	65½	65¾	65½	65¾

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August 21st, 1916.
Norman Merriman has this day sold his interest in the copartnership of Noyes, Merriman & Company, 27 William Street, to Thomas E. Noyes, who will continue the business at that address.
Thomas E. Noyes
Norman Merriman

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MAINE FARMERS COOL TO FARM LOAN PLAN

Only a Few Attend First of the Hearings Board Is to Hold Throughout Country.

REPUBLICANS ARE CRITICAL

See Democratic Effort to Capture Rural Vote—Secretary McAdoo in Person Explains New Law.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 21.—Maine farmers are too busy harvesting hay to take any real interest in Federal farm loans. As a result the series of hearings of the new Farm Loan plan which the Wilson Administration has put on the Federal statute books opened rather inauspiciously here today, with about twenty persons in attendance, of whom only three were real farmers.

The new Farm Loan act is to be administered by a board, of which William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, is Chairman. The board is to visit every State in the country and hold hearings for the purpose of getting the views of farmers before puecting the new plan into operation. The first of these hearings was held in the post office building here today.

In opening the session Secretary McAdoo outlined the plan, as did George W. Norris of Pennsylvania, one of the five commissioners. Then Mr. McAdoo said anybody who had any information to impart could have the floor. Someone called for William J. Thompson, Master of the State Grange.

"I think this plan is better adapted to meet conditions in the Middle West and in the South than in New England," said Mr. Thompson. "The farmers of Maine are not burdened with extortionate interest. There is a pretty uniform charge of 6 per cent. What we need more are shorter term credits, and I think we would be greatly benefited if we could have some effective title system like the Torrens system. That would make borrowings easier."

Dr. G. M. Twitchell, a farmer, was asked by Secretary McAdoo whether he thought the Maine farmer would take kindly to the plan. For reply Dr. Twitchell read a newspaper editorial pronouncing the plan unworkable.

"I should not be surprised if that were the opinion in this State," he added.

"I have often found," said Secretary McAdoo testily, "that comment of that sort is based on unfamiliarity with the topic under discussion."

"Well, said Dr. Twitchell, "I am not in sympathy with paternalism in government. I think it would be very unfortunate to tempt people to plunge into debt by low rates of interest."

I. E. Vernon, State Commissioner of Banking, contradicted the testimony regarding a uniform 6 per cent. rate. He said the rate fluctuated between 6 and 9 per cent.

"I think any plan giving the farmers money on easy terms would be a great stimulant to farming in this State," he said. "I think a great deal of money could be placed at once if this plan were understood."

Other witnesses expressed themselves as dubious regarding the plan, while some professed a mild interest. The only one to show enthusiastic over it was the last witness of the day, the owner of three farms, who said he always had been compelled to pay a commission in addition to interest when seeking small, short-term loans.

Republicans here made caustic comment on the launching of the farm-loan hearings in the midst of a Presidential campaign, and denounced this as part of a plan to capture the farmer vote for the Democratic ticket.

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PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row Centre, and Nassau Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, September 12, 1916, for Contract 178, for grouting the rock above the Eastview tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct. The grouting will be above two stretches of the tunnel, aggregating about 4,000 feet in length. The work is located in the Town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawing can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR REMOVAL OF THE BARGE IVIE, U. S. Engineer Office, Custom House, Norfolk, Va. Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 22, 1916, and then opened, for the removal of the steel whaleback barge IVIE, sunk in Hampton Roads, Va. Further information on application.

ELIGIBLE FOR COLLEGE ENTRANCE DIPLOMAS.

State Announces the List, With Percentages, for Holders of Four-Year Scholarships at $100 a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 21.—A larger number than usual of high school pupils of this State are eligible for college entrance diplomas in awards of university scholarships under the State law, which entitles the holder to $100 a year for four years while in attendance at a college within this State.

Each county is entitled to five times as many scholarships as it has assembly districts. New York and the Bronx are considered together for the purpose. Appointments are made from the top of the list in the order of average standing.

The eligibles in New York City and neighboring counties are as follows:

New York and Bronx Counties.

175 SCHOLARSHIPS.

Name.	Address.	P. C.
Louisa Viggeani,	446 East 116th St.	95.09
Marie Weston,	330 West 95th St.	94.29
A. Greenberg,	1,015 3d Av.	94.24
Melanie Rohrer,	6 Beekman Place.	93.49
Ruth Tarr,	462 Riverside Drive.	93.38
Elsie Hoertel,	51 West 105th St.	93.31
George Dean,	141 West 105th St.	93.31
Jacob Kabak,	1,718 Washington Av.	92.97
Bertha Schoenberg,	1,063 Tinton Av.	92.76
Dorothy P. Harris,	226 West 97th St.	92.13
S. B. Fishkind,	158 East 45th St.	91.63
J. S. Orlansky,	11 St. Nicholas Av.	91.61
C. H. Tonias,	24 East 99th St.	91.04
Lydia Felder,	710 6th St.	90.94
E. Mack,	318 West 100th St.	90.86
Hermina Schaff,	188 West 112th St.	90.86
F. M. Sommerfield,	605 West 137th St.	90.76
Ellen C. Ahern,	2,172 Arthur Av.	90.69
A. F. A. Ziegler,	664 Morris Park Av.	90.64
Arthur W. Hatch,	10 Sherman Av.	90.03
Helen C. Barton,	412 West 115th St.	90.03
Helen Meyer,	1,989 Arthur Av.	90.53
Sam Saretsky,	125 Madison St.	90.27
Victorine K. Mayer,	1,356 Madison Av.	90.24
M. M. Polsenski,	60 Terrace View Av.	90.16
Lillian Friel,	143 West 117th St.	89.96
Helen R. Buckhold,	307 East 78th St.	89.91
Virginia Thompson,	43 West 72d St.	89.86
Agnes C. L. Sommer,	110 East 126th St.	89.81
Marie Gerisch,	2,447 Maclay Av.	89.74
Nettie Kaplan,	2,288 2d Av.	89.71
Edith Hahn,	541 West 141st St.	89.66
Eugenia C. Lellmann,	560 West 149th St.	89.54
Sass, Nettie,	558 W. 184th St.	P. C. 89.51
Klein, Adolph,	1,567 Fulton Av.	89.49
Smith, Anna V.,	146 W. 62d St.	89.43
Schwartz, Esther,	380 Riverside Drive.	89.41
Cohen, Blanche,	1,358 Lyman Place.	89.26
Beck, Ruth E.,	46 W. 95th St.	89.13
Quat, Arnold,	1,655 Mt. Hope Av.	89.07
Jacobs, Enid E.,	906 W. 115th St.	89.06
Davis, Moses,	274 E. 10th St.	89.03
Senior, Lowell,	58 1st Av.	88.96
Bloch, Emil W.,	790 Riverside Drive.	88.80
Brauer, Florence H.,	61 W. 105th St.	88.80
Foritsky, Hillel,	144 E. 101st St.	88.80
Barshatzki, Lillian,	98 St. Mark's Place.	88.74
Cohen, Lillie,	73 S. 10th St., B'klyn.	88.63
Kahn, Belle,	79 Lewis St.	88.51
Higgins, Dorothy A.,	885 Park Av.	88.40
Burton, Hortense M.,	1,678 1st Av.	88.30
Rabinowitz, I. M.,	353 E. 65th St.	88.29
Knodel, H. W.,	903 Prospect Av.	88.17
Rothschild, Louise T.,	231 West 18th St.	88.13
Birnbaum, Max,	664 E. 160th St.	87.99
Halberstadt, W. C.,	Bronxwood Park.	87.93
Lefkowitz, B. H.,	3,327 Decatur Av.	87.87
Hornung, C. W.,	1,670 Mohegan Av.	87.83
Dreiblatt, Sigmund,	332-334 E. 4th St.	87.83
Grombecker, Helen,	802 E. 163d St.	87.64
Cohn, Stella,	1,308 Brooks Av.	87.56
Schwartzreich, Sol.,	1,671 Lexington Av.	87.54
Widevelta, Laura,	2,151 Walton Av.	87.53
Kirschner, Miriam,	58 W. 119th St.	87.37
Schwartz, Pearl,	123 E. 123d St.	87.37
Kuperman, Marian,	80-24 73 d Rd.	87.33
Burnett, Mary A.,	305 W. 149th St.	87.29
Iscolsky, Fred,	345 Hudson St.	87.25
Ludins, Tima,	1,530 Minford Place.	87.20
Turk, Milton,	632 11th St., B'klyn.	87.17
Campbell, C. B.,	1,434 Bryan Av., B'klyn.	87.17
Unverzagt, Ruth,	477 W 144th St.	87.17
Cohen, Jacob,	1,520 Hoe Av.	87.09
Freundlich, Paula J.,	120 W. 78th St.	87.09
Busch, Fanny,	1,707 Hoe Av.	87.09
Gottlieb, Bella,	16 E. 120th St.	86.96
Kelly, Lucretia E.,	215 E. 238th St.	86.96
Scherer, Nelson,	79-81 Lewis St.	86.91
Baier, Sarah,	2,167 E. 169th St.	86.91
Ocko, Sadie,	260 W. 143d St.	86.91
Gelber, Frieda,	713-715 E. 9th St.	86.90
Goldstein, Dorothy M.,	1,063 Hoe Av.	86.86
Gronia, M. Jeffrey,	1,139 Bryant Av.	86.71
Monturean, Aurella,	981 Forest Av.	86.87
Morrison, Mildred,	573 E. 141st St.	86.77
Funie, Mary,	484 Grand St.	86.76
Cohen, Hannah,	7 Lewis St.	86.67
Weitzman, Tillie C.,	1,450 Minford Pl.	86.63
Magee, Sigmund,	55-65 W. 110th St.	86.59
Jockwig, Anna,	344 E. 108th St.	86.59
Rosenberg, Sarah R.,	842 Kelly St.	86.56
De Hondt, Edith D.,	1,038 First Av.	86.53
Lurch, Viola,	101 W. 140th St.	86.51
Metchik, Aaron,	24 W. 31st St.	86.49
Silberkraus, Robert,	508 E. 86th St.	86.43
Barnett, Reuben,	239 E. 112th St.	86.41
Lorch, Caroline M.,	416 E. 85th St.	86.39
Kutner, Jane R.,	20 E. 106th St.	83.34
London, Ruth B,	5 W. 82d St.	86.33
Berkman, Meyer,	93 Madison St.	86.31
Frankel, J. A.,	140 Stanton St.	86.30
Lobel, Minnie,	1,414 Franklin Av.	86.27
McElroy, Ethel C.,	369 E. 187th St.	86.26
Hoffman, Esther A.,	2,437 Jerome Av.	86.20
Geney, Constance,	73 W. 83d St.	86.16
Kahn, A.,	238 E. 109th St.	86.14
Bingham, Christina N.,	298 E. B'way.	86.09
Cohen, Anna S.,	73 S. 10th St., B'klyn.	86.04
Crocker, Grace Y.,	35 W. 113th St.	86.04
Hayes, Caley,	93 W. 119th St.	86.04
Hule, Helen,	225 E. 31st St.	86.04
Anderson, Agnes,	420 E. 153d St.	86.00
McGrath, Anne,	243 E. 21st St.	86.00
Rosenblum,	450 Grand St.	86.00
Wansch, Annette B.,	188 Wadsworth Av.	82.80
Emmerich, Loretta C.,	2,481 Creston Av.	82.76
Sullivan, Faith C.,	247 Mt. Hope Pl.	82.76
Kuva, H. L.,	55 W. 112th St.	82.76
Michalover, S. L.,	304 E. Broadway.	82.70
Werner, Loretta E.,	728 W. 181st St.	82.64
Maltransky, Esther,	635 E. 169th St.	82.60
Diamant, Joseph,	2,087 Vyse Av.	82.59
Macey, Louis,	1,415 Fulton Av.	82.59
Reisman, Harry,	229 Cherry St.	82.57
Beers, Jessie M.,	2,145 7th Av.	82.54
Mintz, Copal,	91 Longwood Av.	82.48
Bouda, Mary,	421 E. 78th St.	82.46
Hamburger, Edna R.,	691 Beck St.	82.44
Liman, Harry K.,	879 Freeman St.	82.44
Rooney, Mary E.,	2,043 Vyse Av.	82.34
Morrissey, Sadie D.,	90 Wadsworth Av.	82.40
Crump, Lois,	672 E. 219th St.	82.37
Kuppersmith, M.,	69 E. 109th St.	82.37
Silver, Benjamin,	241-8 Eldridge St.	82.26
Muns, Jeannette F.,	56 W. 106th St.	82.21
Rooten, Rose,	110 Forsythe St.	82.20
Decker, K. L.,	1,930 Washington Av.	82.19
Diamond, Max,	57 E. 104th St.	82.17
Fish, Clara,	137 W. 110th St.	82.17
Manisoff, Rose,	6 E. 116th St.	82.13
Billo, Joseph,	767 Prospect Av.	82.09
Muller, Catherine M.,	1,408 Madison Av.	82.06
Sani, Maurice,	79 E. 113th St.	82.04
Baum, Elsie,	60 W. 115th St.	82.00
Cohen, Etta,	560 Beck St.	81.97
Beck, Isabelle,	115 W. 104th St.	81.91
Laguardia, G. B.,	439 E. 118th St.	81.91
Mullaney, Marie,	425 10th Av.	81.90
Wilhelmsen, Bertha L.,	605 1st Av.	81.89
Andersen, Mary A.,	128 E. 84th St.	81.87
McFarland, Julia M.,	72 Perry St.	81.86
Dickinson, L. F.,	151 W. 129th St.	81.84
Socol, Fannie Vivian,	49 W. 127th St.	81.84
Cutujian, Frances C.,	71 Lexington Av.	81.81
Dobbins, Edmund F.,	50 E. 130th St.	81.80
Healy, Ethel R.,	509 W. 44th St.	81.80
Starr, Grace,	102 E. 117th St.	81.76
Silberberg, Bertha,	167 E. 206th St.	81.73
Keegan, Julia V.,	227 E. 50th St.	81.69
Sperber, Rose,	127 Orchard St.	81.67
Bunsis, Morris,	229 Monroe St.	81.65
Feinberg, Ida,	235 W. 115th St.	81.62
Cowley, Mary B.,	139 W. 49th St.	81.60
Mulvey, Nora C.,	927 6th Av.	81.60
Noone, Kathryn M.,	310 E. 9th St.	81.56
Burns, Gertrude,	30 St. Nicholas Av.	81.49
Isaacs, Ada,	845 Beck St.	81.47
Zazeele, Herman,	1,046 Grant Av.	81.47
Massims, Jonas,	778 Prospect Av.	81.46
Shamroy, Naum L.,	24 Jackson St.	81.41
Zadoorian, Marie,	646 East 132d St.	81.41
Biegeleisen, Ruth R,	235 7th St.	81.40
Shub, Rebecca,	66 East 104th St.	81.37
Hanselman, John J.,	216 West 22d St.	81.36
Holl, Louis,	60 East 135th St.	81.36
Lipkowitz, —,	805 East 6th St.	81.31
Steiner, Sydney K.,	1,051 Union Av.	81.31
Villaume, F. H.,	403 West 123d St.	81.31
Flynn, Florence,	313 West 127th St.	81.30
Skolnik, M.,	59 Broome St.	81.26
Sachatoff, Sophie,	63 East 107th St.	81.26
Reiner, David,	1,574 Madison Av.	81.24
Kellogg, Elodie J.,	197 Alexander Av.	81.20
McCann, Edna C.,	370 West 55th St.	81.17
Meech, Marion L.,	605 West 178th St.	81.14
Gershowitz, Anna L.,	845 8th Av.	81.09
Nadel, I.,	36 East 117th St.	81.09
Smith, Arthur J.,	852 Hunts Point Av.	81.09
Goodman, Margaret,	309 East 72d St.	81.07
MacMahon, A. T.,	70 Morningside Drive.	81.06
Rosenzweig, I. A.,	815 East 155th St.	81.04
Hellman, Helen,	2,303 Belmont Av.	80.96
Schlesinger, Jeanette,	3,394 7th Av.	80.95
Auty, Edith M.,	600 West 146th St.	80.91
Damm, Hedvig N.,	281 East 144th St.	80.91
Herz, Lucille H.,	741 East 229th St.	80.86
Zavelo, Arnold,	694 2d Av.	80.86
Sluldener, Henry L.,	656 West 178th St.	80.84
Jolson, Julius,	33 1st St.	80.81
Middleman, Samuel,	144 West 144th St.	80.79
Turner, Jane A.,	937 Forest Av.	80.75
Stanley, Mary R.,	587 East 179th St.	80.73
Lowenthal, Sadie,	167 St. Nicholas Av.	80.73
Hepner, Irving,	796 East 163d St.	80.70
Freidman, Lucia,	934 Longwood Av.	80.70
Davis, Celia,	1,118 Forest Av.	80.70
Touroff, Lillian E.,	1,828 Topping Av.	80.60
Katsch, Amy L.,	1,026 Hoe Av.	80.06
Vance, Margaret,	2,161 Lindlow Av.	80.00
Moeckel, Amelia,	962 Manida St.	80.56
Cohen, Sol,	92 Cannon St.	80.56
Plaine, Alfred,	908 Union Av.	80.56
Theodore, Otto,	1,022 Hoe Av.	80.54
Davidson, George,	380 2d Av.	80.49
Grelick, Bella,	1 East 104th St.	80.49
Serman, Rose,	1,226 Evergreen Av.	80.49
Cohen, Anna,	190 Forsyth St.	80.46
Schaum, E.,	145 Audubon Av.	80.44
De Laney, C. M.,	100 Manhattan Av.	80.40
Friedman, C. J.,	164 Attorney St.	80.36
Koerner, Sophie,	340 East 15th St.	80.36
Richardson, Alfred F.,	830 Jennings St.	80.27
Elkind, Endice,	1,327 Intervale Av.	80.27
Nolan, Margaret A.,	204 West 78th St.	80.24
Hayes, M. E. C.,	145 West 54th St.	80.23
Seelig, Fanny F.,	522 West 136th St.	80.23
Jupiter, Maxwell,	734 East 169th St.	80.21
Schlein, Bessie,	152 Rivington St.	80.21
Vollmers, H. E.,	480 Hudson St.	80.20
Biffi, Rosie,	611 West 112th St.	80.16
Moed, Celia,	210 East 123d St.	80.14
Rosenberger, H. J.,	604 West 112th St.	80.14
Kirschstein, Edith,	980 Prospect Av.	80.09
Dash, Jacob,	491 Snedecer Av.	80.07
Wandrey, —,	3,411 Bronx Park.	80.04
Badanowsky, H.,	21 East 105th St.	80.01
Kardonsky, Fanny,	1,384 Bristow St.	79.99
Pieper, C.,	192 William St.	79.93
Keller, L.,	22 East 103d St.	79.91
Kevelson, Max,	778 Prospect Av.	79.91
Marnitz, Anna,	769 Jennings St.	79.87
Chapin, H. S.,	38 Ft. Washington Av.	79.85
Oppenheimer, —,	208 East 116th St.	79.80
McGloin, Adelaide,	3,134 Broadway.	79.77
Rosenzweig, C. I.,	170 Norfolk St.	79.77
Trager, Rebecca A.,	1,044 Forest Av.	79.74
Feldman, Ida,	1,135 E. 174th St.	79.74
Fliegel, H. J.,	47 First St.	79.67
Ruth, Marie,	912 Freeman St.	79.66
Herr, Walter,	1,818 Mohegan Av.	79.57
Fogan, Inez C.,	907 Amsterdam Av.	79.34
Adler, Jonas,	304 East 109th St.	79.34
Baumann, Blanche R.	77 East 89th St.	79.33
Diedrick, Marjorie,	611 West 178th St.	79.33
Silberstein, V. J.,	990 West 157th St.	79.33
Oppenheimer, —,	208 East 116th St.	79.30
Schneider, Arthur,	236 East 69th St.	79.30
Allatin, P. W.,	32 Thompson St.	79.29
Kirschner, Joseph,	54 East 107th St.	79.29
Feinberg, Mitchell,	403 East 84th St.	79.27
Boorstein, Jacob,	359 West 58th St.	79.26
Sanders, Helen H.,	235 West 102d St.	79.24
Levine, Mae,	172 East 107th St.	79.24
Kraner, Mary,	303 West 103d St.	79.20
Levin, Nathan,	49 West 114th St.	79.20
Kossler, Bertha,	1,452 Williams Av.	79.34
Goldstein, Hildreth,	689 Beck St.	79.31
Greenberg, Morris,	162 East 4th St.	79.31
Fisher, G. M.,	1,612 Arthur Av.	79.29
Japhe, Anna,	103 Division St.	79.27
Tonkonogy, E. Y.,	534 East 5th St.	79.24
Wilcox, M. C.,	4070 Valentine Av.	79.23
Dinneen, Madeleine,	120 Columbus Av.	79.19
Winsor, Abraham,	2,128 Hughes Av.	79.17
Weinberg, Dorothy,	123 W. 112th St.	79.01
Solompon, N. L.,	946 Kelly St.	78.99
Goldfischer, Hannah,	341 E. 86th St.	78.97
Rigney, Abigail W.,	8 W. 119th St.	78.96
Forrest, Velma C.,	30 Convent Av.	78.93
Ross, Aman M.,	156 E. 116th St.	78.91
Greenthal, Mary,	844 Wales Av.	78.91
Marton, Etta,	154 W. 118th St.	78.80
Ferber, Hannah,	49 Pitt St.	78.77
McKeown, Jane M.,	236 W. 16th St.	78.73
Rosenthal, John,	232 E. 116th St.	78.71
Paynter, Ruth F.,	63 E. 93d St.	78.67
Newman, Elfie E.,	224 W. 141st St.	78.64
Britton, Ruth,	2,394 7th Av.	78.61
Bernier, Marguerite,	1,471 Amsterdam Av.	78.59
Williamson R.,	900 E. 181st St.	78.59
Cameron, James,	896 Jackson Av.	78.57
Schiff, Beatrice E.,	71 Cannon St.	78.57
Schaum, Adolph,	145 Audubon Av.	78.54
Goldey, Nathan,	71 St. Marks Place.	78.49
Henderson, E.,	816 Courtlandt Av.	78.49
Cohen, Isaac,	1,418 Wilkins Av.	78.47
Spector, Lewis,	1,068 Prospect Av.	78.43
Flanagan, M. A.,	22 E. Kingsbridge Rd.	78.27
Sheedy, Elizabeth M.,	272 W. 11th St.	78.26
Silberbusch, Max,	417 E. 170th St.	78.20
Horowitz, Curtis,	918 Union Av.	78.09
Sherwin, Bessie,	960 Freeman St.	78.09
Kriegsman, Harry,	1,055 Tiffany St.	78.07
De Lisle, Avis L.,	96 W. 103d St.	78.06
Epstein, Harry,	269 Audubon Av.	78.03
Horowitz, Rose R.,	156 E. 94th St.	78.01
Miller, Paul,	93 Stanton St.	77.96
Bradburn, K. W.,	325 Lenox Av.	77.94
Lowenthal, Max,	379 Grand St.	77.86
Chapman, Mary E.,	255 W. 92d St.	77.84
Sklar, Samuel,	820 Dawson St.	77.31
Rosenthal, Julius,	1,383 5th Av.	77.30
Levine, Gustave,	1,545 Intervale Av.	77.30
Ellsberg, Simon,	1,300 Clay Av.	75.44
Rosenzweig, B. M.,	815 E. 155th St.	75.44
Brooks, J. Norman,	406 W. 205th St.	75.40
Lowenthal, Max,	379 Grand St.	75.36
Chapman, Mary E.,	255 W. 92d St.	75.34
Sklar, Samuel,	820 Dawson St.	75.31
Rosenthal, Julius,	1,383 5th Av.	75.30
Levine, Gustave,	1,545 Intervale Av.	75.30
Porter, Irene,	534 E. 87th St.	75.24
Bobrow, Morris L.,	1,827 Clinton Av.	75.20
Oak, Helen R.,	318 E. 163th St.	75.20
Weber, Frances A.,	3,015 Broadway.	75.19
Cooper, Sampson,	935 E. 163d St.	75.16
Herskowitz, Frances,	381 E. 3d St.	75.14
Silverstein, L.,	417 Cherry St.	75.03
Berman, Isidor,	1,393 5th Av.	74.99
Juster, Irving,	25 E. 99th St.	74.96
Weiss, Helen L.,	1,222 Madison Av.	74.96
Provost, Margaret,	2,395 Walton Av.	74.91
Weinstein, Samuel,	17 W. 120th St.	74.84
Jacobs, Julius,	700 E. 163d St.	74.81
Enswelg, Mary,	93 Goerck St.	74.80
Montag, Lillian,	974 Union Av.	74.80
Teetz, S. M., Jr.,	516 W. 162d St.	74.74
Strunsky, T. B.,	1,639 Mount Hope Av.	74.59
MacLean, William M.,	375 Park Av.	74.56
Rothenberg, Rose J.,	538 W. 138th St.	74.50
Schiffer, M. L.,	1,500 Amsterdam Av.	74.44
Quigley, Irene J.,	558 Lexington Av.	74.37
Batt, Jessie,	1,733 Anthony Av.	74.34
Duggan, E. M.,	148 E. 62d St.	74.27
King, Mark J.,	930 West End Av.	74.20
Silverman, Sophia,	232 E. 14th St.	74.19
Martin, R. F.,	1,121 Woodycrest Av.	74.16
Peterson Hazel C.,	147 Morton Place.	74.14
Rea, Mildred I.,	847 Rogers Place.	74.14
Olive Woodall,	119 East 177th St.	74.01
George Wolf,	309 East 70th St.	74.01
Rose de Lemos,	1,677 2d Av.	73.97
T. R. Weiss,	20 East 114th St.	73.92
Stillman, Theodore,	197 Cooper St.	73.89
Sara Newmark,	633 Cauldwell Av.	73.87
Harriet F. Wiener,	818 East 166th St.	73.85
Sidney Lorenz,	31 West 129th St.	73.81
Margaret V. Watts,	1,019 East 224th St.	73.81
Frances R. Lynch,	109 East 88th St.	73.71
A. V. McLoughlin,	1,839 Bathgate Av.	73.71
L. E. Niden,	1,857 Intervale Av.	73.71
Dominic Spesta,	1,193 Liberty Av.	73.60
Mayno, Edith R.,	139 Bay 17th St.	73.60
Bennett, Ella R.,	321 Neck Road.	73.56
Wheeler, Annette G.,	850 Prospect Place.	73.56
Harrell, W. W.,	96 Park Place.	73.54
Kopald, Sylvia B.,	437 Throop Av.	73.53
Friedkin, Emily L.,	183 Hooper St.	73.53
Scherer, Marcel,	996 Manhattan Av.	73.53
Franklin, Ruth,	423 Myrtle Av.	73.51
Kroin, Harry,	403 Georgia Av.	73.49
Erman, Joseph M.,	165 Floyd St.	73.46
Rabe, Elizabeth V.,	348 2d St.	73.46
Benisch, H. J.,	895 Jamaica Av.	73.45
Krogmann, J. H. W.,	786 Greene Av.	73.43
Berkowitz, M.,	360 Wyona St.	73.42
Rosenberg, S. A.,	282 Manhattan Av.	73.41
Cohen, Harry,	456 Bedford Av.	73.41
Green, Abraham,	1,459 54th St.	73.40
Levy, Lawrence L.,	864 Bushwick Av.	73.39
Silver, Edith,	140 Prospect P. S. W.	73.39
Weaver, L. O.,	25 Jefferson Av.	73.39
Lenchitsky, S.,	1,222 39th St.	73.38
Halsted, L. R. J.,	346 1st St.	73.37
Rosenberg, N.,	587 Bedford Av.	73.37
Staples, J. A.,	1,711 44th St.	73.36
Chalawsky, Mary,	257 Penn St.	73.34
Jacobs, Albert,	74 Throop Av.	73.34
Weissman, L.,	124 Harrison St.	73.33
Scalettar, H.,	427 Watkins St.	73.32
Glass, Frances,	180 Ellery St.	73.32
Shiffer, Joseph,	480 5th Av.	73.31
Bell, Mildred M.,	99 St. Felix St.	73.31
Hirschberg, Leon F.,	134 Maple St.	73.31
Bernstein, Bella,	151 McKibbin St.	73.31
Schonbrun, William,	1,628 Pitkin Av.	73.31
Heiden, E. M.,	12 Crafton Place.	73.31
Marks, Dorothy,	788 Lafayette Av.	73.31
Newman, H. S.,	2,419 84th St.	73.31
Seaver, Eleanor B.,	11 E. 19th St.	73.31
Silverstein, J.,	401 Williams Av.	73.31
Bloomgarden, E.,	268 Rutledge St.	73.31
Rosenheck, J.,	745 Trinity Av.

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RED BANK LINE ROUND TRIP TWO CENTS
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m.; SUNDAYS, Lv. Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a. m.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND & SAG HARBOR.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier ft. 34th St., E. R., Tuesdays and Thursdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1:00 P. M.

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All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Hendrick Hudson" leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie and return.
Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.
Special Trips Every Saturday to Kingston Point, Malden, Catskill, Hudson, and to Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12:30; W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20; Yonkers, 1:45 P.M. Arriving Albany 10:45 P.M.
AFTERNOON BOAT
for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:40 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to BEAR MOUNTAIN or CORNWALL, returning on Str. "Robert Fulton," arriving in New York 8:40 P. M.
Hudson River
Day Line

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Leaves daily except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., N. R., 6:30; Canal St., 6:45 p.m. for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

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Weekdays & Sundays, weather permitting. Lvs. N. Y., Battery Pier, 9:45 A.M.; 1:45, 5 P. M. Returning lvs. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, 11:45 A.M.; 5:30, 9:45 P.M. FARE 25c. EACH WAY. Tels. 179-3263 Broad.

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45 MILES UP THE HUDSON
Weekday & Sunday TWO-BOAT Service
Str. "Highlander" Lvs. W. 129th St., 10:00; Yonkers, 10:30 A. M.
Str. "Rosedale" Lvs. W. 129th St., 10:00; Yonkers, 10:30 A. M.
EXTRA TRIP SAT. AFTERNOONS
Leaving Battery 1:30, W. 132d St., 2:00 P. M. Round Trip, Weekdays, 50c. Children, 25c. Sundays and Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c. MUSIC. DANCING. McAllister Steamboat Co.

EXCURSIONS
Atlantic City $2.50
TOMORROW
Lv. W. 23d St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8.00 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

GLEN ISLANDS
New boat service from Battery—To-day. 9:30 and 10 A. M. and 1:30, 6 and 6 P. M. E. 24 St. 30 Min. later.

Iron Steamboat Co.
A DAY ON THE OCEAN. Str. "TAURUS" Daily 8 A. M. Pier 1 N. R. ONLY. Fare $1.00.
CONEY ISLAND & ROCKAWAY BEACH, from Pier 1, N. R. and West 129th St. Round Trip, ADULTS 50c, CHILDREN 30c Full Time Tables are on INSIDE Back Cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 872.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Leave Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3372. To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS
AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND
Leave Hudson River Day Line Pier, ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Tel. 645 Gramercy.

FOR ONE DOLLAR.
Finely bound volume of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, full of war pictures. Souvenir of world's greatest conflict sent by mail for $1. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Philadelphia, at Liverpool, Aug. 21.
SS Silver Cedar, at La Pallice, Aug. 15.
SS Eriesbaugh, at Savona, Aug. 15.
SS Noordam, at Falmouth, Aug. 20.
SS Strathspey, at Cherbourg, Aug. 15.
SS Marioneth,, at Havre, Aug. 18.
SS Pioneer, at Kirkwall, Aug. 18.
SS Caserta, at Spezia, Aug. 11.
SS Napoli, at Spezia, Aug. 13.
SS City of Oran, at Vladivostok, Aug. 11.
SS Arechondo, at Pasages, Aug. 12.
SS Cardiff Hall, at Naples, Aug. 13.
SS Chalkydon, at Marseilles, Aug. 14.
SS Wiedrecht, at Lisbon, Aug. 14.
SS Florence Luckenbach, at Sydney, Aug. 18.
SS Narcis, at Rotterdam, Aug. 18.
SS Zealandia, at Rotterdam, Aug. 18.
SS Orduna, at Liverpool, Aug. 21.
SS Melderskin, at Antofogasta, Aug. 19.
SS Milford Hall, at Manchester, Aug. 19.
SS Strabo, at Manchester, Aug. 19.
SS Mongolia, at London, Aug. 20.

Sailed.

SS Rochambeau, from Bordeaux, Aug. 20.
SS Frederik VIII., from Kirkwall, Aug. 20.
SS Strathgarry, from Bordeaux, Aug. 15.
SS Epsilon, from Amsterdam, Aug. 16.
SS J. W. Fordney, from Fowey, Aug. 18.
SS Euclid, from Liverpool, Aug. 19.
SS Guyane, from Bordeaux, Aug. 20.
SS Pennsylvania, from Havre, Aug. 21.
SS Netherly Hall, at London, Aug. 20.
SS Francisco, at Hull, Aug. 20.
SS San Giorgio, at Genoa, Aug. 15.
SS Kamenetz Podolosk, from Sunderland, Aug. 19.
SS Tokushima Maru, from London, Aug. 19.
SS Rochester, from Liverpool, Aug. 19.

Passed.

SS Ledeal, New York for Rotterdam, passed Isle of Wight.
SS Rotterdam, (tank,) New York for Amsterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Toftwoll, New York for Havre, passed Ushant.
SS Alberto Treves, New York for —, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Mails.

Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, via Cadiz, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—C. Lopez y Lopez..Aug. 24
Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—Patris.....Aug. 25
Liberia, (specially addressed only,) via Monrovia, at 12:30 P. M.—Memnon.....Aug. 25
Netherlands, via Rotterdam, (also specially addressed correspondence for Great Britain and Ireland, via Falmouth,) at 2:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Nieuw Amsterdam...Aug. 25
Sweden, via Gothenburg, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 9:30 A. M.)—Stockholm.....Aug. 26
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Saxonia.....Aug. 26
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Orduna.....Aug. 26

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]
Sun rises..5:11 | Sun sets..6:46 | Moon rises..12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:24	2:54	8:35	9:29
Governors Island	3:13	3:42	9:24	10:12
Hell Gate	5:19	5:47	11:05	11:53

Arrived—Monday, Aug. 21.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 5.
SS Lafayette, Bordeaux, Aug. 13.
SS Carolina, San Juan, Aug. 16.
SS Algonquin, Puerto Plata, Aug. 16.
SS Hyanthes, Weymouth, Aug. 5.
SS Nickerie, Amsterdam, Aug. 4.
SS Vigilancia, Lisbon, Aug. 10.
SS Dalrazon, Newport News, Aug. 20.
SS City of Newcastle, Boston, Aug. 20.
SS Momus, New Orleans, Aug. 16.
SS El Sigio, Galveston, Aug. 15.
SS Buenambo, Marseilles, July 28.
SS Petra, Baltimore, Aug. 19.
SS Tenadores, Cristobal, Aug. 14.
SS Sixaola, Santiago, Aug. 17.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Saxonia	Liverpool	Aug. 12
*California	Glasgow	Aug. 13
†Hellig Olav	Christiansand	Aug. 12
Minnehaha	London	Aug. 1
Petrolite	Shields	Aug. 1
Oriflamme	Dartmouth	Aug. 1
Lord Cromer	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Lux	Newport	Aug. 7
Cluny Castle	London	Aug. 9
Alcor	Turks Island	Aug. 6
Italia	Naples	Aug. 11
King Bleddyn	Havre	Aug. 5
Lancastrian	London	Aug. 9
St. George	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Saratoga	Havana	Aug. 19
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 19
El Rio	Galveston	Aug. 16

DUE TOMORROW.

Brighton	Jamaica	Aug. 19
Kansas City	Swansea	Aug. 9
Elef K. Venezuelos	Gibraltar	Aug. 13
Mizar	Kirkwall	Aug. 9
Dorrington Court	Havre	Aug. 5
Leerzum	Rotterdam	Aug. 9
Cuyahoga	London	Aug. 8
Highland Prince	Victoria	July 31
Trevalyor	Barry	Aug. 9
Robert M. Thompson	Sharpness	Aug. 10
Colon	Colon	Aug. 17
El Paso	Galveston	Aug. 17

DUE THURSDAY.

Rance	Bilbao	Aug. 9
Atlanta	Gibraltar	Aug. 14
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 22
Zulia	San Juan	Aug. 19
Santa Marta	Kingston	Aug. 19
Hurona	Shields	Aug. 6
Rigel	Seville	Aug. 1
Taunton	Jamaica	Aug. 19
Comus	New Orleans	Aug. 19
El Valle	Galveston	Aug. 18

DUE FRIDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Catherine Cuneo	Jamaica	Aug. 20
Antilla	P'rto Mexico	Aug. 16
Atherstone	Havre	Aug. 11
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 19
El Occidente	Galveston	Aug. 18

DUE SATURDAY.

Vauban	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Paul Palx	Swansea	Aug. 13
Ilwen	Cardiff	Aug. 14
Crewe Hall	Oran	Aug. 5

DUE SUNDAY.

New York	Liverpool	Aug. 19
Ryndam	Rotterdam	Aug. 19
Lombardia	Torre An'z'ta	Aug. 10
Comanche	Jacksonville	Aug. 24
Leersum	Rotterdam	Aug. 9
Basse Terre	Bordeaux	Aug. 15

DUE MONDAY.

Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Aug. 20
Carpathia	Liverpool	Aug. 19
Frederik VIII	Christiansand	Aug. 19
Coamo	San Juan	Aug. 23
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 23
Mogieff	Leith	Aug. 17

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Paunia, Guiana	1:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Pacific, Argentina	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Hammeshus, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
Manchuria, London	—	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Orazon, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cuthbert, Para	2:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Inca, Santo Domingo	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Creole, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Havana	—	12:00 M.
Calabria, Naples	—	2:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
C. Lopez y Lopez, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vinovia, London	—	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Sixaola, Santiago	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Patris, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Mariana, Santiago	—	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Stockholm, Gothenburg	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maidenville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nickerie, Haiti	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Voltaire, Rio de Janeiro	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Millinocket, Porto Rico	—	12:00 M.
California, Glasgow	—	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London	—	12:00 M.
Lord Cromer, Liverpool	—	12:00 M.
Idaho, Hull	—	12:00 M.
Vueco, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
Sixaola, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 21.

SS California, Glasgow to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 22, forenoon. Anchor Line.
SS Hellig Olav, Copenhagen to New York, was 330 miles E. at noon; due 22d, afternoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 102 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 193 miles S. at noon.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 323 miles S. at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 325 miles S. at noon.
SS Gulfoil and Connaught, Sabine to New York, was 237 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 7 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 323 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 95 miles W. of Key West at 7 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 247 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 238 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 240 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 80 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Vesta, Beaumont to New York, was 190 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 26, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 26, SS Lafayette.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 25, SS Memmon.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 25, SS Patris.
Gibraltar and Italy—Close at 8 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Canoplc.
Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Hellig Olav.
Sweden—Close at 7 A. M. Aug. 26, SS Stockholm.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. Aug. 26, SS Kristianiafjord.

Mails for South America.

North Brazil, Iquitos, Pernambuco, Parahyba, and Natal, via Para and Manaos, at 8 A. M.—Cuthbert.....Aug. 22
Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, (specially addressed only) via Montevideo, a Plata, and Buenos Aires, at 10 A. M.—Hostilius.....Aug. 24
South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 9 A. M.—Voltaire.....Aug. 26
Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Furis.....Aug. 26

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M,
Hawaii (San Francisco)—Manoa.....Aug. 24
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Ixion.....Aug. 26
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....Aug. 26
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru.....Aug. 27
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Aug. 31

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Chatham and Phenix Bank to Open New Branch at Broadway and Eighteenth Street—Silk Firm in Uptown Lease—Dyckman Flats Sold—Operators Buy in Bronx.

The leasing market furnished the chief activity in the Manhattan realty world yesterday, and revealed the steady business improvement of the old Broadway district below Twenty-third Street. Of chief importance was the announcement that the Chatham and Phenix National Bank will open a new uptown branch in the new wholesale centre of Broadway, which was formerly the big retail district. The bank has leased the large corner store floor and basement at 873 and 875 Broadway, northwest corner of Eighteenth Street, formerly occupied by Aitken, Son & Co. and Vantine & Co. The bank will open its offices there within a few weeks after the completion of extensive alterations.

Carstein & Linnekin were the brokers in the lease, which has been taken for a long term of years.

Big Mid-Broadway Lease.

An important mid-Broadway lease has been closed by the M. Rosenthal Company in the rental for a term of years of the store basement, first and second lofts at 450 and 452 Broadway, to Charles S. Nathan, office furniture dealer. The lease was made for the estate of Isaac Gutman and others, at an aggregate rental of about $100,000. After alterations the premises will be occupied by the lessees by Oct. 1. The building is opposite the new home of the Globe-Wernicke Company, at 451 and 453 Broadway.

Silk Firm Makes Uptown Lease.

Another uptown removel of a large silk manufacturing firm is indicated in the lease just taken for a long term by Ludwig Littauer & Co. of the basement, store and mezzanine floors in the building now under construction at 30 to 38 East Thirty-third Street by the Wallach Construction Company. M. Crystal, president. The space will be ready for occupancy by Dec. 1. The firm has been for over twenty-five years at 107 and 109 Greene Street.

Schiffer & Coe were the brokers in the lease.

Sale in Dyckman Tract.

The two five-story apartment houses at 9 to 15 Seaman Avenue have been purchased by the Allied Holding Corporation from the 1,592 Eastern Parkway, Incorporated. The houses cover a plot 100 by 100 feet and were recently erected by the Frank Wilson Construction Company. The title was recorded yesterday subject to a mortgage of $92,000.

Buys Bronx "Key" Plots.

Harris & Maurice Mandelbaum have purchased from the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company two valuable "key" parcels on the Southern Boulevard, along the line of the Bronx extension of the Broadway-Lexington Avenue subway line. One was a plot of 6,500 square feet adjoining the northeast corner of the Boulevard and 147th Street and the other was a plot of 2,400 square feet adjoining the northeast corner of 144th Street. The plots will be improved with taxpayer buildings, which will be leased to contractors engaged in the subway work.

The Cross & Brown Company were the brokers in the sale.

Brooklyn City Property Sells Well.

A successful sale of city property was held yesterday in the Brooklyn auction rooms by William P. Rae & Co., who sold a plot fronting 150 feet on both Carroll and President Streets, with a depth of 200 feet, being 125 feet west of Hicks Street, to V. Scotto for $70,700. The property is covered with old houses. It was sold by the order of the Sinking Fund Commission, the upset price being $65,000. It is one of the few cases where city property has brought more than its upset price.

Long Island.

B. C McKenna has sold to C. Gibson the plot 25 by 100 feet on the south side of Park Street near Myrtle Avenue, West Flushing, and also to C. Hugil a plot 25 by 100 feet on the south side of Park Street near Myrtle Avenue.

The Hunter Car Sign Company has purchased from the Bannon estate a plot 100 by 100 at the foot of Farrington Street and Bayside Avenue, Flushing, upon which they will erect a factory building.

W. R. Huntington has purchased from the Kensington Great Neck Corporation, five plots at Kensington, Great Neck.

New Jersey.

The plot, 50 by 100, at 142 and 144 Plane Street, Newark, has been purchased by Mrs. E. McKinney from the United Merchants' Realty Corporation. Mrs. McKinney owns an abutting plot fronting on Central Avenue, and she is planning to erect a garage on the entire parcel. Applebaum & Applebaum were the brokers in the sale.

The Summit Development Company, L. Ward Prince, Vice President, has sold to Harry B. Vreeland and William A. Voight a plot for the Summit Home Land Company on Tulip Street, Summit, N. J.

Buyer of Steers Estate.

A. Jaretzkel was the buyer of the estate recently sold by Henry Steers valued at $350,000, on King Street, Portchester, through Fish & Marvin. He also bought the S. W. Andrews tract, between Hawthorne Beach and the Mallory estates, in the same locality, containing five and a half acres, for about $60,000. The property has a frontage of 600 feet on the sound and extends back to the Byram River.

Commercial Leases.

Daniel Birdsall & Co. have rented the first floor and basement of 103 Fifth Avenue to Blum & Boyd, now located at 75 Fifth Avenue.

William Stonebridge has leased for William M. Greer the store at 657 East 183d Street, northwest corner of Belmont Avenue, the Bronx, to Mary E. Callanan.

M. & L. Hess have leased to Rothschild Bros. & Co., importers of buttons, the second floor and the wing of the third floor, comprising about 30,000 square feet, at 1,115 Broadway, southwest corner of Twenty-fifth Street, for a term of years at a rental aggregating $100,000.

Edward S. Foley & Co. have leased the building at 257 Sixth Avenue for James Exan to John C. Roney.

Spear & Company have rented the store at 10 West Twenty-second Street to the American Catering Company, and the store at 53 East Eighth Street to Millward & Klenke.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Irving Shaw the store at 295 Eighth Avenue to Isaac Lazarus.

Snowber & Smith have leased the store at 604 Columbus Avenue to G. Hirch.

Bronx Lease for Amusement Resort.

Sydney S. Cohen has leased from the Premium Holding Corporation (Sonn Bros.) for twenty-one years the vacant plot on the west side of Prospect Avenue, 231 feet

FORFEITURE SALE

Sacrificing at $7,250

A small cash payment buys it. Balance can be arranged to remain on first mortgage if so desired.

Purchaser having forfeited large cash payments because of business reverses, forcing this home back on seller's hands, house must be sold at once, thus being sacrificed at a fraction of its real worth. Title guaranteed.

This fine, all-year country home with extensive grounds right near the shore of one of the largest, finest lakes in the mountains, near express station and convenient commuting distance to any part of New York City. This unusual house has every facility and convenience for comfortable living; it contains 12 rooms and 2½ baths. This house is substantially and honestly built; no such honest materials can be had at such a ridiculously low price. All sports are enjoyed here at their best. This house is convenient to fine country club, golf, etc.

This is an unheard-of bargain; house could not be built to-day for twice the price I am authorized to sell at, and is in first-class condition. The place is easily worth $12,000.

Address ATTORNEY, BOX G 610 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Island City Plottage

Block Front on Broadway
Destined to be the most important retail business street in Long Island City. Near Elevated Station. Twelve minutes from 42d Street.

Jamaica Avenue Frontage
720 feet, near Broadway and Grand Avenue elevated stations. Just the place for a large building operation.

Solid Block 300 x 350 Feet.
Barclay Street, fronting new East River Park.

2750 Feet on Ditmars Avenue.
One block from express station, fourteen minutes to 42d Street. Will divide.

Hoyt Avenue Bargain.
Extra deep plot, 50x200 feet, between East River Park and express station.

Water-Front Plot.
500x1,200 feet, between Ditmars Avenue and Wolcott Avenue. Fine location for institution or moving picture studio.

Rapid transit lines will be in operation in December. Five-cent fare to all parts of the city.

BROKERS PROTECTED.

Kirkert-Finlay Realty Co.
Tel. 5600 Greeley. 1 West 34th St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

Summer and Winter Home

Near the Water
Easy Commutation. Ex. Service.
7 ROOMS, TILED BATH.
Grounds 100x150 feet.

Price $6,000, Terms to Suit.

Ideal Commutation to City.
This beautiful all year home on a high ridge overlooks lakes and takes in the surrounding country in a panoramic view for miles. Flite type modern English home, equipped with shower, electricity, hardwood floors, &c. Convenient to club, golf links and station. Ideal water sports.
R. F. BARNES,
170 B'way. Tel. 1521 Cort.

A Very Pretty

new reconstructed stone 6-room house, tiled bathroom, for $4,500; only $500 cash required. For family reasons it must be sold and is a bargain at this price; new and modern; all improvements; good transportation; schools, &c.; restricted neighborhood. Full particulars.

T. F. HAYES,
Room 516—47 West 34th Street.

MONTCLAIR

$16,000 On the beautiful south side; delightful tapestry brick residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, sun porch, open veranda; hardwood finish throughout; every appointment; very convenient to Lackawanna Station; may be seen by appointment.
Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

For Sale Farm in New Hampshire.

Why not buy a farm among the hills of New Hampshire and insure your family against infantile paralysis? We have 50-acre farm, 600 feet elevation, fine old house, with other buildings; spring water, beautiful view, etc., 2 miles to railroad, trolley, churches, etc. A. M. Carlton, Goffstown, N. H.

ENGLAND—To Let.

TO BE LET FURNISHED,
Magnificent Country Mansion,
9 halls, 8 reception rooms, billiard room, and boudoir, 17 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, stabling & garage. Electric light. With 6 acres beautiful pleasure grounds, lawns, etc., and 500 acres shooting, including fishing & hunting. Rent, 1,500 guineas a year to include four gardeners' wages. Apply Frank Batten & Co., Conduit Street, London, England.

FOR SALE OR TO LET; FOR BUSINESS.

5TH AV. CORNER STORE

CLOSE TO
34TH STREET,
25x95 with large "L"
Spacious basement room
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42d Street.

148-150 Madison Ave.

S. W. Cor. 32nd St.
Nearing completion.
Remsen Building
Store and lofts, size 49.5x89.8
For Showrooms only.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

CORNER LOFT BUILDING,

5-STORY AND BASEMENT, 50x100,
1913 2d Av., S. W. Cor. 99th St.
Suitable for manufacturing of
Cigars, Shirtwaists, Tailoring, &c.
Will rent in part or entire.
Steam heat, elevator, and all Fire and Labor laws complied with; apply to owners.
PATERNO CONSTRUCTION CO.
383 Madison Av. Tel. 3513 Murray Hill.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

ASTOR DWELLINGS

ON THE BLOCK BEAUTIFUL,
130th Street, Fifth to Lenox.
Three-story, 25-foot front houses, 11 rooms, front lawns and porches; rent $75 to $80. Inquire 24 West 130th, or
Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Avenue

118 EAST 30TH ST.

Desirable three-story and basement dwelling, suitable for physician or private family. Excellent location.
Innes & Center, 30-32 E. 20th.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

207 West 56th St.,

Between Broadway and 7th Ave.
Modern Apartments
7 & 8 ROOMS
2 BATHS
RENTS $1,380 TO $1,800.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.,
Corner 45th St. 'Phone 1263—Bryant.

Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Ave. "L."
MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
Facing most Picturesque Park in Manhattan.
4 ROOMS, $40-$45
5 ROOMS, $55-$60
6 ROOMS, $65-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85
Every Modern Housekeeping Convenience.
40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
N. E. CORNER WEST 118TH ST.

REED HOUSE

Broadway at 121st St.
6 and 7 Rooms, $800-$1000
OWNER ON PREMISES.
Perfect Service.

Hotel Calumet

340 West 57th St.
Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Leases from Oct. 1. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.
GROUND FLOOR APARTMENT.
SUITABLE PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

Kensington Court
555 West 151st Street,
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
4, 5 AND 7 ROOMS
REASONABLE RENTS.
Apply owner's office, on premises.

RAVENWOOD

Broadway, S. W. Cor. 180th St.
4, 5, 6 Rooms, $36-$57.50.
MODERN, UP-TO-DATE APPOINTMENTS.
ALL NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.

BIG VALUES

High-class Elevator Apts. near Riverside
314-315 & 321 West 94th St.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath, $45 to $87.50.

THE WEST POINT

336 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive.
HIGH CLASS HOUSE.
Subway Express 96th. **6 Rooms, $65**
All night elevator.

210 FIFTH AVENUE

Choice apartments; central location; large rooms with bath and maid's services. Moderate rentals.
FRED'K FOX & CO.,
14 West 40th St. Phone 8240 Bryant.

203 WEST 81ST ST. Next to BROADWAY

New 9-story Fireproof Apartment.
3-5-6 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS.
ALSO 2 DOCTOR'S APARTMENTS.
RENTS $720 TO $1,500.
Convenient to "L" and Subway.

Skylight Studios
5 West 10th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

A—601 WEST 141ST ST.

Cor. Broadway—"Garnet Hall"
3 to 7 large outside rooms; all-night elevator; large closets; moderate rents; elegant foyer; choice location. Supt.

2465-9 BROADWAY at 91st St. Subway
High-class elevator apartments, 6 & 7 rooms $660 to $960. JOHN S. HEEP, 215 Broadway.

Apartments of Highest Character

Two New Buildings

Now in Course of Completion
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
103d St. and West End Ave.
And
NORTH CORNER OF
108th St. and Riverside Drive
MODERATE RENTALS
5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths

Sanford & Rexford
Entire Block Opposite Apthorp
Broadway, 78th to 79th St.
Subway Station at Door.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $2,300.

Mentone
895 West End Ave.
S. W. Corner 104th Street.
One Block from Subway Station.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,300.

The Regnor
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
One Block from Subway Station.
6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $1,850

508 to 520 W. 114th
Three 8-Story Buildings.
Two Blocks from Subway Station.
Overlooking campus and buildings of Columbia University; block entirely residential.
Apartments of 5-6-7 & 8 Rooms, Baths.
Rents $720 to $1,400.

460 and 464 Riverside Drive
Block North of 116th Street.
Two Modern Buildings.
Close to Subway Station.
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $1,700.

The Sophomore
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
One Block from Subway Station.
4 & 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $660 to $1,600.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND SPECIAL TERMS CAN BE HAD ON SOME OF THE ABOVE APARTMENTS.

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday
TEL. 1114 MORNINGSIDE.

Broadway, 89th to 90th Streets

Astor Court

IF you visit this imposing building you will surely come away convinced that in this apartment house, there have been embodied improvements, so advanced, that the most fastidious and cultured demand for a generation to come have been foreseen and carried out. And yet the rentals are reasonable. Read more.

Spacious garden on 3 sides insures ample light and fresh air. Roomy closets, closet doors with pier glass mirrors. Special rooms for accommodating guests. Safe roof playground for children. Kitchens have ventilating flues, complete glass-lined ice boxes and outlets for electric fans. Refrigeration furnished without cost. Private laundries with tubs, gas, ironing boards and steam driers. Individual brick-lined store rooms. All rooms richly decorated and finished. Suites of 6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, with 2 and 3 baths. A number of splendid suites now vacant. Rentals from $2500 to $3200.

Call at the premises or apply at the offices of
VINCENT ASTOR - - 23 West 26th Street, New York City

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced,
Under the Management of
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42nd St.

The Hudson Fulton
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house.
7 Rooms, one Bath
8 Rooms, two Baths
One block from Subway.
$810 to $960 yearly.

The Aspinwall Apartments
399-403-407-411
Audubon Ave.
Entire block front from 185th to 186th St. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station.
4 Rooms—$30 to $37 per month
5 Rooms—$38 to $43 per month

The HAMPTONS

201 & 203 West 117th St.
St. Nicholas to 7th Ave.
Most exclusive dwelling in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L," and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $780 to $1,050 yearly
Apply on Premises, or to
A. L. MORDECAI & SON

400 Riverside Drive

Corner 112th St.
Finest Section of the Drive.
Modern building embodying all the latest improvements; very large rooms, attractive floor plan.
Apartments of
5-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 3 Baths
Rents $840-$2,000.
Apply Supt. on Premises.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY)
Agent always on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

THE Whitehall, 1871 7th Av.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
8 unusually large rooms, extra toilet, IN THE BEST HARLEM LOCATION. $1,000 and $1,200

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The ROGER-MORRIS

New Elevator Apartments
14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING
160th Street and Edgecombe Avenue
Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers.
Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th, 6th and 9th Ave. Express "L" Stations.
4 and 5 Up-to-Date All Outside Rooms
RENTALS $650 TO $850 YEARLY.
SERVANTS' ROOM ON 15TH FLOOR.
S. C. WELLS, Manager.
Telephone 9150 Audubon.

448 Riverside Drive, at 116th St.
Up-to-date 12-Story Fireproof Building.
7-8-9 Large Rooms, with 3 Baths..... $1,350-$1,850
No Concessions, but 15% Better Value Assured.
Under Owner's Personal Management.
ANTONY CAMPAGNA. Tel. 6570 Morn'side.

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IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
MAPLE COURT
1229 PARK AV. Corner 96th St.
8 ROMS, 2 BATHS, $1,200
7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS $1,000
CATHEDRAL COURT
541 West 113th Near Broadway
6 Rooms and Bath, $900
A. BRANDSTEIN Agt., 74 B'way.

7 and 8 Room Apartments with 2 Baths
$1,500 to $1,900 per annum
250 West 82d Street
(Southwest corner of Broadway)

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

THE ENDYMION

352 WEST 117TH ST.
Near park, close to transit; seven rooms, full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Superintendent, or
WILCOX & SHELTON
2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, Kitchens, $30-$60
Tel. Morn 3927. Owner on premises.

2, 3, 4 Rooms and Bath,
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
390 CENTRAL PARK WEST

A FEW APARTMENTS TO LEASE IN THE FOLLOWING HIGH-CLASS FIREPROOF BUILDINGS

801 West End Av.,	N.W. Cor. 99 St.	1-6 Rooms, 2-7 " 2-8 "	2 Baths, 2 " 2 "	$1,400 1,700 2,000
The Dallieu,	S. E. Cor. 101st St. and West End Ave.	2-6 Room,	3 Baths,	1,750
The Presada,	50 Central Park West Cor. 65th Street.	1-10 Room, 1-10 "	2 Baths, 3 "	2,750 3,000
46 West 73d St.,	Private House Block, 1 Apt. to Floor.	1-9 Room,	3 Baths,	3,000
251 West 98th St.,	Adjoining West End Ave.	1-5 Room, 1-6 "	2 Baths, 2 "	900 1,300
The Runoia,	267 West 89th Street, Adjoining West End Av.	1-7 Room, 1-5 "	3 Baths, 2 "	2,000 900
44 West 96th St.,	adjoining Central Park West	2-6 Room,	2 Baths,	1,100
The Arleigh,	620 West 115th Street, adj'ing Riverside Drive	1-7 Room, 1-8 Room,	2 Baths, 2 Baths,	1,000 1,200
St. Evona,	N. E. Cor. 135th St. and Broadway.	3-5-6-7 Rooms,	2 Baths,	$540 to $1,000
The Rolyat,	S. W. Cor. 140th St. and Broadway.	2-8 Rooms,	2 Baths,	$1,100
Rafford Hall,	N. W. Cor. 144th St. and Broadway.	5-6-7 Rooms & Bath,		$600 to $1,000
Wellington Arms,	S.W. Cor. Hamilton Place & 144th St.	5 & 6 Rooms & Bath,		$540 to $660

For further particulars, see
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS, Broadway and 79th St.
Tel. Schuyler 9700.

THE CLIFDEN

264 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 99th St.
12 Story Fireproof Building.
Excellent view of the Drive and Hudson River.
Southern Exposure.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rental $1,500 to $2,500.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

817 WEST END AV.

Southwest Corner 100th St.
High Class Elevator Apartment, 12 Story, Fireproof.
6 & 7 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rental $1,300 to $1,600.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

7-8-9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths

Elevators, Hall Service, Etc.

1748 Broadway, cor. 56th St	$90—$135
71 E. 96th St. (Park Ave. N. W. cor.)	$100—$105
571 Park Ave., cor. 63rd St	$150
218-20 W. 59th St. (opposite Central Park)	$85
175 2nd Ave., cor. 11th St	$75—$100
1 West 102nd St., cor. C. P. West	$80
424 Central Park West (102nd St.)	$65—$70

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 East 42nd Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

667 West 161st at Riverside Drive

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths
RENTS $40 TO $125.
Open for inspection day and evening.
Phone—Audubon 7480.

75 Ft. W'shingt'n Av., Southwest Cor. 162d
Modern Elevator Apartments
Beautiful, high-class, residential section
5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths
RENTS $55 TO $85
Open for inspection day and evening.
Telephone Audubon 7960.
Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway

5 Rooms and 6

Court Washington and The Fortress
New Elevator Apartments
Ft. Washington Av., 169th to 170th St.
Attractive layout; plenty of closets; quiet, refined neighborhood; mail chute and vacuum cleaner service. Inquire 245 Ft. Washington Av., or E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 William St. Tel., Hanover—5989.

636 Fifth Ave.

Southwest Corner 51st Street.
ONE APARTMENT
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS.

VALLAMONT,
CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AV. & 119TH.
EXCEPTIONAL SUNNY APARTMENT.
Large closets, home house, full service, only $65; one other for $50. Janitor, or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

Renault Court
207-211 West 110th St.
High-class elevator apartments.
7 and 8 rooms and bath; moderate rents;
Opposite Central Park.
Apply Superintendent on premises, or Clemilt Realty Co., 507 5th Ave.

The CLEBURNE

924 West End Av.—105th St.
New Apartments ready for occupancy—exclusive neighborhood.
Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 B'way.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
7 Rooms and Bath $1,600-$1,800
Fireproof Building. Standard Service.
CONCORD HALL,
468 Riverside Drive, Cor. 119th.
7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths, and extra Lavatories. Fireproof Building. $1,100 to $1,600. Manager.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Unfurnished—West Side.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS

JUST COMPLETED
4 and 5 Large Rooms and Bath
$24 to $45
Equal to the Best in Manhattan
MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT
A Real Neighborhood Community.
Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys.
Playground.
Pavilion for Dancing.
THE
QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Renting Office, Jackson Av., Corner of 25th St.
Telephone Newtown—1214.
HOW TO GO { From Manhattan End of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. and 2d Av.), take Jackson Av., Flushing or College Point trolley direct to 25th St. and Jackson Av. (FARE FIVE CENTS NOW.) Leave car at Jackson Av. and 25th St. Renting office on corner. TWENTY MINUTES BY EITHER ROUTE

VELASQUEZ-GOYA

605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Apartments,
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive, one block from Subway Station.
Directly Opposite Spanish Museum Grounds.
6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Rents Reasonable.

Westbourne Court
556 West 140th Street,
Corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms
REASONABLE RENTS.
Apply Superintendent on Premises, or M. M. SILVERMAN, 507 5th Ave.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

GRAMERCY PARK

Attractive studios; also two-room and bath studio apartments, facing the park.
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ATTRACTIVE
FLATBUSH APARTMENTS
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS
4-5-6-7 ROOMS, $26 TO $55
WESTWOOD REALTY COMPANY,
685 Flatbush Ave.

BRONX.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Aves., 3 minutes to Botanical Gardens.
N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
CLASS OF TENANTS RESTRICTED
4-5-6 Rooms . . $26-$34-$42

ROCKLEDGE COURT
3,044 Albany Crescent.
Broadway-231st St. subway station, 3-4-5 rooms; all improvements; $24 to $36. Class of tenants restricted. Call at above address only.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ALL KINDS of country and city property for sale and rent; ask for particulars. Our list of property will interest you. KNICKERBOCKER REALTY CO., 141 West 20th St.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

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Real Estate. 92 William St.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER."
New York Office, 101 Park Av.

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One-family houses, detached, garage, nine rooms, bath, showers, electric lights, vacuum cleaners, steam, parquetry; $5,650; $650 cash, $15 monthly and interest. Builders, 1,430 77th St. Take West End Subway, Municipal Building, to 77th St.

Valuable booth to let in downtown arcade building; low price. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 949.

Builders—Private house, plottage, including corners; best location west side. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway. River 975.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Sacrifice my 2 Jamaica lots for $120 each; 2 blocks from station and trolley; need half or all cash. B. Johnson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Six-room cottage, near lake; garden; all improvements; 10c. fare, trolley or train; small cash payment and $16 monthly. B. Welsh, Box 125 Times Downtown.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Particulars of your property for sale and rent; business and residential property, loft and apartment management specialists. Knickerbocker Realty Co., 141 West 20th St.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

At Mount Vernon N. Y.—Chester Hill, 2 blocks from station, large corner house, ample grounds, beautiful trees; not new, but finely built; large porches; steam heat; space for garage; choice neighborhood. Price $15,000, free and clear; no trade. Anderson Realty Company, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

We offer several country homes, farms, at Katonah, Bedford, Mount Kisco, White Plains, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished houses along Harlem Railroad. Reed, Clark, Lee & Co., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 1516 W. P.

At Larchmont.—Beautiful Dutch Colonial, seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; eight minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

At Larchmont, beautiful Dutch Colonial seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; 8 minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St.

President St., 40, New Rochelle.—7 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; situated in exclusive part of New Rochelle; newly decorated; reasonable terms. Inquire by mail or call.

PHYSICIANS OR COMMUTERS.
Opportunity—10 rooms, two baths, large plot, ¾ mile Bronxville station; sacrifice; price $9,000, or will rent. Phone 1089 Tuckahoe, Dr. Hall, Mohegan Heights.

On the top of the hill at Scarsdale Station; restricted residence plot with all improvements; delightful neighbors; price $3,500; easy terms or loan to build. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Excellent Bargains in city and country. Approximate your wants and write for full particulars.
Knickerbocker Realty Co., 141 W. 29th St.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av

Write for list of attractive homes.
Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$1,275 complete buys my little hilltop bungalow; shade trees, large grounds; near station, harbor, and New York; $100 cash and $10 monthly. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Six-room waterfront bungalow; garage; beautiful garden plot; ideal for all water sports; most modern construction; 40 minutes out; terms to suit genuine buyer. B. Bryan, Box 129 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE,
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4030.

COUNTRY HOMES—ACREAGE—FARMS.
DANIEL GERARD, 1,270 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN.
Modern 7-room house; must be sacrificed; located on beautiful street; 4 minutes to station; all improvements, fireplace, large piazza; easy terms. B. K., 59 Times.

Hackensack, N. J.—House, 17 rooms and 2 baths, large grounds, fine part of Main Street; suitable for large family, boarding house or school; will rent or sell. John P. Herren.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

Building lot 50x200, near station, hour out; great views, water, and electric light. Only $300; easy terms. Room 1,702, 141 B'way.

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MONTCLAIR, N. J. Sale or rent. Send for illustrated booklet B. Hughes-Taylor Co.

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GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
For Sale—Seven and one-half acres; large Colonial dwelling; all modern conveniences; can be purchased at reasonable price and terms. Photos and further particulars from HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY,
21 Liberty St., New York.

Real Estate—Out of City.

For Sale—Large Arizona stock ranches and range, stocked with 3,500 head Hereford cattle; will run 10,000 head; 5,000-acre highly improved, irrigated alfalfa ranch, stocked with pure bred stock; ideal climate and water. Address Cross Bar Ranch, Colter, Apache County, Arizona.

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BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—To buy residence in good neighborhood; near Pelham or Mount Vernon. G 109 Times.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

125 Feet East of 5th Ave.
and South of 42nd St.
Well-located 25-ft.
BUILDING FOR LEASE.
Will improve for reputable tenant.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
489 5th Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 6020.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. THE SUBLEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 43d.) Bryant 8786.

STORE,
Basement and sub-basement.
596 Broadway.
22,000 square feet.
E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 WILLIAM ST.

We have applicants for offices and lofts, all parts of city; list your vacancies with us. Realty Subleasing Co., 220 Broadway.

348 Madison Av., 70 West 47th; parlor floor; will divide; reasonable rent.

Offices.—Large and small, attractive offices; modern conveniences; $17.50-$50; suitable import, export business. Apply 100 Broad St.

UNION SQUARE, 33.—Offices, $25 up. Apply on premises or Spear, 527 Broadway.

$40 per month; large loft; steam heat; good light; sub-let at once; 8 East 18th St.

Beautiful corner offices, sublet cheap. 43d and Broadway. Call up 5140 Bryant.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business property, sale, rental, management.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. 710 Madison Av.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Large office to rent at your own price. C. M. Oppenheimer, 423 4th Av.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

FOR SALE.—5 PER CENT. TWO-YEAR $1,200 BOND AND MORTGAGE ON VACANT SUBURBAN CORNER AT PRICE TO NET 6 PER CENT., AND MORE IF MATURITY ANTICIPATED. THE LOAN IS BUT 25 PER CENT. OF APPRAISED VALUE. G 100 TIMES.

Mortgage money, in any amount, at 4½%. S. A. Israel-R. M. De Leeuw Co., 35 Nassau.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Excellently furnished two rooms, bath, kitchenette; 48th, near 5th; lease, $75. G 64 Times.

Near Colony Club, charming, sunny 8-room apt., 3 baths, from Sept. 20 to Dec. 10. B 132 Times.

MADISON AV., 222, (36th.)—Handsomely furnished parlor floor, three rooms, bath, kitchenette.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS
MONTHLY OR WEEKLY.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
Special Rates to Columbia Students.
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS. $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near B'way
2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $45 and up
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.
4 rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

NEW APARTMENTS, 2, 3 ROOMS & BATH.
Nine outside windows, three exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated; full hotel service; phone; maid service; $40 per month up per room; breakfast and dinner, $7 a week, optional; one block from "L"; subway express cars and bus line; references; special weekly rates.
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3064 River.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

Will sub-lease for 8 months or longer from Sept. 1 exquisitely furnished 7 rooms and 2 baths apartment, 98th St. and Riverside Drive. Inquire M. M. Waxman, 50 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 6985 Broad.

"THE CHESTERSHIRE,"
570 West 183d Street. Five blocks from 181st St. subway station; six and seven-room apartments. Superintendent on premises.

Doctor's suite, to share with dentist; corner apartment, all light; furnished and service. M. Landau, D. D. S., northwest corner Broadway and 102d St.

Some unusual opportunities; furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Attractive 3-2 large rooms, bath, one kitchenette; eight outside windows, Southern exposure; service; references. 140 West 34th.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

2 rooms, completely furnished; very high-class house. Apply 307 West 113th.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $800 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 136th to 157th St.

Unfurnished—East Side.

1,000 PARK AV., COR. 84TH ST.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,900-$2,100.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,750.
12 Rooms, 4 Baths, $4,400-$4,500.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

34 East 53d St.—Doctor's office, parlor floor; electricity, hardwood floors.

31st, 157 East.—Modern 5 and 6 room steam-heated apartments; $36-$42.

Skylight studio apartment, modern. 32 East 28th St.

The Schermerhorn, Madison Av., 82d to 83d.—Nine and ten rooms, three baths.

35TH, 130 EAST.—Modern apartment, 3, 4 and 5 rooms; $600-$1,200.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Five rooms and bath.
Eight rooms, three baths.
Very high-class elevator house.
Most moderate rents.
530 West 113th St.

Brockton, 661 West 180th St., Northwest Corner Broadway.—High-class elevator house; extra large sleeping chambers; hardwood floors throughout; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50 to $60.

CHOICE APARTMENT.
8 rooms, 2 baths, 10th floor, 15 windows; facing Riverside Drive; $2,000.
Apply to Superintendent on premises.
307 West 79th St.

309-311 5th Av., near Waldorf.—Two unusually large rooms; steam heat, electric light; spacious closets; $70-$75.
AMES, 26 West 31st, or premises.

20th, 424 West. — Exclusive location; unobstructed outlook; college grounds opposite; for people of refinement; 5 rooms, bath; steam; $36-$42; no small children.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator; all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Superintendent.

2,424 7th Av., 6 rooms, bath, electric light; $40 and $45.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

94th, 32-34 West, near Park.—8-room modern apartments; reasonable rent.

57th, Near 5th Av.—Two large rooms, kitchenette, bath; $35. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

**B

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—High temperatures continue throughout Illinois, Indiana, Lower Michigan, the Ohio Valley, and locally in New York and Pennsylvania. The maximum at Albany of 98 degrees equalled the previous high record in August for forty-odd years. Heavy rains have fallen in the Dakotas, and general showers have occurred throughout the Rocky Mountain region.

A disturbance central Monday night in the upper Lake region will pass to the eastward during the next forty-eight hours and cause a continuation of present temperature conditions in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and in the lower Lake region.

Temperature Tuesday in the East will be slightly higher than on Monday. As yet the prospects for General showers and cooler weather in the East are not good, but there probably will be isolated showers in the heated area and some local cooling.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate south, fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest to south, fair; South Atlantic Coast, light and variable, mostly south, fair.

FORECAST TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair and continued warm Tuesday; Wednesday fair in south, showers and cooler in north portion.

Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Generally fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday.

Western New York—Fair and continued warm Tuesday; Wednesday probably showers and cooler.

Northern New England—Generally fair and continued warm Tuesday; Wednesday partly cloudy, probably showers and cooler in Vermont.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 o'clock P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	67	70	4 P. M.	72	89
6 A. M.	68	67	6 P. M.	71	81
9 A. M.	72	77	9 P. M.	72	82
12 M.	72	85	11 P. M.	70	84

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 78; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 72; at 8 P. M. it was 80. Maximum temperature, 90 degrees at 2:50 P. M.; minimum, 67 degrees at 5:45 A. M. Humidity, 63 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.96 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.86 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
12:05	423 E. 81 St.; L. Heinsfurter	Slight
3:20	Fyne, 27 W. 134 St., auto; Benj. Kurfist	Slight
3:25	400 E. 107 St.; Thomas Monaco	Slight
4:40	1,761 Madison Av.; not given	Slight
5:30	Front 165 W. 68 St., (rubbish); not given	None
11:05	Pier 35, N. R.; not given	None
11:05	26 Jefferson St.; N. Koffman	Slight
P.M.		
12:30	1,428 Vyse Av.; John Liqury	$250
1:00	229 William St.; Annie Jurgenson	Not given
1:25	Foot E. 177 St.; N. H. R. R.	Slight
2:05	166 E. 155 St.; J. Goldeller	Slight
2:25	1,273 3d Av.; Joseph Meager	Slight
2:55	535 E. 170 St.; not given	Slight
3:30	302 W. 36 St.; Louis Hirsh	Slight
4:30	323 E. 31 St.; Fred Berger	Slight
5:10	304 E. 62 St.; not given	Slight
6:00	475 B'way; Sam Paplen	$900
6:15	4 S. 118 St.; not given	Slight
7:20	284 E. 55 St.; H. Springburger	Slight

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfer and assignment, to take effect 4 P. M., Aug. 22: Patrol. Edward Stevens, 65, to Traffic Division, Sub-div. C, assignment changed from blue to motor car, reserve duty.

Temporary assignments to T. S. from commands indicated, 12 P. M. Aug. 20, to 8 A. M., Sept. 12: Lts. E. A. Manchester, 10; J. M. Kane, 6th Dist.; C. A. Zanes, 74; Jas. Gilfillert, 10th Dist. T. J. Daly, 133 to 152, in command, 12 P. M., Aug. 18, pending assignment of commanding officer; Sergt. J. Noonan, 37 to C. S. squad, duty in office of Chief Inspector 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 22.

Patrol. P. J. Daub, 32 to 165, as operator of motor patrol wagon, 8 A. M., Aug. 21, to 6 P. M., Sept. 5; T. F. Sullivan, 74 to C. S. Squad, on duty in corridors Police Headquarters, Manhattan, 15 days, 12 P. M., Aug. 19; J. T. McCarthy, 281 to C. O. Squad, duty in office of Chief Inspector as chauffeur, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 25.

To Tenement House Squad from commands indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 21: T. J. Danaher, 144; John Donovan, 102; John Lang, Jr., Traf. B; Michael Rickert, 146; E. J. Doyle, 172.

Leaves of absence without pay: Lieut. John McMullen, D. B., 3 days, 12:01 A. M., Sept. 5; Patrol. W. F. Rogers, 14, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 20.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Patrol. Samuel Weiss, 31, 2 A. M., Aug. 15, during disability; Daniel Nihill, 61, 12 P. M., Aug. 12, during disability; J. D. Cramb, 156, 2:42 A. M., July 31, to 12 P. M., Aug. 3; J. C. White, 164, 2:20 P. M., Aug. 9, during disability; F. A. Miller, Traffic Div., Sub-div. A, 1:40 P. M., Aug. 16, during disability; William Flannery, Traffic Div., Sub-div. C, 3:35 P. M., Aug. 19.

Reduction of Par. 1, S. O. 192 c. s., as transfers Motor Cycle Patrolman W. T. Manley from B. B. H. Squad to Traffic Div., Sub-div. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

George J. Smith of the Board of Examiners is on his vacation at Ogonquit, Me. Jerome A. O'Connell is at Lake Champlain. Examiner James F. Byrnes is fishing in Sullivan County. Walter L. Hervey is at the camp of the interned prisoners of war at Amherst, Nova Scotia. He will not return to the duties in New York until October.

District Superintendents have been informed by Acting City Supt. McAndrew that on Sept. 11 and until the schools reopen they are to arrange for a "Teachers' Institute," consisting of lectures and conferences in each district. The institute will be open daily, except on Saturday and Sunday, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. There will be an intermission of one hour, at noon. In the preparation of their programs they will have available the assistance of the Associate City Superintendents, other District Superintendents, the directors of special branches, and the Principals of schools. Arrangements will be made whereby they may have the co-operation of the State Department of Education, of the Natural History and Art Museums, other educational institutes in the city, and of such prominent educators and administrators as will contribute their services. Supt. McAndrew suggests no less than twenty-five general topics, which may be discussed in the institute. Specific items, he says, can best be furnished from the experience of themselves and their staff. Principals are to provide the regular permanent record of attendance of teachers for duty as the basis of the Principals' certificates on the payroll. In Massachusetts, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana, "Schools for Teachers" and "Teachers' Institutes" have been found helpful and beneficial.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following physical examinations have been held:

Driver, Manhattan, forty-four passed, three failed; marble polisher, two passed; marble polisher's helper, five passed; marble setter, twelve passed; coal sampler, five passed, one rejected; stone mason, nine passed; pharmacist, thirteen passed, one rejected; janitor-engineer, six passed, three rejected; machinist, sixty-six passed, six rejected.

United States.

The commission announces for Sept. 20, at the New York Custom House, an examination for apicultural assistant, for men only, to fill two vacancies in the Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, for duty in the field, at salaries ranging from $1,400 to $1,600 a year. The services of an apicultural assistant are desired in connection with extension work about to be undertaken in the South. Competitors will be examined in practical questions, thesis, education and experience. At least two years' experience with apiaries of at least one hundred colonies, or two years' experience in apiary inspection service, or two years' experience teaching bee culture in a college is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained for the commission, Washington, D. C.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

COX, THOMAS, (Dec. 18, 1915;) total assets bank, $12,288; net estate, $10,642. The St. Vincent de Paul Society of the Church of the Ascension received $3,842; the Church of the Ascension, $1,000; James McHugh, (not related,) $2,000; May Straln, (not related,) $1,000; College of St. Francis Xavier, $500. The remainder to relatives.

BRACKETT, CLARA M., (Oct. 30, 1915;) total assets, $2,400; net estate, $1,917. Cecil Brackett, (husband,) who, according to the will, left her seven years ago, and from whom she had not heard in five years, received $5. The remainder to relatives.

INVESTMENTS.

The Annalist deals with financial and industrial problems. Open security market or distilled bonds and stocks. Every Monday, 10c., $4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—These C. A. C. officers, upon arrival in United States and after any leave granted, will proceed to headquarters of the Coast Defenses indicated for duty: Capt. F. W. Phisterer, Puget Sound; 1st Lt. T. A. Clark, San Francisco, and 2d Lts. F. B. Sessions, San Francisco, and R. T. Pendleton, Delaware.

Maj. G. T. Patterson, C. A. C., upon arrival in United States, and upon expiration of leave already granted, will proceed to Ft. Rosecrans, Cal., and assume command of the Coast Defenses of San Diego.

2d Lt. T. Deuel, Jr., Cav., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for examination for detail in Aviation Section of the Sig. Corps; then to his station.

Maj. A. M. Davis, Q. M. C., from duty in charge of the establishment of the Ft. Worth depot, to Kansas City, Mo., for duty as asst. in office of the Q. M. G.

Capt. F. E. Hopkins, F. A., will report to the Commanding Officer, 8th F. A., for duty.

Orders of April 17 and orders of July 25 are amended to direct Lt. Col. F. P. Reynolds, M. C., to report to the Commanding General, Southern Dept., for duty as general sanitary inspector of that Dept.

Orders of Aug. 12, relating to 2d Lt. J. McD. Thompson, 5th Cav., revoked.

Resignations accepted: Chaplain G. A. Beecher, 9th Inf., Nebraska N. G.; Capt. L. R. Forney, 1st Inf., New Mexico N. G.; Majors F. S. Elliott, 8th Inf., Mass. N. G., and W. H. Tukey, M. C., Idaho N. G.; 1st Lts. H. F. Davidson, 71st Inf., New York N. G.; C. Barber, 2d Inf., Kentucky N. G., and W. T. Hennig, 1st Cav., Colorado N. G.; and 2d Lts. N. W. Armstrong, 5th Inf., California N. G.; E. J. Ormsigo, 71st Inf., New York N. G., and W. L. Bailey, 2d Inf., Kentucky N. G.

Leave: 2d Lt. S. S. De Costa, Philippine Scouts, until Dec. 1.

The Navy.

Rear Admiral L. C. Palmer, appointed Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

Lt. Commander H. Ellis, to Kansas City, Mo., connection recruiting.

Lt. J. Grady, from command of the Culgoa to New York, connection recruiting.

Jr. Grade Lts. E. D. Langworthy, the Marietta, home wait orders; F. L. Johnston, the Burrows, to the Beale, and A. Loder, the Beale, to the Porter.

Asst. Surg. L. Humphreys, M. R. C., to temporary duty, Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Paymaster W. D. Sharp, the Rhode Island, home wait orders

Naval Con. J. O. Gawne, Bureau of Const. and Repair, Navy Dept., Sept. 5, to Mare Island Yard.

Cable from Commander in Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Shanghai, Aug. 18: "Asst. Surg. F. L. Conklin, Cavite Sta., to Naval Hospital, Cancao, sick."

Chief gunners M. Monssen, Cavite Sta., to Olongapo Sta., and M. MacDonald, the Brooklyn, to Olongapo Sta.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED: Alabama, at Ft. Pond Bay; Ammen, Blakely, Monaghan, O'Brien, Porter, Sampson, and the Winslow, at Newport; Annapolis and Stewart, at La Paz; Brutus, at San Francisco; Chattanooga, at San Blas; Jacob Jones, at Boston; Lamson, at Norfolk Yard; Maryland, at Salina Cruz; Memphis, at San Domingo City; Neptune, at Guantanamo; New Orleans, at San Diego; Oregon, at San Pedro; Sandoval, at Rochester; Saturn, at Sitka, Alaska; Uncas, at Lookout Light, S. C., and the Wahneta, at Norfolk.

SAILED: Abarenda and Piscatagua, Guam for Olongapo; Celtic, San Domingo City for Sanchez, San Dom.; Cyclops, K-1, K-2, K-5, K-6, Sterrett, Tallahassee, Arkansas, Cassin, Conyngham, Delaware, Florida, Jason, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Mcdougal, Nereus, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, Ontario, Sonoma, South Carolina, Texas, Tucker, Utah, Vermont, Vestal, and the Wadsworth, Newport for maneuvres; Duncan, Newport for Ft. Pond Bay; Kearsarge, Newport for Melville, R. I.; L-9, L-10, L-11, Ozark, and the Rodgers, Boston for manoeuvres; Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, Hampton Roads for Block Island Sound; Prometheus, Norfolk for Block Island Sound; San Diego, La Paz for San Diego; Solace, Monte Christi for Puerto Plata; South Dakota, San Pedro for San Francisco, and the Wasp, North River, New York, for manoeuvres.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

In order to clean up the season's business we are offering the following cars at sacrifice prices:

Overland tourings, electric lighting and starting.....$250.00 to $375.00
Pierce-Arrow touring car..... 600.00
Chalmers 40 touring..... 225.00
Hupmobile landaulet, electric lighting and starting..... 750.00
Paige Touring car, electrically equipped 400.00
Reo Sedan, splendid condition..... 450.00
Hudson Six touring car..... 400.00
CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.,
Broadway at 53d St.

Stearns-Knight Special Speedster.—Two bucket seats; Mercer dashboard and cowl; sloping bonnet and radiator; Chevrolet top; Rostand windshields; extra large gas tanks; painted lake red. Overhauled by Stearns mechanics and sold with new car guarantee by Stearns Used Car Department, J. H. Driscoll, Manager, 417 West 55th St.; tel. Col. 7600.

Renault 12-18, brougham body by Demarest. Renault; 40 H. P.; Brewster inside drive. Renault; 6 cylinder; 24 H. P. touring. Above cars are latest models and in every way equal to new.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
1,777 Broadway. 8012 Columbus.

Stutz 1917 Bulldog Special; big discount. Stutz 1915 Bulldog; excellent condition. Hudson 1915 limousine; magnificent car. S. G. V., 1914 landaulet town car. National 1914; 1916 Saxon "6." Douglas C. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

MERCER 1914 Speedster, wire wheels. Paige 1916 Fairfield, 6 Touring. Cadillac 1916 Touring, like new. Cadillac 1915 Touring, bargain. Schoonmaker, 3d fl., 1,790 Broadway.

Peerless 6-48, seven-passenger touring; exceptional condition throughout; modernly equipped; Gray-Davis electric starter, lights, &c.; $750. Mr. Schall, 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

NATIONAL SPEEDWAY ROADSTER. Fast, stylish; Gray-Davis self-starter, lighting, 14-15 Series V model; cost $6,150; owner needs cash; condition guaranteed. Garage, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

PEERLESS LANDAULET.
High-class, aristocratic Peerless; luxuriously equipped; lined blue broadcloth; Gray & Davis electric equipment; cost $6,100; accept $1,500, immediate sale. Owner, 305 West 79th.

Mitchell limousine; 6 cylinder 7 passenger; like new; lately overhauled; private owner; price $650. Joseph Leer, 632 Fillmore Place, West New York, N. J.

Cadillac 1916, standard type 53, used as a demonstrating car; perfect condition; complete equipment. Detroit-Cadillac Motor Car Co., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Lozier.—Practically new; run 4,000 miles; luxuriously equipped, including electric starter, lights, &c. Mrs. Bear, 'phone 2385 Astoria.

WINTON, 1914, $750.
Will sell high-class touring car; cost $3,258; left-hand drive; 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Oldsmobile 1914; seven passenger; sickness compels quick sale. Telephone Harraden, 5,315 Barclay.

Mercer, late 1914, 4 passenger touring car; self-starter, electric lights; 6 wire wheels; cheap. Telephone 2820 Tremont.

Cadillac 1914 landaulet town car; splendid condition; newly painted; upholstery new; make offer. Benguet, 124 West 50th St.

STUTZ 1915 Bearcat speedster; run less 5,000 miles; price $1,350. Owner, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Packard 1-35 touring Twin Six, 1916; attractive. Scudder, 1,790 B'way. Room 1,114.

Fine used car; taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 48th St. and Broadway.

Winton Six, seven passenger, complete electric starting and lighting; slip covers, shock absorbers, 6 rims and shoes new, extra tubes chains, 4 cylinder engine, fire pump; everything first condition; leaving city; no reasonable offer refused. Phone 6271 Market (Newark, N. J.) for demonstration.

Motor Trucks.

COMMERCIAL TRUCK.—ONE TON; IN FAIR CONDITION; CHEAP. SWARTZ & GASKELL, 537 WEST 26TH ST.

Used Trucks.—Various makes and capacities overhauled; easy terms. Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Truck, brand-new; also used one; big bargains. 20th Century Co., 1,694 Broadway.

Automobiles For Rent.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phones 4219-3830 Bryant.

Packard Six new touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Chalmers.—Elegant 1916 seven passenger, $2.50 hourly; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant, 3916.

Packard touring cars hour, month; reasonable; competent liveried chauffeurs. Curran. Lenox 8176.

Packard twin-six, 1916, brand new; liveried driver; very careful; trip or day. Chelsea 8792.

PACKARD FOR HIRE.—Touring car; with chauffeur, $2.50 hour. Tel. 886 Madison.

Fiat for hire; beautiful, 7-passenger touring car; late model; moderate. Circle 1641.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted.—Late model, good make automobile, as even exchange for corner, 123x150, at Mountain Lakes, Residential Park; price $2,600; mortgage $1,000. Danforth, 415 Fuller Building, Jersey City. Phone 2376 Jersey City.

Wanted.—Late model roadsters, tourings, closed cars; immediate cash. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

Automobile Supplies.

Big sale "United States" Tires, chain and nobby treads 35 per cent. discount; other makes, 23 to 50 per cent. discount. Jandorf, 1,761 Broadway.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co. 253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Automobile Bodies.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 230 West 54th St. Used touring and closed bodies. Circle 787.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE M. C. A., 902 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Classes for salesmen, owners and chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

215T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; reference.

34TH, 117 and 119 EAST.—Large single rooms; suite with bath; table board.

S EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

64TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large rooms with private bath; also small rooms. 1978 Gramercy.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th.)—Teacher's residence; pension, $8 to $12. Murray Hill 9768.

MADISON AV., 210.—Rooms with board; private baths; appointments first class; references.

213 MADISON AVENUE.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH ST., 43 WEST.
Nicely furnished rooms; table the best.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated rooms; tasty cooking; Summer terms; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private baths, electricity; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; table guests; references; Summer rates.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; excellent table; scrupulously clean; references.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORIES; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Delightfully cool Summer location; exclusive Pension; large room, private bathroom; excellent cuisine; reasonable.

72D, 120 WEST.—Second-story rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD; desirable rooms; subway, elevated; references exchanged.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second-floor; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Attractive rooms, homelike; newly decorated; parlor dining; reasonable; references.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; excellent location; fine table.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; references.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private bath; table guests; references.

77TH ST., 112 WEST, and 61 West 104th St.—Accommodations for parties desiring refined surroundings; thorough cleanliness; efficient service; connecting rooms; private bath suite; exceptional table; American household; references exchanged.

77TH 301 WEST, (844 West End Av.)—Superior accommodations; large suites, double rooms; private baths; single rooms; running water; best home table; electricity, steam heat.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; ten room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—"A good place to live"; all-new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—New and modern, good home cooking; special rates to permanents.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths, electricity, phone; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; large rooms; adjoining bath; electricity.

83D, 5 WEST.—Unusually attractive, modern, pleasant house; newly decorated; table excellent.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couples; superior table; refined surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Richly furnished front room, meals, those accustomed best homeliving.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive rooms, near Riverside; table a specialty; Summer rates.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Select Jewish house can accommodate few refined gentlemen or couples.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming house, select, quiet neighborhood; excellent table; electricity, telephone; modern, cool, clean, and attractive. Riverside 3034.

93D, (676 WEST END AV.)—Attractive house, for couple seeking home; table guests.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; Park, "L"; wholesome food; table guests.

96TH, 65-66 WEST.—Delightful rooms; private bath; good home cooking; references; reasonable.

102D, 253 WEST.—Elegant suite, with private bath; also single room. Mrs. Aarons.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Excellent service, refined surroundings; private bath suite; superior table.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence; with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—Hotel La Ford, opposite Columbia University grounds; two blocks subway express; delightfully cool outside rooms, with or without bath; full hotel service at boarding house rates.

120TH ST., 116 WEST.—Cheerful furnished large, small rooms; private and shower baths; sleeping porch; telephone; electricity; excellent table.

121ST, 148 WEST.—Large rooms, good table; convenient to cars; Americans; reference.

123D, (2,053 7th Av.)—Airy rooms; substantial board; excellent house; telephone; references.

156TH ST., 553 WEST, LAFAYETTE INN.—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; FINE PORCH; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY; RATES REASONABLE.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540.—Elegant double rooms, with superior board; $10 and $12 weekly. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 847, (153d.)—Large, small rooms; running water; private house; home cooking.

WEST END AV., 279, (corner 73d St., opposite Schwab mansion.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; large room; also single room, single or en suite.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th subway.)—Delightful rooms, board; floors, suites; Winter reservations.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST. 76.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. Phone Main 1159W.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

CHRISTIAN young gentleman of refinement desires home with strictly private family; elevator apartment, neighborhood 96th St., Broadway. N 170 Times.

TWO Jewish ladies desire permanent board in apartment with private family; west side, between 80th and 110th Sts. G 134 Times.

R. H. MACY & CO.

Require the services of

EXPERIENCED MILLINERS.

Only those accustomed to the highest class of trade will be considered.

Apply at office of General Manager.

R. H. MACY & CO.

Require the services of

MILLINERY APPRENTICES.

Salary while learning.

Apply at Office of General Manager.

SALESWOMAN.—We have an unusual proposition to offer an energetic woman of pleasing personality; must be able to present matters convincingly; opportunity for large earnings; commission, with advances. B 159 Times.

SALESWOMAN.—Good appearance, preferably one with knowledge of dressmaking or millinery. Call, 11 to 2, Nurses' Outfitting, 450 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS.

A LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHERS IN THEIR IMPORT OFFICE; SALARY TO START, $15; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO SECURE PERMANENT POSITIONS, WITH ADVANCEMENT.

APPLY B 184 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent connection with good future offered to ambitious beginner, to do billing, filing, and some correspondence; salary, $10. Call Federal Advertising Agency, 245 West 39th St., New York City.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan.
Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef.
Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y.
108 Beach 66th St. Gaston Av. Station.
On ocean; 30 minutes from Broadway, (Penn. Station,) 25 Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) commutation $7.50 month; mile ocean boardwalk; always cool; no mosquitos; glorious bathing, fishing, tennis; exclusive house, (100 guests,) luxuriously furnished; bountiful American table; room and board, $10 to $20 each adult. Phone 415 Hammels.

Far Rockaway, one block from ocean—First-class accommodations; week-end parties; special rates for September. Sea View Inn, 315 Beach 20th St. Telephone 1166.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

48D, 13-15 EAST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; private bath; telephone.

84TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, $5; another, $4; electricity; telephone.

53D ST., 34 EAST.—Rooms and suites for gentlemen; furnished and unfurnished.

LEXINGTON AV., 265.—Large and small rooms, bath; references; doctor's office. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive, large, small, furnished, unfurnished rooms with and without private bath; music allowed.

West Side.

11TH, 103 WEST.—Parlor floor, 3 rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water; housekeeping.

40TH, 98 WEST.—Large, small room, adjoining bath; electricity; high class; references; bachelors.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Elegant bachelor apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; shower, needle; electric light; steam heat; vacant September.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive, clean rooms, furnished, unfurnished; private bath; every convenience; references.

68TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive rooms; redecorated; beautiful suite; electricity; instantaneous hot water; phone.

69TH ST., 116 WEST.—Large, well furnished rooms, suite; baths; telephone; reasonable rates.

71ST, 122 WEST.—Attractive furnished parlor suite for doctor or dentist; private bathroom; telephone; special terms permanent party.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Subway.)—Large, small rooms; lavatories; parlor floor, professional use.

72D, WEST.—Near Park, subway; private family; front room or suite; shower, electricity, elevator; gentleman; modern. Columbus 2051.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath; also one with bath adjoining.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable, large room; running water, bath; phone; convenient location; $10.

75TH, 38 WEST.—Attractive rooms; desirable neighborhood; Summer rates; breakfast optional; references.

76TH, 161 WEST.—Handsome house; just open; newly decorated rooms, large and small.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike large, small rooms; private baths continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large connecting, small, also elegant music room; hot water supply.

76TH, 242 WEST.—One room with bath; also other rooms; Summer rates.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant, nicely furnished rooms; every convenience; references.

78TH, 212 WEST.—Up-to-date rooms; running water; very reasonable; gentlemen preferred.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Private house; home atmosphere; attractive room; shower bath, references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; subway.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms; private bath; electricity, telephone; reasonable; reference.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large parlor suite; private bath; electricity; reasonable.

84TH, 54-56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, exclusive home for gentlemen; parlors for guests' use; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Near Park; newly furnished house; single, medium rooms, $3-$5.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; attractive, well furnished room, bath, telephone; gentlemen.

101ST, 205 WEST, (Hotel Ladington, three doors from Broadway;) also 851 West 71st, near Riverside.—All-night valet and maid service; newly furnished single and large rooms; use of kitchen if desired; $3 to $6 weekly; strictly high class. Telephone 9575 Riverside.

107TH, 280 WEST.—Large room; private bath; also single room. Apartment 4S.

109TH, 301 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Charming outside sunny rooms; running water; for those who appreciate the best. 3-B.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful large, cool room, (3 windows;) also large single room; bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Hart.

114TH, 309 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; Broadway-Riverside; gentleman. Apartment 3.

117TH, 617 WEST.—Pleasant, airy, outside room, adjoining bath; homelike, modern; breakfast optional; kitchen; moderate. Apartment 83.

116TH, (near Riverside.)—Large, pleasant front room. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av.

144TH, 500 WEST.—Running water, Hudson view, $6; desirable location; elevator. 2B.

182D, 570 WEST.—Cheerful, nicely furnished room, southern exposure; no other roomers; bath, light, telephone; bath adjoining; references; $4. Apartment 1D.

NAGLE AV., 39.—Good, airy rooms in up-to-date apartment house; telephone, running water, &c. Inquire Supt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452, (116th Subway.)—Outside room, bath; gentleman; desirable. Apartment 3A.

WEST END AV., 611, (NEAR 89TH.)—NEW, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS; EVERY POSSIBLE CONVENIENCE; PRIVATE RESIDENCE.

WEST END AV., 752, (96th St.)—Furnished room, with running water; electricity, telephone.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

Gentleman wants large, quiet, unfurnished room; West 23d-56th; light housekeeping; state monthly terms. G 115 Times.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced and competent; must be neat and accurate; state age, experience, nationality, and salary desired. LL 225 Times Downtown.

FORELADY WANTED FOR READY-TO-WEAR HAT WORKROOM. B 182 TIMES.

GIMBEL BROTHERS.
NEW YORK.
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED SHOE SALESWOMEN.
Apply employment office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

NURSE.—For child of 3 years; thoroughly competent; best references required; country. Apply 148 East 39th St., Tuesday or Wednesday.

NURSE.—Capable, intelligent young woman wanted to assist mother with three children and light housework; pleasant home; generous pay. Call, 9-5, Room 1,211, 182 Nassau St. Telephone 2911 Beekman.

OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted, lady; good penman; salary $7 to start. Room 32, 97 Warren St.

REFINED LADY, French language, seeking more for good home than wages, to take charge of widower's small apartment; reply with full particulars. B 179 Times.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.
A LARGE FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE IN NEWARK REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A STENOGRAPHER POSSESSING INTELLIGENCE AND REFINEMENT IN A HIGH DEGREE. EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ONE WHO HAS THE ABILITY TO BECOME OF VALUE AS SECRETARY TO AN EXECUTIVE. ADDRESS V. S., 810 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, 18 to 20 years of age, in office of old established concern; good chance for a beginner; hours 8:30 to 5:30; location downtown, west side; prefer a high school scholar; state full particulars and salary you desire; permanent. A 208 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One who is fairly rapid and must have several years' experience; will pay good salary to competent; prefer one residing in Brooklyn. A. B., 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

STOCK CLERK.—Energetic young lady, take charge stock books; permanent position; state experience and salary desired. J 230 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Wanted, experienced teacher of touch typewriting, Charles E. Smith's method, for Brooklyn school. Address Isaac Pitman & Sons, 2 West 45th St., New York.

WOMAN wanted in quiet country place for one month; an educated woman under 40, with practical common sense; to make one in family of three New York women; must bear a part in cooking and other household duties; healthful surroundings and moderate salary offered; interview in New York or elsewhere. Address, with references, Box 36, Stepney, Conn.

YOUNG WOMAN, with some knowledge of bookkeeping and typing, but with a good education and plenty of ambition, is wanted in merchant's office downtown. K 310 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$15. We are unable to fill hundreds of good positions owing to scarcity of "above the average applicants." TYPIST; must be rapid and accurate operator; $10.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced in double entry; $12-$15.

LAW STENOGRAPHER, girl not over 26, for position in busy law office; $20 to start; good future.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS; good openings for desirable girls; salaries, $15-$20.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and TYPIST; must be experienced in both branches of work; $10.

CASHIER, familiar with wholesale office

WASHINGTON TO RUN DOMINICAN FINANCE

Seeks to Arrange to Collect Internal Revenue as Well as the Customs.

LIKE COMPACT WITH HAITI

Convention to Ward Against a Complication Through Foreign Creditors' Claims.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—President Wilson is withholding recognition of the newly elected President of the Dominican Republic until an understanding can be reached for virtually the same sort of fiscal protectorate over that country as has been arranged for with respect to Haiti. Efforts are now being made by the State Department, through William Worthington Russell, the American Minister to Santo Domingo, to negotiate such an arrangement by amending certain articles of the Convention of July 25, 1907, between this country and the Dominican Republic, under which the so-called American Customs Receivership in that country was established.

Under the terms of that convention the President of the United States appoints a receiver general of Dominican Customs, who, with such assistant receivers and their employes as the President may appoint, collect all the customs taxes of the republic. The American receivership has been in force more than a decade. It has been remarkably successful in its collection of the customs. These collections under the American régime have been far in excess of what they were before the convention was negotiated in 1903 and modified in 1907.

While the customs receipts have been fat the internal revenue receipts have been thin. The internal revenue receipts are collectde by the official of the Dominican overnment. Their small total is attributed by those familiar with the situation to maladministration by native officers, and the United States wishes, through its receivership, to collect the internal as well as the customs dues.

Minister Russell is likewise trying to arrange for a provision in the amendment of the convention to vest in the United States Government a certain measure of control over the expenditures made by the Dominican Republic during the terms of the proposed new convention. The American Government desires that the collections from Internal Revenue, as well as that part of the Customs which is turned over to Santo Domingo, shall be sufficient to render the island republic self-supporting and provide for its adequate development. Behind this purpose is a determination, if possible, to prevent the need of Dominicans seeking loans from foreign bankers and thus piling up a debt that would lead to international complications through an attempt to collect it by force in the future.

The new treaty with Haiti calls for American control over the collection of revenues, internal as well as customs, the regulation of Haitien disbursements, and a complete reorganization of the military forces through the creation of a native constabulary officered by American navy and marine officers.

Anews dispatch from Santo Domingo last night stated that Clarence H. Baxter, the American General Receiver of Customs in the Dominican Republic, had advised the suspension of payments to Dominican officials under instructions from Washington, until an understanding shall be reached regarding certain articles of the American-Dominican Convention of 1907 or the recognition of the present Dominican Government by the United States. This is a veiled allusion to the plans of the United States under which it has no intention of recognizing the Government of Federico H. Carvajal, the new Dominican President, or any other Government in that country, pending its acquiescence in the plan for the establishment in Santo Domingo of a financial protectorate, substantially similar to that in Haiti.

The convention of 1907 was concluded after the Dominican Government had effected a conditional settlement, under which al liits foreign creditors agreed to accept about $12,407,000 for debts and claims amounting to about $21,184,000 face value, the holders of internal debts or claims of about $2,028,258 face value agreed to accept about $845,827, and the remaining holders of internal debts or claims agreed to receive about $2,400,000.

Part of the plan of settlement was the sale of bonds to the amount of $20,000,000 bearing 5 per cent. interest, payable in fifty years, and redeemable after 10 years at 102½. This whole plan was conditional on the aid of the United States in the collection of the customs revenues and their application to the interest and redemption of the bonds. Under this arrangement the United States had no authority to collect the internal revenue.

TO CUT COMMISSIONERS' PAY

Senators Want to Reduce Salaries of Members of All Federal Boards.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Having provided for cutting to $7,500 the salaries of members of the proposed Shipping Board, certain Senators are preparing to make a stand for reducing the salaries of all members of permanent Federal commissions. The salaries of members of the Tariff Commission to be created by the pending General Revenue bill will be the next to suffer, and it is expected that when Congress reassembles in December the Interstate Commerce Commissioners, the Federal Trade Commissioners, and perhaps the members of the Federal Reserve Board and the Farm oLans Board will be made the subjects of legislation to compel them to surrender a considerable portion of the income they derive from the Government.

The House had provided that the Shipping Board members should each receive $10,000 a year. The Senate Committee retained that figure in reporting the bill to the Senate. The Democratic Senatorial caucus sustained the committee. When the Senate was about to pass the shipping bill last week Senator Smith of Georgia moved that the salary of each member of the Shipping Board be reduced to $7,500. Not a voice was raised against the proposal.

It was on Senator Hoke Smith's motion also that the Democratic caucus changed the Revenue bill so as to provide that the members of the Tariff Commission should receive only $7,500 a year.

Those interested in scientific revision of the tariff are greatly disappointed in the failure of the Senate to restore the salary of a Tariff Commissioner to $10,000. It is contended that men of the superior ability required for this work cannot be obtained for less. President Wilson has favored giving the Tariff Commissioners the higher salary.

STEEL HELMETS FOR ARMY.

War Department Is Considering Headgear Such as Is Worn in Europe

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Ordnance Corps of the Army is considering the advisability of adopting metal helmets for our soldiers. This form of military headgear has been adopted by the British and French Governments for the men engaged in the trench warfare along the western battle front, because it was found that the German metal helmet was a source of protection against cerebral wounds and death from shrapnel fire.

As the German helmet was valuable enough to be adopted, in modified form, by the British and French armies, it was considered important by military experts in the War Department, on the basis of reports from its observers in Europe, to consider the wisdom of adopting metal helmets for the United States Army.

The War Department does not propose to have the soldiers wear the metal helmets worn in field manoeuvres or mobile operations. Their value has been in trench warfare and wherever shrapnel is used. The helmets have been found to be of little or no protection against the bullets from the high-powered military rifles.

Many military experts regard the French type of helmet as being in the best form, and as answering the purposes for which it is intended, better than either the British or the German style of helmets. The British helmet, like that of the Germans, is made entirely of metal, usually in one piece, while the French helmet is made in several sections.

STEEL COMMON GOES TO 95.

Advances 3¾ Points, Making New High Record in Late Trading.

In sales of 172,000 shares, or approximately 20 per cent. of all the business in stocks on the Stock Exchange yesterday, Steel common advanced 3¾ points and established a new high record at 95. The previous high was 94⅝, scored in 1909 shortly before an increase of dividend. High and low prices by years since the organization of the company are shown in the following table:

	High.	Low.	Dividend Paid.
1916 (to date)	95	70¾	*4½
1915	80½	38	...
1914	67¼	48	4¼
1913	69¾	49⅝	5
1912	80⅜	58¼	5
1911	82⅛	50	5
1910	91	61⅛	5½
1909	94⅞	41¼	2¾
1908	58⅜	25⅜	2
1907	50½	21⅝	2
1906	50¼	32⅝	1½
1905	43¼	24¼	...
1904	33¼	8⅝	...
1903	39⅝	10	3½
1902	40⅜	20¾	4
1901	55	24	2

*Including 1 per cent. extra, payable Sept. 29.

Yesterday's record was made in the last minute of trading. Sixteen hundred shares had sold at 94⅜ and 2,800 at 94¾ when a bid was made and snapped up for 200 shares at 95. There followed 1,500 shares at 94⅞, and then, almost concurrently with the gong, 2,500 shares changed hands at 95. The 9,000 shares included in these sales were sold as rapidly as utterance was possible.

DANIELS GIVES OUT NAVY MERIT LIST

Galveston Leads the Light Cruisers in Gunnery Work for the Year.

HONORS FOR THE STEWART

First Among the Destroyers in Target Work—Detailed Records of Many Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Secretary Daniels today made public the "final merit," or relative standing of every vessel in the United States Navy which participated in gunnery and battle practice in the past year in the destroyer, submarine, cruiser, and gunboat classes. The standing is given by percentages, and does not show the number of hits and misses made, the firing distances, or the conditions under which the practice firing was conducted. This information has been withheld as confidential.

In announcing the relative standing of the various vessels, Secretary Daniels made this explanation:

"The form of gunnery exercises carried out varies from year to year, it being necessary to test out, first, experience and knowledge of the personnel; second, the efficiency of the organization; third, to develop weaknesses in methods of preparation, and fourth, to test out one or more features of design of material. As the conditions change from year to year, necessarily the standard must change to fit these conditions, and in the analysis of the work of the fleet standards for different parts of the work and for the different forms of gunnery exercises are established from the direct data obtained from the actual performance of the vessels themselves.

In order to determine the relative standings of ships each year, the individual performance is compared with the standard for that performance, and the merit is obtained by this comparison, 100 being considered perfection."

The final merit and relative standings, as made public by Secretary Daniels this afternoon, are as follows:

Elementary and Battle Practices Combined.

CRUISER CLASS—GUNNERY YEAR 1915-16.

Galveston, 85.7; New Orleans, 79.3; Cleveland, 60.2; Yorktown, 52.9; Des Moines, 26.2; Baltimore, 21.9; Raleigh, 20.2; San Francisco, 12.3.

GUNBOAT CLASS.

Dolphin, 77.6; Mayflower, 73.5; Dubuque, 48.9; Samar, 47.6; Buffalo, 44.5; Quiros, 30.3; Annapolis, 31.0; Dixie, 25.3; Helena, 17.7; Villalobos, 16.5; Wilmington, 16.2; Jupiter, 15.9; El Cano, 13.9.

Elementary Practice, 1915-16.

CRUISER CLASS.

Galveston, 37.0; Cleveland, 41.8; New Orleans, 37.4; Yorktown, 37.2; Des Moines, 21.6; Raleigh, 15.1; Baltimore, 9.1, and San Francisco, 5.7.

GUNBOAT CLASS.

Mayflower, 80.8; Dolphin, 50.7; Quiros, 48.9; Samar, 47.7; Buffalo, 37.3; Dubuque, 31.5; Villalobos, 22.2; Wilmington, 19.9; El Cano, 18.1; Annapolis, 18.0; Jupiter, 16.6; Dixie, 14.9 ,and Helena, 14.7.

Battle Practice, 1915-16.

CRUISER CLASS.

New Orleans 100.0; Galveston, 64.3; Cleveland, 40.7; Yorktown, 34.6; Wilmington, 30.9; San Francisco, 15.6; Raleigh, 10.8, and Des Moines, 8.7.

GUNBOAT CLASS.

Dolphin, 81.8; Dubuque, 52.3; Annapolis, 35.9; Buffalo, 34.4; Dixie, 29.1; Mayflower, 27.6; Samara, 24.9; Helena, 14.0; Jupiter, 7.3; Wilmington, 3.1; El Cano, 0.9; Quiros and Villalobos, 0.0.

Work of the Destroyers.

Standings of the destroyers for the gunnery year, 1915-1916, elementary and battle practice combined.

Stewart, 93.7; Patterson, 93.2; Perry, 87.8; Fanning, 86.6; Paul Jones, 83.4; Cassin, 82.4; Warrington, 78.2; McDougal, 75.9; Drayton, 73.3; Nicholson, 70.3 Preble, 69.6; Cummings, 69.4; Parker, 65; Balch, 58.0; Jarvis, 57.5; Ericsson, 55.8; Winslow, 53.9; O'Brien, 51.2; Whipple, 49.3; Jenkins, 47.3; Aylwin, 45; Wadsworth, 44.2.

ELEMENTARY PRACTICE, GUNS AND TORPEDOES, 1915-1916.

Stewart, 72.7; Patterson, 69.7; McDougal, 64.8; Preble, 60.5; Parker, 58.7; Ericsson, 58.5; Paul Jones, 56.1; O'Brien, 56; Cassin, 55.8; Dale, 52.4; Perry, 50.6; Fanning, 49.9; Nicholson, 48; Cummings, 45.2; Whipple, 44.4; Preston, 43.3; Winslow, 41.9; Wadsworth, 40.8; Drayton, 39.5; Jarvis, 38.4; Aylwin, 38; Warrington, 37.0; Balch, 34.6; Jenkins, 32.3; Bainbridge, 19.5, and the Decatur, 10.5.

Submarine Class for the Gunnery Year.

K—8, 100; H—2, 79.7; K—4, 72.5; H—3, 49.5; K—3, 48.2; K—5, 39.0; D—1, 37.9; K—7, 37.2; D—3, 34; K—1, 32.6; K—2, 31.1; D—4, 27.2; C—3, 21.5; D—2, 19.6; H—1, 18.1; C—2, 16; A—5, 14.8; A—7, 12.8; B—2, 10.9; C—5, 7.6; A—3, 5.5; A—2, 5.4; B—3, 1.1; A—6, 0.8.

BANK GIVES UP BOND OFFICE.

National City Co. to Handle Business for Parent Institution.

Not only will the National City Company, the subsidiary of the National City Bank which serves as a holding company for investments, take over the bond and banking firm of N. W. Halsey & Co., but it will at the same time absorb the large bond selling department hitherto conducted by the bank, if no hitch occurs in plants already practically consumated. Contracts for the purchase of the N. W. Halsey & Co. business, pending for some days, will be signed today.

The City Bank interests will take over at one all of the assets and liabilities of the Halsey firm. Arrangements were made last week to transfer the bank loans, and the large amount of securities owned by the bond house will be marketed by the new owners. The firm name of N. W. Halsey & Co. will be dropped and the quarters occupied at 49 Wall Street given up.

The Halsey Company is incorporated, and it is expected that after the settlement of all outstanding obligations there will remain a substantial equity for division among the stockholders. The partners, with the exception of two, and the employes, numbering more than 200, will takeup quarters in the City Bank Building. There are also about 100 employes in the bond department of the bank who will, in future, be employed by the National City Company, which will then have perhaps the largest bond distributing organization in the country.

The National City Company was formed originally for the specific purpose of holding stocks and other securities which the bank, under the National Bank act, could not buy. It was not active for some years, but its operations have been profitiable. It has $10,000,000 of capital, nearly all of which is owned by stockholders of the bank. The company recently sold the Allied Machinery Corporation, formed to market American products abroad, to the American International Corporation. It owns the International Banking Corporation, having bought a majority interest after the death of General Hubbard. The International Banking Corporation will shortly be moved from 60 Wall Street to quarters now being fitted up in the National City Bank.

The City Bank's bond department has been especially well known for its dealings in United States Government issues, and for many years has bought and sold the 2 per cent. bonds used for circulation for account of other national banks. One effect of the transfer of this department to the City Company will be to remove limitations which have cramped it. Bond issues sold with a bonus of stock, or iwth a consideration involving the purchase of stock, have been unavailable for investment under the National Bank act, but can be handled in future by the City Company.

Remnant Sale
Last Two Weeks

$19 This great clothes purchasing opportunity is drawing to an end. Place your order now. Suit ends that were $25 to $50 marked to $19, made to measure only. Coat and trousers $17.50. $19

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.
Fall and Winter Styles Now on Display $20 to $50

ADMITS GEM THEFT IN DIPLOMAT'S HOME

Youth Befriended by Guatemalan Minister's Daughter Made $10,000 Haul.

SAYS A GIRL AIDED HIM

Both Held Without Bail After Senorita de Mendez Identifies Prisoner—Another Arrest.

Charged with the theft of jewelry valued at $10,000 from the home of Joaquin de Mendez, the Guatemalan Minister to the United States, Joseph Bonomart of 535 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, was held without bail by Magistrate Geismar in the Platbush Court yesterday, to await the action of the Grand Jury. Viola Lyons of 642 Lafayette Street, New Haven, Conn., charged with being an accomplice of Bonomart, was held without bail also, while Enrico Piccehrilla of 225 West Twenty-fifth Street, charged with receiving part of the stolen property, was held in $1,000 bail for examination today.

Señor Mendez lives, with his wife and daughter, at 36 Rutland Road, Brooklyn. Last month a young man appeared at the house. He said he was in want and asked for some sort of employment. Senorita Luz de Mendez, the daughter of the Minister, pitied the man, and at her request her mother gave him work as a sort of general utility man. The man appeared to be a good worker and was grateful. On July 28 Senora and Senorita de Mendez went shopping. When they returned the man was missing, as were also a number of necklaces and bracelets of diamonds and pearls and a number of diamond rings.

Senor Mendez was in Washington at the time of the robbery. When he was notified he wrote to Governor Whitman telling him of the theft. The Governor in turn wrote to Police Commissioner Woods. Detectives Van Duzer, Owens and Wachenley were assigned to the case. Senorita Mendez accompanied the detectives on several clues that seemed to be promising.

The detectives learned that the missing servant confided to some one in the neighborhood that he had a brother living on Midwood Street, in an Italian settlement known as "Pigtown." They watched the place and on Sunday night saw Bonomart and Viola Lyons enter the house. When the police entered Bonomart jumped from a window to the street. He was caught after a short chase in which several shots were fired.

Bonomart was identified by Senorita de Mendez and after being questioned by the police admitted the theft. He declared that the girl aided him in pawning some of the jewelry and also implicated Piccerilla. About $2,000 worth of the stolen property was recovered. Senorita de Mendez announced yesterday that she and her mother intended to give up their Flatbush home and take up their residence on Riverside Drive.

Missing Ice Co. Manager Returns.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Aug. 21.—Arthur Bates of St. Marks Place, manager of the local plant of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, returned home today. Last Thursday he disappeared. He was last seen driving his automobile toward Mineola. He was found at the home of his wife's relatives near Paughkeepsie. A sister-in-law accompanied him back home. Overwork was assigned as the cause for his sudden desire to leave home.

TELL OF BLACK TOM BLASTS.

Nineteen Witnesses Testify, but Defendants Are Silent.

Nineteen witnesses to the Black Tom explosion of July 30 were examined yesterday afternoon at the Hudson County Court House in Jersey City before Coroner Charles Hoffman in an inquest into the death of Patrolman James Doherty of Jersey City, who died in the Jersey City Hospital from injuries he suffered while on duty on Black Tom Island.

The afternoon testimony indicated that the disaster had its beginning in a fire on a freight car loaded with dynamite and other explosives, which was one of 200 or more similarly loaded cars standing on a siding of the Lehigh Valley tracks. Witnesses testified that all the cars bore on their sides placards with the word "Explosives" displayed. Three of the four men who were arrested on the days following the explosion were present at the inquest but, on the advice of their counsel, refused to testify on the ground that such testimony might be used against them.

Theodore B. Johnson, President of the Johnson Lighterage Towing Company, whose barges were berthed at the Black Tom pier on the night of the explosion, was not present. Albert B. Dickman, Superintendent of the Lehigh Valley yards at Black Tom; Edward McKenzie, and Alexander Davidson, superintendent at Black Tom of the National Storage Company, were defendants who were present but who refused to testify.

Lieutenant Ebenezer Closterman of the Ocean Avenue Police Station wept when he recounted the discovery of Doherty under debris near the warehouse. Dr. Carl Ramus of the Contagion Hospital at Ellis Island, testified that he watched the explosion and the fire through opera glasses. He testified that between the explosions he saw no barges burning. James Gibson, a private detective, who was employed to watch barges and piers to see that they were not molested, testified that there was no loading of boats that night after 6 P. M. The 200 cars there, loaded with explosives, was an average number, he said. The inquest will be continued this morning at 10 o'clock.

THERE is an advertisement for The American Tobacco Company printed on this page. The product advertised, like other American Tobacco Company products, is absolutely guaranteed.

Should you at any time find cause for complaint, we would appreciate your writing to

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY
Service Department
111 Fifth Avenue, New York

New Jersey Central One Day EXCURSIONS
Atlantic City
TO-MORROW
$2.50 Lv. W. 23d St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8.00; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.12; Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.
HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

Addressed to

Charles M. Schwab

Commercial Giant

Dear Mr. Schwab:-

It may sound far-fetched to you, but it is a fact nevertheless, that your aggressive advertising of your armor-plate has forced the American people to regard you in a new light. They knew you were a big steel merchant, but they didn't realize before that you are *a great big man.* And they believe you absolutely. Your courageous statements have been too forceful and too sincere to be misunderstood.

I fully expect you to believe what I say about Lord Salisbury Cigarettes just as I believe you when you say you can—and *will*—make armor-plate at a less price than the Government can make it *in a plant of its own.*

The Lord Salisbury Cigarette is the first 100% pure Turkish Tobacco Cigarette (see guarantee on package) to sell at the low price of 15c for 20. Therefore it is an *achievement*—it brings together *quality, quantity* and *economy.* And that's what you do in the making of armor-plate.

Now Mr. Schwab The American Tobacco Company is entitled to credit for this *material progress*, and I think when the people become familiar with the facts, they will regard the Lord Salisbury Cigarette as a big *solution* of a big *problem.* Our propositions are similar because I know that *no one* can establish a plant of his own and equal Lord Salisbury Cigarettes at our price.

I believe The American Tobacco Company has done a big thing in creating this cigarette—just as any big concern does a big thing when it helps to reduce the cost of living while still maintaining a standard. That's *always* big, isn't it, Mr. Schwab?

Cordially yours,

W. K. Cochrane

Pres. W. K. Cochrane Adv. Agency

P.S. Don't wait. Buy a package Today and get your own Evidence. Will you?

For Instance, Iowa!

LET'S concentrate for a moment. Let's analyze.

Out of Iowa's total population of 2,224,771, more than half—1,544,717—is in village communities and on prosperous farms.

Into Iowa go 69,921 copies of each issue of The Farm Journal, reaching one out of every four farm and village families in "the best all-'round state in the Union."

Here is a showing that's sure to catch the eye of the thorough-going national advertiser.

Yet Iowa, mind you, is just *one* of the 29 richer states in which 89 per cent of The Farm Journal's quality circulation is concentrated!

Take Iowa, with her thousands of cash-crop farmers and substantial villagers, as an example of The Farm Journal's supremacy.

Multiply by twenty-nine, throw in for good measure the *bulk* of the desirable farm and village homes in the remaining states—and you'll visualize The Farm Journal's *remarkable* situation.

Now is certainly the time to win the farmer. Do it safely and most economically working hand in hand with this—the farm medium of greatest circulation.

The Farm Journal guarantees One Million *quality circulation.* It invites you, Mr. Manufacturer, to visit these million homes and *win the whole family's confidence.*

Consult your Advertising Agent. He profits only in ratio to *your* advertising success.

His service must bring you greater sales at the same selling cost.

October issue closes September 5th. Rate $5 a line.

The Farm Journal

"Unlike Any Other Paper"

WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA